

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



HISTORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BY THE LATE
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WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF
REGENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE
FROM 1837 TO 1906

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Illustrated

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PREFACE

EARLY in 1899 Professor Hinsdale undertook to prepare a History of the University for the series known as "Universities and their Sons," published by the R. Herndon Company, of Boston. In September of that year at the insistence of Mr. Herndon and the expressed desire of Professor Hinsdale I engaged, somewhat reluctantly, to edit the biographical sketches to accompany the History. At that time my leisure was wholly taken up with the labor of bringing out the General Catalogue of Officers and Students of the University, which included over thirty thousand names and which did not reach completion till three years later. Professor Hinsdale proceeded with his task in his systematic way and turned over his manuscript to the publishers in August, 1900. This was practically the last work he did. His health was already shattered, and the few remaining weeks were taken up with a heroic fight with death. In almost the last conversation I had with him he expressed the hope that he might be able to see this work through the press. He evidently felt that some parts had been done under stress and needed his finishing touch. But this was never to be given. Some time after his death the Herndon Company proceeded with the printing of the History, and the labor of verifying and proof-reading fell upon me. President Angell kindly went over the proofs, both in galley and in page, and gave valuable suggestions. No material changes were made in the substance of the text. An attempt was made to verify all statements of fact as the author himself would have done, and the quotations and statistical tables were checked through with the original documents from which they were drawn. By the end of the year 1901 the plates of the History were cast.

But this further interruption to the preparation of the biographies delayed publication. A number of the early biographies had been written under Professor Hinsdale's direction, and others were done by some apprentice hand in Boston. Most of these, however, demanded extensive verification and revision before they could be

used. Thus the matter stood when the sudden death of Mr. Richard Herndon, early in 1903, threw the affairs of the company into confusion, and the directors finally decided to abandon the Michigan enterprise. They offered the plates of the History and other material for sale, and the property was likely to pass into the hands of a subscription company in Chicago, publishers chiefly of County Histories. At this juncture the situation was brought to the notice of the Regents of the University, and they decided to rescue the work and bring it out under their own auspices. Negotiations for the purchase were opened, and in due time a satisfactory arrangement with the Herndon Company was made. The work of editing was committed to me in conjunction with Professor Pettee. Unhappily, Professor Pettee's other duties lay so heavily upon him at the time that he was never able to render me any aid, though very willing to do so; and in May, 1904, he too was cut off by death.

The work had been originally planned to include, in addition to the History, biographical sketches of leading members of the Board of Regents, the Faculties, and the Alumni, selected chiefly from the living. After conference with the President it was decided to change the plan and to confine the Biographical Sketches to the Regents and the members of the The University Senate and to endeavor to make an official record of these. This would include nearly four hundred names, and would present in detail the character and training of the men who had been chiefly instrumental in guiding the affairs of the University from the beginning. This change in plan greatly increased the difficulties of the editor; and I may add that the task has proved an unexpectedly stubborn one, for reasons that will presently appear.

Reference has been made to the fact that a considerable body of the sketches were originally done by other hands. These have all been gone over carefully, and have been given such uniformity as seemed feasible; but some unevenness is still apparent, and in a number of instances a clear impression of patchwork remains. The sense of disproportion, however, is not wholly or chiefly due to differences in original authorship, but has arisen mainly from the character of the materials available in each instance. In the case of the living, the materials furnished by the persons themselves, in answer to specific inquiries, varied greatly in scope and character, and a few persons neglected to give any information at all. In the case of the deceased still greater difficulties were experienced. The early Regents and Professors are all in this class, and here it became necessary frequently to traverse ground entirely unexplored. The early catalogues and other records of the University

contained no hint of the post-office addresses of the Regents, and in several cases much ingenuity was necessary in discovering where information concerning them might be found. Some of them lived in the State but a short time and left no relatives or acquaintances that were discoverable. For example, the first Chief Justice of the State, who lived and died in Ann Arbor, and who was prominent in the early councils of the Regents, lay in an unknown grave for many years, and details of his life are utterly wanting. He left no relatives here, and there is not even a record in the Probate Court. These statements will suffice to indicate the nature of the problem and may serve to excuse the meagreness of some of the sketches.

In the preparation of the sketches, the practice throughout has been to check all statements of fact, dates, titles, *et cetera*, with official documents; and a great deal of labor has been expended in this way, often with substantial results. In dealing with such a mass of detail there is, of course, a limit to human vigilance; and some errors, no doubt, still remain that could have been eliminated by further research had time and strength permitted. It is also proper to state by way of caution that some portions of the sketches may be found to have appeared in print already. In several cases during the progress of the work typewritten copies have been loaned to other persons who have used more or less matter from them for publication. Again, the materials for some of the early sketches were drawn in part from "Representative Men of Michigan" (Cincinnati, 1878), and from other like sources; and it is possible that the phrasing may be found sometimes to follow the originals too closely. But it is hoped that no copyright material has been infringed upon.

It should further be stated that in the selection and disposition of the Illustrations for the History, I was not originally consulted. I made a few transfers and substitutions in the plates before the book went to press, the chief of which were a better view of the University Hospital on page 96 and the insertion of the Barbour Gymnasium on page 160. As to the portraits accompanying the sketches, I regret that the earlier men are not better represented. The difficulties here were very great; but had I realized the extent of the defect sooner, it could, no doubt, have been corrected in some instances.

A few paragraphs drawing attention to the most important building improvements and to the principal changes in internal policy and administration since 1900, have been added by way of Appendix to the History, pages 363-370.

The work of the Editor is now submitted, with many misgivings, to the charitable judgment of all who may be inquisitive about the *personnel* of the University during

At all events, the Trustees of the University were nothing but a Territorial Board of Education, as, indeed, the President and Didactors of the Catholepistemiad had been intended to be in large measure.

The new Act did not impart new vigor to the institution that had been created in 1817. In fact, the Trustees did not maintain the standard that the Didactors had set up. They confined their efforts to Detroit exclusively, and even there did less work than their predecessors had done. They continued for a time the primary school and the classical academy, but they did nothing more. Neither school appears to have survived beyond 1827. At one time two hundred pupils thronged the building on Bates Street, but for some reason, as lack of energy in the Trustees, or lack of public spirit in the community, these first public schools established in Michigan died out. After 1827 the only function of the Trustees appears to have been to grant the use of the University building, either gratuitously or for a nominal rent, to approved teachers for carrying on private schools. In after years the building was occupied by one of the branches of the University, and still later by one of the public schools of the city. It is easy to say that this primitive school organization, whether we call it Catholepistemiad or University, was clumsy, and, in the long run, ill adapted to an American State; but the causes of its failure lay mainly in another quarter. Whether the central idea ever took any real hold of the public mind, it would be hard to say; but if so, it soon lost such hold, as a very brief account of school legislation in the territory will show.

The school law enacted in 1809, as was explained in the last chapter, came to naught. But beginning in 1827, the very year that the Trustees of the University abandoned their schools in Detroit, the Territorial Legislature enacted a series of laws in relation to common schools that came down to the close of the period. In some respects the first of these laws, which was soon superseded and then repealed, was the most advanced of any of them. It ordered the local school authorities that it provided for to levy district taxes for the provision of sites and schoolhouses and

township taxes for the payment of teachers. The later legislation preserved the first of these provisions but abandoned the second one. Another enlightened feature of this Act was the provision that, besides the instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Orthography, and decent behavior, which was enjoined upon every township in the territory containing fifty families or householders, every township containing two hundred families or householders was commanded to maintain a grammar school in which the Latin, French and English languages should be taught. Both of these wise provisions proved to be in advance of the times.

The later laws differed in details, not in cardinal principles and ideas from the earlier one. They all provided for local school authorities, some appertaining to the township and some to the district. They authorized district taxation to buy sites and build schoolhouses, but the rate bill was the reliance for paying teachers, the people who patronized the schools contributing towards the teacher's salary in the proportion that the number of days which their children attended stood to the aggregate number of days of school attendance. There was, however, the redeeming feature that the district Board might, at its discretion, levy a district tax to pay the charges of poor people unable to pay for their children's tuition, as well as the charges of poor children who had no parents. The schools should be taught three months in the year and for such longer time as the taxable inhabitants should in public meeting direct.

On and after November 5, 1829, there was a Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, appointed at first by the Governor, and afterwards by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature; but this officer had so little to do with the schools that his title was almost a misnomer. He had charge of the school lands in townships where Trustees and a Treasurer had not been duly appointed. He also received certain statistical information that the School Directors furnished him with, and transmitted it, with his own views relative to the school lands and the schools, to the Legislative Council. At first no provision was made

in the law for his compensation, or even his expenses, but in 1833 the omission was supplied, his salary being fixed at \$25 a year, payable from the Territorial treasury.

A special school law was passed for Detroit in 1833, which agreed in its general features with the school law of the territory. Taxes could be levied to pay for sites and schoolhouses, but teachers' salaries, with the exception of the proportion that belonged to the poor and indigent, were met by means of the rate bill.

We have no school reports or statistics for those early days, but it is very improbable that the foregoing legislation produced many practical results. The time had not come. One thing, however, had become clear by the year 1835, viz., that common school education in Michigan would not be furnished by one central organization called either Catholepistemiad or University, but in a manner much more direct and simple and in greater harmony with the genius of the people.

II. THE STATE

Judge Cooley has remarked that in respect to education, Michigan was fortunate in the persons to whom the destinies of the Territory were committed in early days.¹ More than this, she was fortunate in the time when her educational institutions were moulded. Not one of the older states in the Union that had shown a real interest in public instruction had enjoyed an opportunity so favorable. We may reverse the order of the two ideas thus advanced, speaking first of the times and then of the men.

Faint signs of the coming educational revival in the United States were visible to the sharp-sighted as early as the second or third decade of the century: they increased in number and in clearness until the glorious day that we now enjoy was fully ushered in. The sun was just coming above the horizon at the time when Michigan framed her Constitution and organized her state institutions.

In the largest sense, the educational revival comprehended in its purpose and effect all grades of education, secondary schools and

Colleges and Universities, as well as elementary schools; but it was in both respects emphatically the common school revival. Ethically considered, it was an imperative call, issuing from the depths of the public mind and conscience, for better teachers and teaching, better schoolhouses and appointments, better supervision and more and better education. It was a determined demand that the American State should assume its rightful and necessary duty of providing instruction for its people. If we seek its ultimate causes we shall have to inventory modern democracy, free inquiry, the national spirit, modern industry and commerce, the ethical spirit, and modern science; in a word, the numerous factors that, acting and reacting upon one another, go to make up what we sometimes call, in loose phrase, modern progress.

While the educational revival was strictly indigenous, growing out of our own soil, it was still a part of a world-movement; or, at least, of a movement that touched and influenced all progressive peoples and countries. Moreover, the revival, while purely American in its origin, in so far as such language can ever be applied to a similar state of facts, was stimulated and to a degree shaped by foreign influences. This stimulus and shaping did not come, however, from the emigrants that were let down in our seaports in those days; they came rather from the establishment of direct contact between the minds of our scholars and teachers, educators and statesmen, and the schools and education, the science and learning, of the Old World. But it was from Germany that the principal stimulus and moulding power came.

American students in small numbers began to resort to the German Universities for the teaching that they could not get at home in the decade 1810-1820, and about the same time our scholars and teachers, also in small numbers, began to visit German schools and to report to their countrymen what they found. But, curiously enough, the strongest stream of German influence reached us through French channels. Madame De Staël's "Germany," published in an English version in London in 1813, was a revelation to some minds in this

¹ *Michigan*, p. 306.

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HISTORY

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CHAPTER I

THE MAKING OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

THE most distinguished historian of Michigan has given his book the alternative title, "A History of Governments," and justified his choice by referring to the numerous changes of sovereign as well as subordinate jurisdiction that the territory of the State has passed through.¹ France, England and the United States have successively had dominion over it; while under the United States it was part of the Northwest Territory and of the Indiana Territory before it became the Territory of Michigan, and then in this last form passed through all the grades of territorial jurisdiction before it attained to the rank of statehood. Interesting in themselves, these political changes have not been without influence upon the subject of this history.

The vast territories contiguous to the Great Lakes were discovered, many of them explored and appropriated, and all of them claimed, by the French. These achievements, which laid open the interior of North America to the world, were the combined work of the soldier, the fur trader, and the priest. The old Indian pathway from the St. Lawrence River to the Upper Lakes led by the Ottawa and French rivers, together with the intervening water and land connections, to Georgian Bay and waters, rather than by the Lower Lakes and their connecting water-courses. When the French came, following their Indian guides, they travelled the same path. One result of the adoption of this line of travel was that the first French posts within the present limits of

Michigan were planted in its remoter parts, Sault Ste. Marie 1668, and Michilimackinac 1671, both plantings of Father Marquette. Frenchmen passed through the Detroit River as early as 1669, thus demonstrating the connection of the upper and the lower waters; but trade and emigration long continued to move back and forth along the other road.

The great contest between France and England for the control of the interior of North America had not far progressed before the importance of the Detroit River began to be discerned. Its very name is significant — The Strait. With a view to excluding from the Upper Lakes the New York traders, who were just beginning to find their way to them, through the Detroit portal, in search of the rich furs in which the region abounded, the celebrated bushranger Duluth, after whom Duluth is named, in 1686 built Fort St. Joseph at the outlet of Lake Huron; but this fort was abandoned three years later, and the Strait again left open. However, the French officers in Canada were too much alive to the danger of such a situation to permit its long continuance; and, just as the English Governor of New York and his advisers were considering a plan for its occupation by an English colony, in the short interval of peace between King William's and Queen Anne's wars, one of them effectually closed the door. In 1699 Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, a man of ability and mark in the King's service, deeply impressed with the political and military importance of such a step, and having an eye also to commercial and agricultural advantages, resorted to France,

¹ *Michigan, A History of Governments.* Thomas MacIntyre Cooley. Boston, 1885.

seeking authority to plant a colony on the spot, and returned early in the next year armed with full power to execute his plan, together with a grant of land and the promise of material assistance. He tarried at Quebec and Montreal only long enough to complete the necessary preparations, and then started, by the accustomed northern route, on his long and arduous journey. Reaching his destination on the 24th of July, he erected as soon as possible, within the site of the present city of Detroit, a stockade for the soldiers, which he named Fort Ponchartrain, in honor of the distinguished French minister who had procured his commission, and built a village of tents around the stockade, for the accommodation of the non-military settlers. In a civil sense this colony was the beginning of the State of Michigan. It is no way necessary for us to follow its story, but we may characterize it in general terms.

In the first place, the colony secured the military and political ends for which it was founded. Like the other French settlements in the Northwest, Detroit was a military garrison, a trading post and a missionary settlement all in one, only the secular features were unusually prominent. The colonists carried on agriculture on a scale sufficiently large to meet their own necessities. They extended their holdings of land in both directions, until they covered the river front for many miles, above and below the main settlement. Cadillac had his troubles, and he eventually left Detroit for New Orleans; the life of the colony was checkered; the growth of population was uneven and, on the whole, slow, although the Canadian authorities strove to stimulate its increase.¹

While these efforts were not without effect, still, after all had been done, the colony contained only twenty-five hundred souls when, at the age of sixty-two years, it passed from the jurisdiction of France to the jurisdiction of Great Britain at the close of the French and Indian war. Under its new masters, Michigan continued to be what it had been, a dependency of Canada and the creature of military

rule. The change of owners was immediately followed by Pontiac's Conspiracy, which wholly destroyed some of the Western posts, and came near to destroying all the others. With the final establishment of British authority, the population fell off materially, some of the *habitants* returning to France, but more perhaps removing beyond the Mississippi River into Louisiana. Not more than eight hundred, it is said, remained. Soon, however, English and Scotch settlers began to come in considerable numbers, to engage in the fur trade, with some Irish; and this emigration, together with the natural increase of the old population, slowly brought the numbers up to their former level. In 1784 some Canadians settled at Frenchtown on the River Raisin, now Monroe, and, with this colony, the French settlements practically extended from the head of Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair.

The treaty entered into at Paris in 1783, which closed the Revolutionary War, drew the boundary line dividing the United States from Canada through the middle of the four Great Lakes and the connecting waters, but Great Britain, on one pretext or another, refused to surrender the fortified posts extending along the frontier from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, to Green Bay. Beyond the head of Lake Erie, the possession of these posts involved the control of the adjacent country. The result was that the present states of Michigan and Wisconsin, with a part of Ohio, were, *de facto*, just as much British territory after 1783 as they had been before that time. It was not until 1794 that Great Britain could be brought to agree to retire to her own side of the line, and not until two years later that she actually did retire. On July 11, 1796, the British officer in command delivered up Detroit, and everything depending upon it, to General Wayne, whom his government had deputed to receive the surrender, and Northwestern history entered upon its third stage.

The Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio was organized in 1788 under the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. It embraced the region lying between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Great Lakes, but for the time was inoperative as respects

¹ *The History of Detroit and Michigan, etc.* Silas Farmer, 1889. Vol. I. p. 333.

the people of Michigan because they were still subject to a foreign jurisdiction. But, promptly on the passage of sovereignty to the United States, the authority of the Territory was extended over the settlements on the Straits. Government by law, with regular civil tribunals, was now established for the first time in the far Northwest. The change in jurisdiction was followed by a considerable emigration, as that of 1763 had been: many of the English and Scotch residents of Detroit, and particularly the leading men engaged in the fur trade, at once removing across the river into Canada. The jurisdictional change made Michigan for the first time a part of the United States, and Detroit, in name and in law, an American city. The Territorial courts began to hold sessions in the new centre of justice, and public life slowly took on a new bend. The time is favorable, therefore, for taking a closer view of the population over which the authority of the United States had now been extended.

Until the present century was considerably advanced, the fur trade continued to be the life of Detroit. Most of the early emigrants were persons in humble life, having the well-known characteristics that the French colonial system tended to produce, but there were some of gentle blood, refinement, and capacity, whose descendants were afterwards to contribute something to the public and private character of the City of Detroit and the State of Michigan. For the time Detroit remained just as much a foreign town as it had been previous to the surrender of 1796, except the one fact of jurisdiction. Judge Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, who rode the Northwestern circuit with the judges in those early days, came frequently to Detroit, and afterwards reduced some of his recollections to writing.¹ His account of what he found has often given offence to Michigan people, but it was in reality little less flattering than the picture that Governor Lewis Cass drew some twenty years later. As traders, engagés, and voyageurs, Cass says, the inhabitants spent one-half of the year in labor, want, and exposure, and the other in indolence and amusements.

¹ *Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwest Territory.* [Jacob Burnet.] Cincinnati, 1847. Chap. xiii.

They neglected agriculture and subsisted in but a limited degree upon the fruits of their own toil. Even when the failure of game compelled them to resort to tillage, they were unintelligent and shiftless. The spinning-wheel and the loom were unknown in the country; the wool of the sheep was thrown away, not manufactured; and soap-making for family use, until within a few years, had been a novelty, and even then was not generally practised.²

But old Detroit presented another side to those who had an eye to see it, a side at once picturesque and poetic. Bela Hubbard, in his charming chapters entitled "French Habitants," caught the more interesting of these features: the pipe-stem farms, the uncouth plows and carryalls, the pony carts, the races, the apple orchards, the ancient pear trees, the quaint houses and windmills, the jaunty costumes, the fishing, the language and religion, manners and customs, and the *voyageurs* and men of the woods, with some specimens of their quaint boat-songs.³

The American emigration may be dated from the transfer of sovereignty, but for years it was very small. The growth of the population now seems incredibly slow. The old and the new populations did not well coalesce at first. The "Bostonians,"⁴ as the Eastern people were called, were not welcomed by the earlier population. The census of 1800 found but 3,757 inhabitants in the Territory; that of 1810, but 4,762; that of 1820, but 8,765; while Detroit proper is credited with 770 in 1810, and 1442 in 1820.

The Act of May 7, 1800, which created Indiana Territory, divided Michigan into two parts, but left the part which contained the population with Ohio, as before. The Enabling Act for the admission of Ohio, April 30,

² *The History of Detroit and Michigan, etc.* Silas Farmer. Detroit, 1889. p. 328.

³ *The Memorials of a Half Century.* Bela Hubbard. New York and London. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1887.

⁴ The term "Bostonians," as a general name for the people of the Thirteen Colonies, and afterwards of the United States, early came into use in Canada, and afterwards spread over the whole North and West. At the close of the last century it was used in the sense that it bears above, west of the Mississippi River as well as in Michigan.

1802, bounded the new state on the north by a due east and west line drawn through the head of Lake Michigan, and put all Michigan in Indiana Territory. At first the people were very angry at this treatment, holding that their dearest rights and interests had been sacrificed, but they soon became reconciled to their lot, seeing that the new arrangement virtually necessitated the creation of a new and independent territory. Relief from their complaints, real and imaginary, came in the Act of January 31, 1805, which created the Territory of Michigan, confining it, for the most part, to the Lower Peninsula. Neither the Act of 1800 nor that of 1805 changed in any respect the character of the government. The provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, with slight modification, were applied to all the Territories carved out of the Old Northwest. The new Territory passed through both stages of political development that the Ordinance prescribed. The main features of the first and less developed stage were a Governor, a Secretary, and three Judges appointed at Washington, who performed the duties that their titles suggest; moreover, the Governor and Judges constituted the Territorial Legislature, with authority to select and adapt such of the legislation of the old states as they deemed suitable to the circumstances of the people, subject to the veto of Congress. But the Ordinance also provided that, when the free male citizens of the territory became five thousand in number, it should be entitled to a General Assembly, with a House of Representatives to be elected by the qualified voters, and a Council chosen at Washington from a list furnished by the Territorial House of Representatives. Furthermore, the Assembly, as soon as organized, should elect by joint ballot a delegate to represent the Territory in Congress, with a right to speak but not to vote. The Ordinance did not make an Assembly compulsory, but left the decision to be determined by the voters; and in 1818, when the question whether an Assembly should be constituted was submitted to the voters of Michigan in the belief that the population would warrant the transition, a large majority voted in the negative. The explanation of this

apparently strange proceeding lies on the surface. The *habitants* were strongly in the ascendant when it came to voting, and they, bred up under French absolutism and patronage, did not share the governmental ideas and political spirit, or have the political capacity, that so strongly marked the emigration from the old states to the West. The next year Michigan was accorded the privilege of sending a delegate to Congress; but it was not until 1823 that legislative power was lodged in the Governor and a Council, nor until 1827 that the voters elected a full assembly from their own number.

It is clear that the people were not working harmoniously together. The young American element was for the time overborne by the ancient conservatism and inertia. Detroit still derived its consequence from the fur trade. The old population could never build up an American commonwealth, while the new population was yet small and in politics subordinate to the old.

The slow growth of Michigan, for so many years, is an easy riddle to read. The indifference or opposition of the *habitants* to its growth was only a minor cause. No district or region that takes its character from the fur trade can be hospitable to the kind of population that is necessary to build up a commonwealth. The life of the husbandman and of the villager is the death of the trapper and the fur trader. The fur trade aside, Michigan had nothing to offer to the emigrant but her wild lands; while wild lands that were for the time far more attractive were much more accessible to those parts of the country that had population to spare, as in Ohio. Large bands of Indians either occupied or constantly traversed the larger part of the Michigan soil; while the National government was slow to acquire titles to the lands and put them on the market. Again, the Territory was of difficult access from the East, while the settled parts had the characteristic features of a distant frontier community. With all the rest, while the region had been so long known, it was still but little known; and false reports relating to its character and its health conditions were spread far and

wide. The War of 1812 gave the Territory a distinctly new place in the national consciousness, and brought in a few valued families, but the years succeeding were nevertheless years of depression, stagnation and discouragement.

But finally the new day dawned. Internal conditions began to change for the better; while the introduction of the steamboat to the great lakes, and the opening of the Erie Canal, gave to emigration from the East facilities for travel and transportation far surpassing anything that it had previously enjoyed. Still more, the construction of railroads, which began in the West about the time that Michigan came into the Union, cancelled most of what still remained of the early advantages of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois growing out of the Ohio River and its tributaries, so far as emigration was concerned. With all the rest, the cheap lands that had been more accessible were rapidly passed into private hands, either to be cultivated or to be held for a rise in price. The whole Northwest, and particularly Michigan, began to respond to these influences. Population increased to 31,639 in 1830, and to 212,267 in 1840. The influx of the new population at once changed the whole economical and social economy of the Territory. The trapper began to disappear from the streams, and the fur trader from the towns and posts, while the *habitants* were engulfed in the new emigration, and everything began to move forward.

Naturally enough, the coming of the new population brought up the question of statehood. In 1832 the people, at a popular election, cast a large majority of votes in favor of entering into state government. A census taken two years later enumerated 87,278 inhabitants. Proceeding upon the theory that the Ordinance of 1787 was an Enabling Act, and that no special legislation by Congress was necessary, the Territorial Legislature took the necessary steps leading to a state organization. A constitution was framed by a duly elected convention, which sat in Detroit in May and June 1835, and was duly ratified by the people in November following. But an unfortunate controversy with Ohio over the

common boundary delayed the consummation two years: an Act of Admission to the Union was not approved until January 26, 1837. No other one of our states has had so long a territorial tutelage as Michigan; but New Mexico, when her turn comes to enter the Union, will have surpassed her. The civic organization of Michigan was now rounded out, and her characteristic institutions were completed or founded. A glance at the growth of the state and a closer scrutiny of the population, together with some incidental remarks on local institutions, civic character, and the early schools will complete this survey.

The growth of population can best be shown by giving the number of inhabitants reported to the Census Office at the decennial censuses: 1800, 3,757; 1810, 4,762; 1820, 8,765; 1830, 31,639; 1840, 212,267; 1850, 397,654; 1860, 749,113; 1870, 1,184,059; 1880, 1,636,937; 1890, 2,093,889; 1900, 2,420,982. It will be seen that the one-million line was crossed just before 1870, the two-million line just before 1890.

Michigan lies in the northern zone of population that stretches westward across the United States. The stream of emigration, which became so marked in 1830-1840, is mainly traceable to New England. Every state of the group, and notably Vermont, helped directly to swell the volume of the stream. New Englanders at one remove were also numerous. These were composed of the sons and daughters of earlier emigrants to Ohio, and particularly to Western New York, who, imitating their fathers and mothers, plunged farther into the wilderness. It must be said, too, that a considerable proportion of the New Englanders proper had not, in the first instance, started on so long a journey: they now gave up the homes that they had made for themselves in New York and Ohio, commonly perhaps because they could not hold them, to seek the cheaper lands and the harder life of a newer country. Most of the emigration, therefore, reached the territory by Lake Erie, but some came by land through the northwestern gateway of Ohio. The main fact is that this Eastern population gained an immediate ascendancy in all the affairs of life, — an ascend-

ency that, notwithstanding the later emigration of a more diversified character, it has never lost.

Some of the subordinate elements in the population may also be named. Michigan opposes to the Dominion of Canada a much longer front than any other state in the Union, which goes far towards explaining the unusual proportion of British-born people within her boundaries. This British-born population may be divided into four classes: the English, the Scotch, the French Canadians, and the Irish; such traces of influence on the present life of the state as these nationalities exert, being due far more to the later emigration than to the earlier one when the French or the British were masters of the country.

Some of the main facts of Michigan history are written plain upon the face of the map. The great number of Indian and French names tells of the aboriginal and French possession and occupancy; the British-American names proclaim the final ascendancy of this race in the struggle for the hegemony of the continent; the counties in the north central part of the Southern Peninsula that bear Irish names suggest an Irish emigration, or at least a strong Irish influence, while the cluster of Dutch names found south of Grand Rapids is an enduring record of the remarkable Dutch emigration to that part of the state which took place at the middle of the century. Again, the names of Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren and Cass, and their prominent party associates, that are found so plentifully in the central and the southwestern parts, teach the lesson that this region was taking on a civil organization at the time when these statesmen were directing national affairs, and that a majority of the pioneers, with their local leaders, belonged to the same political party. Bare mention can be made of the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Welsh, the Poles, and other nationalities who have been attracted to Michigan by her diversified advantages.

The character of the population that has been in the ascendancy since the new trend was entered upon, at the close of the last century, suggests at once the political and social, industrial and economical, civil, religious, and

educational ideas that constitute the substratum of Michigan life and culture. The state is New England over again, but with modifications. For example, the Governor and Judges gave to the Territory, as to Ohio and Indiana, the Pennsylvania system of local government; but the people who brought the state into the Union threw this system aside and set up the New York system, which again is a modification of the New England town government. Local powers of government are divided between the county and township, but the county board is composed of representatives of the townships. In religion and education, the same influence predominated when the state was forming its permanent character. The New England church system and school system were reproduced in their larger features. New England men placed in the Ordinance of 1787 the words, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged;" and these words are emblazoned upon the archway over the platform in the auditorium of the University Hall.

Such a population as that of French Michigan could hardly be expected to show much interest in education, and the facts justify the inference. Still there are some things that deserve to be noted. Cadillac, describing in 1700 the plan of his colony, spoke of the instruction of "the little savages" in the French language, as being "the only means of civilizing and humanizing them, and infusing into their minds religious and monarchical principles." "One takes wild beasts at their birth, birds in their nests," he said, "to tame and free them." Three years later he wrote to the minister Ponchartrain urging the establishment of a seminary at Detroit for the teaching of the Indian and the French children alike in piety and the French language. But nothing is heard of a school until 1755, when one Rocaux is identified in the marriage register of St. Ann's Church as "director of the Christian schools"—a record that suggests the gentle La Salle and his famous Institute. Well-to-do families sometimes sent their sons and daughters to Montreal and Quebec to be

taught. Mention is made of a school near the Fort in 1775, an old account book that has been preserved belonging to the year 1780-1781 contains charges for tuition, and we have the names of two French schoolmasters of the year 1790. As Judge Burnet remarks, at the opening of the American period a great majority of the *habitants* were illiterate. Father Richard, soon to be more fully dealt with, when he came, did what he could to foster schools in connection with the Church. In a memorial that he addressed to the Governor and Judges in 1808 he mentions, besides the English schools in the town of Detroit, "four primary schools for boys and two for our young ladies, either in town or at Spring Hill, at Grand Marais, even at River Hurons." Reading, writing, arithmetic, knitting, sewing, spinning, etc., were taught the young ladies. In the two town schools for ladies there were already three dozen spinning-wheels and one loom, while to encourage and please the students he had ordered from New York a spinning machine of one hundred spindles, one air pump, and an electrical apparatus. He had purchased a house in which to establish an academy for young ladies. "It would be very necessary," he said, "to have in Detroit a public building for a similar academy in which the higher branches of Mathematics, the most important languages, Geography, History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, could be taught to young gentlemen of our country, and in which should be kept the machines the most necessary for the improvement of the useful arts for making the most necessary physical experiments, and framing the beginnings of a public library." He therefore prayed that one of four lotteries which had been authorized as means of promoting literature and improvement in Detroit might be handed over to him as the administrator of the two academies, to be used for their support. Mention is made also of an early church school on the church farm at Hamtramck, which finally developed into St. Philip's College.

During the period of their ascendancy, the British did even less for education and schools than the French had done. In fact they did nothing at all. To them Detroit was a trading

post still more completely than it had been to their predecessors. Perhaps the English and Scotch families depended mainly for instruction for their children, as far as they were instructed, upon private tutors and teachers, but we hear of prominent residents sending their boys to Albany to be taught.

The coming of the Americans gave education an impulse that it never really lost. It became stronger as the tide of emigration rose higher. We hear of private teachers in schools for boys and girls in 1797, and such teachers and schools continued to increase in number until the public-school period was reached. Still there is no mention made of an incorporated school in Detroit until 1830. In 1802 the inhabitants of Wayne county petitioned Congress to grant them a township of land, with which to found and carry on an academy. In February 1809, the Governor and Judges enacted a school law that had some enlightened features. It directed the Overseers of the Poor in the several judicial districts to divide such districts into school districts, to enumerate the children between the ages of four and eighteen, and to levy township taxes amounting in the aggregate to not less than two dollars or more than four dollars for each such child, to be collected and handled like other taxes, and to be appropriated for the schools. But school legislation, like other legislation, comes to nothing, unless enforced, and in this case there was nothing to enforce the law; neither a public opinion nor a central authority. This law stood long on the statute book, but it was wholly inoperative from the day of its enactment. In 1832 a number of ladies organized a free-school society in Detroit, which continued in the field a number of years. They said in one of their public notices: "It cannot escape the observation of any citizen that in our midst are many children that are growing up not only in poverty but in ignorance. The object of our society is to take these children and bring them under the culture and moral restraint of the schools." A special Act providing common schools for Detroit was passed in 1833, but it accomplished nothing. It was stated in a public meeting held in December of that year that

there was not in town a single common school where a boy could obtain an education in the common branches. The free school system of Detroit dates from the year 1842. We have now reached, however, a time when

forces were beginning to work energetically that soon put a very different face upon matters.¹

Such is the historical background to our picture of the University of Michigan.

CHAPTER II

THE MICHIGAN SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE University of Michigan is so important a part of the State System of Public Instruction, and its history is so inextricably bound up with it, that we must take a view of the larger subject in order to understand the smaller one. In fact, for a term of years the history of the University was practically the history of public instruction in the state.

I. THE TERRITORY

This history begins in the first period of the territorial government, as sketched in the introductory chapter. The prospective land grants for common schools and an institution of higher learning had served to keep those important subjects before the American part of the population. The territory was recovering from the wasting effects of the War of 1812. It was slowly increasing in population and in wealth; the first increase rendering the need of schools more evident, and the second giving promise of ability to maintain them. Impending industrial and commercial changes in the East were beginning to quicken the Northwestern pulse. On July 4 preceding the first act in the corporate history of the University, the construction of the Erie Canal was begun, and the following year the "Walk in the Water," the first steamboat on the Lakes, arrived at Detroit. There were beginning to be signs of a distinct Michigan consciousness. One evidence of this is seen in the fact that the new activity felt in popular education throughout the country began to show itself in the Territory. In the early summer of 1817, the first number of *The Detroit Gazette* appeared, a weekly newspaper printed partly in English and partly in French, the columns of which bear evidence to the fact just stated. Race

enmity, or at least race rivalry, was not without influence, as this paragraph, translated from a French editorial that appeared in *The Gazette* of August 8 shows: —

"Frenchmen of the Territory of Michigan! You ought to begin immediately to give an education to your children. In a little time there will be in this Territory as many Yankees as French, and if you do not have your children educated the situations will all be given to the Yankees. No man is capable of serving as a civil and military officer unless he can at least read and write. There are many young people of from eighteen to twenty years who have not yet learned to read, but they are not yet too old to learn. I have known those who have learned to read at the age of forty years."²

The first answer to the new interest in education came in a piece of legislation so remarkable that only a full summary can do it justice.

On the 26th day of August, 1817, the Governor and Judges enacted that there should be established a Catholepistemiad, or University, to be denominated the Catholepistemiad, or University, of Michigania. It should be composed of thirteen Didaxiim, or Professorships, viz.: Catholepistemia, or Universal Science; Anthropoglossica, or Literature, embracing all the Epistemiim, or Sciences Relative to Language; Mathematica, or Mathematics; Physio-agnostica, or Natural History; Physiosophica, or Natural Philosophy; Astronomia, or Astronomy; Chymia, or Chemistry; Iatrica, or Medical Sciences; Œconomica, or Economical Sciences; Ethica, or Ethical Sciences; Polemictactica, or Military Sciences; Diegetica, or Historical Sciences, and Ennœica, or Intellectual Sciences, embracing all the Epistemiim, or

¹ The facts given in this chapter in regard to schools are taken from *The History of Detroit and Michigan*. Silas Farmer.

² *American State Universities; Their Origin and Progress, etc.* Andrew Ten Brook. Cincinnati, 1875. p. 94.

Sciences relative to the minds of animals, to the human mind, to spiritual existences, to the Deity, and to religion. The Didactor or Professor of Catholepistemia should be President of the institution, and the Didactor of Ennœica Vice-President. The Didactorim or Professors, to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the Territory, should be paid from the public treasury, in quarterly payments, annual salaries to be fixed by law. More than one Didaxia or Professorship might be held by the same person. The President and Didactors, or a majority of them, should have power to regulate all the concerns of the institution, and to that end were clothed with the usual powers of bodies corporate and politic. They should provide for and appoint all such officers and teachers under them as they might deem necessary and expedient; establish colleges, academies, schools, libraries, museums, atheneums, botanical gardens, laboratories, and other useful literary and scientific institutions consonant to the laws of the United States and of Michigan, and provide for and appoint Directors, Visitors, Curators, Librarians, Instructors and Instructrixes among and throughout the various counties, cities, towns, townships, or other geographical divisions of Michigan. The subordinate instructors and instructrixes should

be paid from the treasury quarterly salaries to be determined by law. The Didactors, it will be seen, were quite as much a Territorial Board of Education clothed with ample political powers as a University Faculty.

To support this grand scheme the Governor and Judges were empowered to increase the existing public taxes fifteen per cent, and it was provided that this proportion of all such taxes, for the present and future, should be appropriated to that end. The Catholepistemiad might propose and draw four successive lotteries, retaining fifteen per cent of the prizes in the same for its own benefit. The proceeds of these sources of revenue, and of all subsequent ones, should be first applied to the procurement of suitable lands and buildings and to the establishment of a library or libraries, and afterwards to such purposes as should by law be directed. The *honorarium* for a course of lectures should not exceed fifteen dollars; for classical instruction ten dollars a quarter, for ordinary instruction six dollars a quarter; and if a majority of the Judges of a court of any county should certify that the parent or guardian of any person had not adequate means to defray the cost of the suitable instruction of such person, then such cost should be paid out of the treasury of the Terri-

A table of the Branches of the University, with the names of the professors of the same, and the number of the parties who have been admitted to the same, in the several lotteries.

I.	II.	III.
<i>The nearest names and elegant names adapted to the English language.</i>	<i>The epistemic names which may be engraved into every modern language.</i>	<i>The number of the parties who have been admitted to the same, in the several lotteries.</i>
I. Literature.	I. Anthropologica.	8.
II. Mathematics.	II. Mathematica.	5.
III. Natural History.	III. Physiognomica.	4.
IV. Natural Philosophy.	IV. Physiognomica.	6.
V. Astronomy.	V. Astronomica.	1.
VI. Chemistry.	VI. Chymica.	1.
VII. The Medical Sciences.	VII. Iatrica.	6.
VIII. The Economical Sciences.	VIII. Economica.	5.
IX. The Ethical Sciences.	IX. Ethica.	4.
X. The Military Sciences.	X. Polemica.	8.
XI. The Historical Sciences.	XI. Historica.	6.
XII. The Intellectual Sciences.	XII. Ennœica.	7.
XIII. Universal Science.	XIII. Catholepistemia.	13.

In Judge Woodward's handwriting. Photographed from the original MS. in the University Library.

tory. An annual report of the state, concerns and transactions of the institution should be laid before the legislative power for the time being.

Tables were annexed to the Act containing the nearest familiar and elegant names adapted to the English language, and giving the number of the particular sciences comprehended in the several didaxiim. These sciences, or epistemiim, range from one each in Astronomia and Chymia to eight each in Anthropoglossica, Iatrica, and Polemitactica. Catholepistemia, according to the scheme, was divisible into sixty-three distinct epistemiim, or sciences.

It was also enacted that, for the present, the President should receive an annual salary of \$25, the Vice-President \$18.75, a Professor \$12.50, and an Instructor or Instructrix, \$25. The sum of \$193.75 was appropriated from the University Fund to pay the salaries of the President and Professors, and \$200 to pay those of the instructors.¹

This Act is signed by William Woodbridge, Secretary of Michigan, Acting-Governor, A. B. Woodward, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, and John Griffin, one of the judges. Lewis Cass was Territorial Governor at the time, but he had left Detroit a few days before for Washington, in company with President Monroe, then on a western journey, which explains the absence of Cass's signature.

The charter of the Catholepistemiad is curious for a number of reasons. It is an extraordinary example of the pseudo-classic mania that broke out in the United States and France, at the opening of the Revolutionary period. It also signalizes the singular mental eccentricities of Judge Augustus B. Woodward, the author of the bill. Again, the Act is an example of that marked French influence upon our scientific and educational institutions which set in during the course of the Revolutionary War, and continued until it began to give way to German influence in the third or fourth decade of this century.

¹ An exact transcript of the draft is appended to President Angell's Commemorative Oration, the Semi-Centennial Celebration, etc. Ann Arbor, 1888, pp. 185-189. The original, in Judge Woodward's handwriting, is preserved in the University Library.

Students of educational history know very well where to find the original of the Catholepistemiad of Michigania. That original is the Imperial University that the first Napoleon gave to France in 1806-1808, which was not, in fact, a University at all, but rather a highly centralized organization of state instruction, having its centre in Paris. It should be observed that, besides carrying on the central institution, or the University proper, the President and Didactoriim of the Catholepistemiad were also authorized to establish Colleges, academies, libraries, etc., throughout the Territory of Michigan. The ponderous name belonged to organized public education. The similarity of the two Universities extended to the manner of appointing Professors; in the one case they were to be appointed by the head of the French State, in the other by the head of the Territory. There is, perhaps, no external or historical proof of imitation on the part of the Governor and Judges, but such proof is hardly necessary; it is scarcely probable that two educational organizations, so remarkable in character, so nearly alike, and appearing within a few years of one another, were altogether independent in respect to origin. Mr. Ten Brook, in his valuable history, calls attention to the fact that Napoleon was now in the second year of his exile at St. Helena, and produces evidence to show that he was the object of much interest at Detroit. Governor Cass and Judge Woodward, he contends, must have understood the system organized under the name University of France a few years before, and were led to imitate it in the Michigan Act of 1817.²

² *American State Universities*, etc., Ten Brook, p. 98.

The Catholepistemiad also bore some resemblance to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, incorporated in 1787. Sidney Sherwood (*University of the State of New York*, pp. 265, 272) holds that this organization was due to French ideas that flowed into the country at the time of our revolution, but that it afterwards reacted upon France. "If France may claim to have given to New York the ideal of a symmetrical state system of education, New York may claim to have given to France a practical form of such a system in its great all-inclusive university corporation." *Regents' Bulletin*, No. 11. It is not a wild conjecture that New York may have influenced Michigan, but I have not seen that hypothesis put forward.

The University of Georgia as established by the Act of 1785 was intended to be a state organization of public in-

The merely curious features of the Act of 1817 would not justify the amount of space that is here accorded to that document; but it is far more than curious, it is significant and prophetic. First, the plan, notwithstanding the ridiculous pedantry in which it is almost buried, was drawn with great breadth of view. The Act is a strange jumble of the sublime and the ridiculous. President Angell, touching this point in his oration delivered at the semi-centennial in 1887, said: "In the development of our strictly University work, we have yet hardly been able to realize the ideal of the eccentric but gifted man who framed the project of the Catholepistemiad, or University, of Michigania." It is, perhaps, needless to say that even now the University has not attained to sixty-three independent chairs or professorships. In the next place, the Act, together with the attempt to carry it into effect which followed, familiarized the people of Michigan with the conception of a state system of public instruction conducted on a scale co-extensive with its territory and with the needs of society. Then its influence is distinctly seen in the establishment of the branches of the University, which we shall have occasion to describe hereafter. And, finally, the highest judicial tribunal of the state has decided that the corporate existence of the University had its rise in the Act of 1817, and has been continuous throughout all subsequent changes of its organic law.

It might perhaps be thought that Acting-Governor Woodbridge would find difficulty in filling the Presidency and thirteen Didaxiim that were to constitute the Catholepistemiad. Not at all! He filled them all within a month of the passage of the Act, and, strange to say, made use of but two men in doing so,

struction. The *Senatus Academicus* of the University, which consisted of the Governor and Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the Chief-Justice, together with the Board of Trustees, was to consult and advise, not only upon the affairs of the University, but also to remedy the defects and advance the interests of literature throughout the state in general. One section of the Act establishing the University declared that "all public schools instituted or to be supported by funds or public moneys in this state, shall be considered as parts or members of the University and shall be under the foregoing directions and regulations." — *Education in Georgia*, Charles Edward Jones, Washington, 1889, p. 43.

Rev. John Monteith, who held the Presidency and seven Didaxiim, and Father Gabriel Richard, who held the Vice-Presidency and the remaining six. Mr. Monteith had come to the city the year before, a young man just past his majority, to become the minister of the Protestant portion of the population. He was an educated man, fresh from the College of New Jersey, and had been consulted by the founders of the Catholepistemiad in regard to their plans. Father Richard, a much maturer man than Monteith, had been several years in Detroit, where he was the chief Pastor and the acknowledged leader of the Catholics. He was of foreign birth and education, but from the day of his coming had been identified with the best interests of the community.

Times have changed since 1817; it is not now the habit to fill the Faculties of state institutions with clergymen, but Monteith and Richard, at the time, were no doubt the two best men for their places to be found in the territory. Perhaps not the least of their recommendations was the fact that they enjoyed the confidence of the two great religious divisions of the community. Notwithstanding their marked differences in character, education, and ideals, they seem to have worked together in perfect harmony without jar or friction in their new relations.

The Catholepistemiad was the name of the public organization of education in the Territory of Michigan, including all grades of instruction. For the time there was far greater need of primary schools than of a University, or even secondary schools, as the two didactors understood perfectly well. They immediately enacted that private schools should be established in Detroit, Monroe and Mackinaw in which instruction should be given from prescribed text-books in reading, writing, English grammar and elocution, and before the end of September the three schools were in operation. The didactors also ordained a course of instruction for classical academies, including French, Latin, Greek; Antiquities, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, Geography, Morals, "ornamental accomplishments," and the reading of the Holy

Scriptures. The next step was to provide for such an academy in Detroit, naming Trustees and Visitors. After this came a statute ordaining the first College of Michigania, also to be located in Detroit.

The corporation proceeded to build the first University building, laying the corner stone September 24, 1817. It stood on the west side of Bates Street, near Congress, and measured 24 feet by 50 feet. Subscriptions amounting to \$5,000 payable in instalments running over several years were obtained to carry on the work. The Governor and Judges voted \$80 towards buying the lot, and \$500 towards putting up the building. Some unexpended relief funds left over from the fire that had destroyed the town in 1805 were used to forward the good cause of education. Other funds were obtained from the sale of land that had been devoted to the object, as will be explained in another place. The special taxes and the four lotteries authorized by the Act were, for some unknown reason, not levied or drawn. Father Richard, it is known, had no scruple of conscience about the employment of lotteries in such cases, for he had previously applied to the authorities to grant him one, the profits to be applied to church purposes. The building of the school-house, as we should now call it, proceeded slowly, owing to the tardiness of the subscribers in paying their subscriptions; but in a year's time it was so far finished that the lower story was occupied by an English school, and portions of the upper story by the classical school and library. Early in 1819 the Didactors commissioned H. M. Dickie, A. B., to open a classical school where the Latin and Greek languages and other branches of knowledge should be taught. Where this school was established is unknown, but the corporation voted \$30 for the rent of the rooms, wherever they may have been.

We meet now a stream of educational influence that set in from the East. In August 1818, a Lancasterian school was opened in the University building in Detroit. It was taught at first by Lemuel Shattuck, Concord, Massachusetts, who attained the good degree of a steel engraving and a biographical sketch

in "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIV. This school began with 11 pupils, but finally enrolled a total of 185. It certainly justified the claim of cheapness that was made for the system, the tuition rates ranging from \$1.00 to \$3.50 a quarter, and less than half the tuition fees being collected. At the same time the fees charged at the classical academy were \$2.50 a quarter for ordinary studies, and \$3.50 if Geography and Mathematics were studied. Non-resident pupils paid \$1.25 extra.

These are about all the facts relating to the Catholepistemiad that antiquarians have brought to light. How much the Didactors themselves taught, if at all, is not definitely known. They did, however, appropriate \$181.25 for their united salaries for the first year, and afterwards \$215.00 for the salary of the President for the two following years. The educational work that has been described was all humble but useful. It is evident that the Didactors made an earnest effort, in the face of great difficulties, to start Michigan on a career of educational progress. So far as one at this distance can judge, there was no special cause for discouragement when, on April 30, 1821, the Governor and Judges passed a new Act changing materially the appearance, and slightly the nature of the existing educational organization.¹

The new Act provided that there should be established in the City of Detroit a University for the purpose of educating youth to be under the management, direction, and government of twenty-one Trustees, of whom the Governor of the Territory, for the time being, should, by virtue of his office, always be one, and named

¹ In preparing this section, the original authorities have been consulted. Also the following secondary authorities: *The First Annual Report of the University of Michigania*, Detroit, November 16, 1818, found in W. L. Smith's *Historical Sketch of Education in Michigan*, Lansing, 1881, pp. 66-67. Silas Farmer, *History of Detroit and Michigan, etc.*, chapter lxxiv. Andrew Ten Brook, *American State Universities: Their Origin and Progress, etc.*, Cincinnati, chap. v. A. C. McLaughlin, *Higher Education in Michigan*, Washington, 1891, chap. iii. James B. Angell, *Commemorative Oration*. Elizabeth N. Farrand, *History of the University of Michigan*, Ann Arbor, 1885, chap. i. Francis W. Shearman, *A System of Public Instruction and Primary School Law of Michigan, etc.*, Lansing, 1852, Part I. Many original documents will be found in these secondary authorities.

in addition to the Governor twenty well-known citizens who should act in such capacity. These Trustees should hold office during the pleasure of the Legislature, and all vacancies which might occur from time to time should be filled by that body. These Trustees and their successors should forever thereafter be established and constitute a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession in deed and law, by the name, style and title of the Trustees of the University of Michigan, any eleven of them being a quorum empowered to dispose of property and fix compensations, and any seven a quorum for all other purposes. They could from time to time apply such part of their estate and funds as they might think most conducive to the promotion of literature and the advancement of useful knowledge within the territory, only grants of funds made to them for expressed purposes must be applied to the designated objects, unless the grantor should consent to another application. The Trustees should appoint their own Secretary and Treasurer for such time as they might determine, who should perform the duties incident to their respective offices.

It was enacted that the corporation might from time to time establish such Colleges, academies and schools, depending upon the University as they might think proper, and as their funds would permit. It should be the duty of the Trustees to visit and inspect such Colleges, academies and schools; to examine into the state and system of education and discipline, and to make a yearly report to the Legislature; to make such by-laws and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of the Territory, as they might judge most expedient for the government of such schools, etc.; to appoint a President, Instructors and other officers, to fix their compensation, and to remove them when they might think proper; also to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by Universities established for the education of youth. Provided, however, that it should be lawful for the said Trustees to elect a President of the University at any time, and without waiting until the state of the funds would allow the establishment of a College, and this President

should always be, *ex-officio*, a member of the Corporation.

Persons of every religious denomination should be capable of being elected Trustees; nor should any person as President, Professor, Instructor, or pupil be refused admittance for his conscientious persuasion in matters of religion, provided he demeaned himself in a proper manner and conformed to the established rules. The corporation was entrusted with the control and management of the township of land that Congress had granted in 1804 for the use of a seminary of learning, only it should have no authority to sell the land or to lease the same for a longer time than seven years; also with the control of the three sections of land granted to the College of Detroit by the Treaty of Fort Meigs entered into in 1817, agreeable to the terms of the grant. Furthermore, all the property and rights, credits and debts appertaining to the Catholepistemiad, or University, of Michigania, under the Act of 1817, were transferred, with the usual responsibilities and limitations incident to such transfers, to the Trustees. The legislative power might repeal or modify this law at any time, only it should not violate the usual obligations of the contract. The Act of 1817 was repealed, saving all rights accruing under the same. The names of Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory, and John Griffin and J. Witherell, judges, are signed to the enactment.

The careful reader will see that this Act changed the institution only in minor features. The old breadth of view was preserved, but the University of Michigan took the place of the Catholepistemiad of Michigania as the legal name of the organization of public instruction in the territory. The two most notable changes were the substitution of a garb woven out of the English language to cover the ideas to be conveyed for the pedantic covering that Woodward, with so much labor and ingenuity, had patched together, and the substitution of a Board of Trustees standing outside the institution for the President and Didactors standing within it. Perhaps the law-makers thought the Catholepistemiad contained too much centralization for the frontier.

At all events, the Trustees of the University were nothing but a Territorial Board of Education, as, indeed, the President and Didactors of the Catholepistemiad had been intended to be in large measure.

The new Act did not impart new vigor to the institution that had been created in 1817. In fact, the Trustees did not maintain the standard that the Didactors had set up. They confined their efforts to Detroit exclusively, and even there did less work than their predecessors had done. They continued for a time the primary school and the classical academy, but they did nothing more. Neither school appears to have survived beyond 1827. At one time two hundred pupils thronged the building on Bates Street, but for some reason, as lack of energy in the Trustees, or lack of public spirit in the community, these first public schools established in Michigan died out. After 1827 the only function of the Trustees appears to have been to grant the use of the University building, either gratuitously or for a nominal rent, to approved teachers for carrying on private schools. In after years the building was occupied by one of the branches of the University, and still later by one of the public schools of the city. It is easy to say that this primitive school organization, whether we call it Catholepistemiad or University, was clumsy, and, in the long run, ill adapted to an American State; but the causes of its failure lay mainly in another quarter. Whether the central idea ever took any real hold of the public mind, it would be hard to say; but if so, it soon lost such hold, as a very brief account of school legislation in the territory will show.

The school law enacted in 1809, as was explained in the last chapter, came to naught. But beginning in 1827, the very year that the Trustees of the University abandoned their schools in Detroit, the Territorial Legislature enacted a series of laws in relation to common schools that came down to the close of the period. In some respects the first of these laws, which was soon superseded and then repealed, was the most advanced of any of them. It ordered the local school authorities that it provided for to levy district taxes for the provision of sites and schoolhouses and

township taxes for the payment of teachers. The later legislation preserved the first of these provisions but abandoned the second one. Another enlightened feature of this Act was the provision that, besides the instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Orthography, and decent behavior, which was enjoined upon every township in the territory containing fifty families or householders, every township containing two hundred families or householders was commanded to maintain a grammar school in which the Latin, French and English languages should be taught. Both of these wise provisions proved to be in advance of the times.

The later laws differed in details, not in cardinal principles and ideas from the earlier one. They all provided for local school authorities, some appertaining to the township and some to the district. They authorized district taxation to buy sites and build schoolhouses, but the rate bill was the reliance for paying teachers, the people who patronized the schools contributing towards the teacher's salary in the proportion that the number of days which their children attended stood to the aggregate number of days of school attendance. There was, however, the redeeming feature that the district Board might, at its discretion, levy a district tax to pay the charges of poor people unable to pay for their children's tuition, as well as the charges of poor children who had no parents. The schools should be taught three months in the year and for such longer time as the taxable inhabitants should in public meeting direct.

On and after November 5, 1829, there was a Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, appointed at first by the Governor, and afterwards by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature; but this officer had so little to do with the schools that his title was almost a misnomer. He had charge of the school lands in townships where Trustees and a Treasurer had not been duly appointed. He also received certain statistical information that the School Directors furnished him with, and transmitted it, with his own views relative to the school lands and the schools, to the Legislative Council. At first no provision was made

in the law for his compensation, or even his expenses, but in 1833 the omission was supplied, his salary being fixed at \$25 a year, payable from the Territorial treasury.

A special school law was passed for Detroit in 1833, which agreed in its general features with the school law of the territory. Taxes could be levied to pay for sites and schoolhouses, but teachers' salaries, with the exception of the proportion that belonged to the poor and indigent, were met by means of the rate bill.

We have no school reports or statistics for those early days, but it is very improbable that the foregoing legislation produced many practical results. The time had not come. One thing, however, had become clear by the year 1835, viz., that common school education in Michigan would not be furnished by one central organization called either Catholepistemiad or University, but in a manner much more direct and simple and in greater harmony with the genius of the people.

II. THE STATE

Judge Cooley has remarked that in respect to education, Michigan was fortunate in the persons to whom the destinies of the Territory were committed in early days.¹ More than this, she was fortunate in the time when her educational institutions were moulded. Not one of the older states in the Union that had shown a real interest in public instruction had enjoyed an opportunity so favorable. We may reverse the order of the two ideas thus advanced, speaking first of the times and then of the men.

Faint signs of the coming educational revival in the United States were visible to the sharp-sighted as early as the second or third decade of the century: they increased in number and in clearness until the glorious day that we now enjoy was fully ushered in. The sun was just coming above the horizon at the time when Michigan framed her Constitution and organized her state institutions.

In the largest sense, the educational revival comprehended in its purpose and effect all grades of education, secondary schools and

Colleges and Universities, as well as elementary schools; but it was in both respects emphatically the common school revival. Ethically considered, it was an imperative call, issuing from the depths of the public mind and conscience, for better teachers and teaching, better schoolhouses and appointments, better supervision and more and better education. It was a determined demand that the American State should assume its rightful and necessary duty of providing instruction for its people. If we seek its ultimate causes we shall have to inventory modern democracy, free inquiry, the national spirit, modern industry and commerce, the ethical spirit, and modern science; in a word, the numerous factors that, acting and reacting upon one another, go to make up what we sometimes call, in loose phrase, modern progress.

While the educational revival was strictly indigenous, growing out of our own soil, it was still a part of a world-movement; or, at least, of a movement that touched and influenced all progressive peoples and countries. Moreover, the revival, while purely American in its origin, in so far as such language can ever be applied to a similar state of facts, was stimulated and to a degree shaped by foreign influences. This stimulus and shaping did not come, however, from the emigrants that were let down in our seaports in those days; they came rather from the establishment of direct contact between the minds of our scholars and teachers, educators and statesmen, and the schools and education, the science and learning, of the Old World. But it was from Germany that the principal stimulus and moulding power came.

American students in small numbers began to resort to the German Universities for the teaching that they could not get at home in the decade 1810-1820, and about the same time our scholars and teachers, also in small numbers, began to visit German schools and to report to their countrymen what they found. But, curiously enough, the strongest stream of German influence reached us through French channels. Madame De Staël's "Germany," published in an English version in London in 1813, was a revelation to some minds in this

¹ *Michigan*, p. 306.

country. M. Victor Cousin's Report on the State of Public Instruction in Prussia, made to the French Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs in 1831, produced a much wider and deeper impression than the "Germany." A translation of the work by Mrs. Sarah Austin, published in London in 1835, was at once republished in New York. M. Victor Cousin's Report made the profound impression that it did in France, England and the United States because it was the clearest and strongest presentation that had yet been

made of what, in this country, at once came to be called the "Prussian ideas." These ideas were a system of public instruction embracing the three divisions of schools, — primary schools, secondary schools and universities; a system created, supported, and supervised by the state, thus securing responsibility and unity; a complete civil or state system of education, in contradistinction to private education or to an ecclesiastical system. These ideas have lost their novelty; it is difficult for men brought up under the new order of things to comprehend the impres-

sion that they produced in 1830-1840; but certain it is that they came home, three quarters of a century ago, to men's minds like a revelation. We must consider the existing state of things in the country. But few states in the Union could be said to have had systems of public instruction at all, and these were imperfect truncated organizations, feebly supported and feebly supervised. No one of the old states had what we would now call a State University, although two or three states had institutions that bore that name, while several of the states had voted money or wild lands to promote higher education; nor had any one of the new states, aided by the

bounty of Congress, established such an institution that was worthy of the name University. Again, in nearly all the states higher institutions of learning were private corporations, wholly independent of state control; while between these institutions and the public common schools, where such schools existed, and private common schools where they did not exist, there was no connecting link. There was not, for example, a public high school to be found in a large majority of the states in 1831. When such confusion reigned, and such

destitution of educational facilities, it is not surprising that the Prussian ideas, meaning unity and order, and an abundant provision of good teaching, came like a flood of light to all men who could receive it. It is no exaggeration to say that a single copy of M. Victor Cousin's Report, which found its way into the oak openings of Michigan, produced results, direct and indirect, that far surpass in importance the results produced by any other educational volume in the whole history of the country.

So far the times, now the men. Two men suffice to form the connecting

link between M. Victor Cousin and the educational institution of the new commonwealth. John Davis Pierce, a native of New Hampshire, who had graduated at Brown University and studied theology at Princeton, came to Michigan as a missionary in the service of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society in 1831, making his home at Marshall. Isaac Edwin Crary, born in Connecticut, and graduated at Trinity College in that state, who filled various stations in public life, came to Michigan the next year, also making his home at Marshall. Pierce and Crary were both educated men, were both interested in the growing cause of education, and were both devoted to the state



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of their adoption. It is said that, neighbors as they were, they often discussed together the future institutions of the rising commonwealth. The stray copy of Cousin's Report came to Mr. Pierce's hand, who not only read it with the deepest interest, but promptly passed it on to his friend Crary, who was also deeply impressed by it. Fortunately, General Crary was a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution of 1835, and, still more fortunately, the Chairman of the Committee on Education. It accordingly devolved upon him to draft the educational article which was placed in the State Constitution.

This article, when perfected, embraced five sections. The first section ordained that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature on joint vote, should appoint a Superintendent of Public Instruction, who should hold his office for two years, his duties to be prescribed by law. Section second made it the duty of the Legislature to encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that had been granted, or should be granted, by the United States to this state for the support of schools, which should thereafter be sold or disposed of, should be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all such unsold lands, should be inviolably appropriated to the support of schools throughout the state. Section third said the Legislature should provide for a system of common schools, by which a school should be kept up and supported in every school district at least three months in every year; and any district which neglected to provide and support such a school might be deprived of its equal proportion of the interest of the public fund. The next paragraph prescribed that, as soon as the circumstances of the state would permit, the Legislature should provide for the establishment of libraries, one at least in each township; and the money which should be paid by persons for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines assessed in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws should be exclusively applied to

the support of such libraries. The University section ran as follows:

"Sec. 5. The Legislature shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been or may hereafter be reserved or granted by the United States to this state for the support of a University, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund for the support of said University, with such branches as the public convenience may hereafter demand for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, and as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University."

In effect, all the Prussian ideas are here: primary schools, secondary schools and a university; public taxation and state supervision. A comparison of the article with the educational articles of other State Constitutions at the time will show its superiority.¹ It must not for a moment be supposed, however, that the placing of this article in the Constitution was due solely to the influence of Mr. Pierce and General Crary; what they did was to seize the essential ideas and put them in a form that commended them to the acceptance of the convention and the people of the state—the best type of leadership in a democratic community.

The convention had done its work, and it now remained to be seen whether the Legislature would rise to the level of the occasion or fall below it. Governor Mason, in his first message, commended the school system that was to be devised for the state to the wisdom of the Legislature; but this body, at the time, took no other action than to define the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, directing him, among other things, to prepare and digest a system for the organization and establishment of common schools, and a University and its branches. The Governor promptly nominated Mr. Pierce for this office,

¹ The constitution-framers of Indiana, 1810, had previously caught the idea of "a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from township schools to a State University, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all."

and the Legislature as promptly confirmed the nomination. He held the office six years, during which time he rendered the state the most distinguished and valuable services as an educational executive. He was the first proper State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the United States.

Mr. Pierce entered upon his responsible work with intelligence and earnestness. He visited the East to confer with prominent educators and public men in regard to the subject of education, and, in his first Report to the Legislature sketched out, with a free, bold hand, the educational institutions of Michigan, drawing, one may say, the great lines along which the whole subsequent movement has proceeded. In a later report he named three statutes as comprising the Michigan School System,—the Act providing for the disposition of the University and primary school lands; the Act providing for the organization and government of the University with branches; the Act for the establishment and support of the common schools. The dates of these Acts are March 21, March 20, and March 18, 1837, all within two months of the formal admission of the state to the Union. Mr.

Pierce's hand was in all this legislation. Speaking for the University alone, in 1887, President Angell said: "Our means have not yet enabled us to execute in all particulars the comprehensive plan which was framed by Mr. Pierce." In respect to common schools, too, he was before his time, the Legislature rejecting some of his advanced ideas.

We have come now to the parting of the ways; we shall not follow farther the development of the State System of Public Instruction as a whole, but confine our attention to the University, save as references to the larger subject may be necessary to the adequate treatment of our special theme. First, however, a word or two of emphasis may well be thrown upon a single point. The design of the founders was to establish a full-orbed system of public instruction for Michigan. They did not contemplate primary schools, secondary schools, and a University merely, but they contemplated these institutions as constituting one organization of public instruction. This is the great idea that the West has contributed to American education,—an idea that Michigan has done more than any other state to demonstrate and establish.

CHAPTER III

THE CONGRESSIONAL LAND GRANT AND THE UNIVERSITY FUND

THE University of Michigan, like the Western State Universities generally, had its origin in important national legislation enacted toward the close of the last century. On May 20, 1785, the Old Congress adopted "an Ordinance for Ascertaining the Mode of Disposing of Lands in the Western Country." The great feature of this ordinance was the rectangular system of land surveys, which is too well known to require description beyond the bare fact that it directed the division of the territory to be surveyed into townships six miles square, by lines running due north and south and east and west, at right angles; the subdivision of the township into lots or sections one mile square, containing six hundred and forty acres, by simi-

lar lines, and the numbering of these sections from one to thirty-six in a prescribed order.¹ But the provision of the land ordinance that gives it present interest is this: "There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township." At the time the application of this resolution was very limited, but the principle was afterwards progressively applied to the whole public domain as that has from time to time been acquired and developed.

Two years later the Ohio Company, a New England organization that had already pro-

¹ At first the numbers ran from south to north, 1-6, 7-12, etc., beginning with the southeastern section in the township; but since 1796 they run back and forth, left and right, beginning in the northeast corner.

jected a colony in the western country, applied to Congress for a grant of land and the institution of civil government, and this application soon led to two important pieces of legislation. The first, adopted July 13, 1787, was called "An Ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," and the second, adopted on July 23, "Powers to the Board of Treasury to Contract for the Sale of the Western Territory." These two enactments were complementary parts of the same general plan; neither one would have passed, or could have passed, without the other; and without both of them the course of western history would, no doubt, have been quite different from what it actually was. Interesting educational provisions are found in both these acts of legislation. The Ordinance contains only the general declaration: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; but the Powers to the Board of Treasury carried these more specific provisions: "The lot No. 16 in each township, or fractional part of a township, to be given perpetually for the purposes contained in the said Ordinance" [1785]. And, "Not more than two complete townships to be given perpetually for the purposes of a University, to be laid off by the purchaser or purchasers as near the centre as may be, so that the same shall be of good land to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State." The first of these declarations was a reaffirmation of the dedication of land for common school purposes made two years before; the second was also new and the one that especially concerns us. It will be seen that the three provisions were as specific as possible; they were closely limited to such lands as might be sold in pursuance of the enactments, and did not in form promulgate a policy.

Under the legislation of 1787, Congress made the same year two extensive land sales within the present limits of the State of Ohio; one to the Ohio Company, in the southeastern part of the state; the other to John Cleves Symmes and associates in the southwestern part. The

provisions of law noted above were applied to them, and with such application they lapsed. Here matters rested until Ohio, the first of the public land states, came into the Union in 1803. The legislation accompanying her admission determined some specific questions that remained unanswered, and tended to fix future policy.

In the first place this legislation secured to the people of the new state, and not merely to the people of the two tracts named above, one thirty-sixth part of the townships in which they lived, or its equivalent, for the use of common schools. Next it gave the state three townships of land for Universities, two in the Ohio purchase and one in the Symmes Tract. In later cases, but two townships have been given. Thirdly, it vested the lands given to Ohio for the use of schools in the Legislature in trust for the use aforesaid and for no other use, interest, or purpose whatever.

This legislation, with what had gone before it, fixed the essential points of the national educational land grant policy, which is such an important feature of our educational history. The legislation of 1802 and 1803 was in specific terms, as that of 1785 and 1787 had been; not a word was said at either time about the future; nor has Congress ever, by a formal Act or resolution, declared any policy in the matter. At the same time every new state carved out of the public domain, while still a territory, from Ohio to Utah, has confidently expected, on its admission to the Union, to receive its due measure of common school and University lands. In most cases, the dedication of such lands has been made in advance of statehood, but the territory has not been put in practical possession and enjoyment.¹

In 1804 Congress divided Indiana Territory, or the whole Northwest excluding Ohio, into three land districts, corresponding in general

¹ Of the twenty-seven public land states, nineteen received each two townships of land for University purposes; while of the remaining eight, Alabama, Florida, Wisconsin, and Minnesota each received four townships; Mississippi and Ohio three townships apiece, Tennessee, 100,000 acres, and Utah 200,000 acres for State Universities. — *National Legislation Concerning Education, etc.* George B. Germann, New York, 1899. p. 44.

to the present States of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and at the same time reserved lot No. 16 in every township for the use of common schools within the same, and one township in each district for the use of a seminary of learning.

Next, on May 20, 1826, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart and reserve from sale out of any of the public lands within the territory of Michigan, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships for the use and support of a University within the territory and for no other use whatever, to be located in tracts corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands were authorized to be surveyed, not less than one section; one of which townships should be in lieu of the township dedicated to the same purpose by the Act of 1804.

The convention that framed Michigan's first Constitution submitted to Congress certain propositions that related to the school and University lands, which, however, that body did not in their present form accept. Subsequently, however, Congress did, June 23, 1836, accept the more material of these propositions, and especially the two following: —

"First, that section numbered 16 in every township of the public lands, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of schools.¹

"Second, that the 72 sections of land set apart and reserved for the support of a University by an Act of Congress approved on the 20th of May, 1826, entitled 'An Act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Michigan, are hereby granted and conveyed to the State, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such University, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.'²

¹ Hon. William Woodbridge, when a Senator in Congress, three times carried through the Senate a bill granting to Michigan 1,500,000 acres of school land, additional to the sixteenth sections, on the ground that the Ordinance of 1787 guaranteed to the individual inhabitants of the township such sections unreservedly, while the Act admitting the state to the Union had exacted a partial compensation in requiring the state to surrender the right to tax all public lands sold within its limits for a period of five years, and that so Congress had not kept faith with the people. The bill never passed the House. — *A System of Public Instruction and Primary School Law of Michigan*. F. W. Shearman. pp. 12, 14.

These provisions of law mark a further development of national policy in three particulars.

1. Up to this time the common school lands had been vested in the state; or, what was the same thing, granted to the state, one section in every township or fractional part of a township, for the inhabitants of such townships for the use of schools. This form of dedication made in each state as many school funds as the state contained Congressional townships. It worked very unequally; a good section of land well sold made a much larger township fund than a poor section badly sold. But the new form of dedication — "granted to the state for the use of schools" — at once corrected all such inequalities and greatly simplified administration.²

2. The language of the earlier dedications suggests at least that the school lands were to be held in trust, not sold, for the use of schools. The language of the new dedication implies no such reservation. It is a question, an economist would say, between rent and interest. Once more, the language of 1785 and 1787 suggests that the inhabitants of the townships themselves were to hold and administer their lands; but the Act of 1803 gave matters another direction.

3. The earlier public land States received their University lands in solid blocks. The Enabling Act for Alabama, March 2, 1819, provided that the entire seventy-two sections should be selected in tracts of not less than two sections each; but now Michigan receives hers, or may receive them, in single sections. The plan of breaking up the two townships into small divisions was as plainly to the advantage of the state as the plan of consolidating the proceeds of all the common school grants into one state fund.

These important departures from the earlier practice of the government have been followed as precedents in the cases of all the public land states that have entered the Union since 1837. The idea of distributing the University

² In Illinois the formula employed in granting the common school lands was the following: "That section No. 16 in every township in the state shall be granted to the states for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools."

lands appears in the Act of 1826; the idea of consolidating the school fund originated in the Michigan convention of 1835.

Previous to 1837 the states that had shared the bounty of the government had shown little wisdom in its administration. Some of them, as the event proved, had done little better than to squander both the school lands and the University lands. All these states, in fact, had gone a considerable distance in that path; others followed them and Congress was ultimately compelled to throw around these endowments additional safeguards.¹ The only circumstances that in any way palliated the conduct of the legislatures was their inexperience in dealing with the subject, the eager haste of the people to secure the early benefits of the endowments, and the plentifulness and consequent cheapness of wild lands. It now remained to be seen whether Michigan would show more wisdom in administering her endowment than the border states had shown. The present answer will be limited to the University Grant.

The fact is the downward path had already been entered upon, and the real question was whether the state would retrace her steps. When the Trustees of the University, in 1821, began to take measures to have the seminary township that had been granted in 1804 located, unexpected difficulties declared themselves. The Board accordingly sent a memorial to Congress in 1823, praying for new legislation. This prayer led to the Act of 1826 referred to above, which gave the Territory two townships instead of one, with the privilege of locating the land in detached sections instead of in solid blocks. Next the Trustees set to work to secure desirable tracts of land under the new legislation. While the privilege of locating lands in detached sections was a valuable one, it sometimes proved to be costly, as the first action of the Board will show.

¹ It has come to be the rule that Congress fixes a minimum price at which the school lands granted to the States shall be sold. For example, the Act of February 22, 1889, providing for the admission to the Union of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, fixed the minimum price at \$10 an acre, and said the lands should be sold only at public sale.

The confluence of Swan Creek and the Maumee River lay within the Territory of Michigan in 1827, but now it lies within the State of Ohio. The locality was then a waste, but it is now the heart of the city of Toledo. Near this point the Trustees, in the year just named, in conjunction with the authorities at Washington, located six "river lots," 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, amounting to nine hundred and sixteen acres, counting them, however, as twelve hundred and eighty acres. The selections, as subsequent events have shown, were very fortunate ones. But, most unfortunately, the Board, in 1830, exchanged the most valuable of these lots, 1 and 2, for other lands in the immediate neighborhood. Nor was this the end of the matter; four years later the Board sold the lands that it had received in exchange to their former owner for the sum of \$5,000. This transaction was completed in May 1837. The remaining lots, containing according to the survey six hundred and twenty-one acres, were less advantageously situated than those that had been thus disposed of, but they have now been for many years within the limits of Toledo. They were sold in 1849, 1850, 1855, at an average price of about \$19 an acre. "The Toledo lands," says an earlier historian, "which might have brought the University some millions altogether, brought about \$17,000."²

Progressively, the University lands were all located; they were scattered throughout the counties, or most of the counties, of the state, that had been organized up to 1844. The locations were generally advantageous, but not so much can be said of the sales.

The law defining the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction directed him, among other things, to make out an inventory, as perfect as possible, without previously visiting them, of the lands that had been set apart and reserved for the purposes of education in the state, with a description of their location and condition. In his first report, Superintendent Pierce made a careful estimate of the prospective value of the seventy-two sections. At \$15 an acre they would produce a fund of \$691,200, with an annual interest of \$48,384; at \$20 an acre, they would yield a fund of

² *American State Universities, etc.* Ten Brook. p. 109.

\$921,000, with an annual interest of \$64,912. "It is not apprehended," he said, "that the amount can in any event fall short of the lowest estimate, while it is believed, judging from the decisions of the past and the indications of the future, that it will exceed the highest computation." Whether he had the Toledo "decision" in mind or not, does not appear.

In March 1837, the Legislature authorized the Superintendent to sell at public auction a half million dollars' worth of the University lands, at a minimum price of \$20 an acre. The terms of payment were to be one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in annual instalments of five per cent. beginning in five years from the date of sale, the deferred payments to be on interest at seven per cent. payable annually. The money received from such sales should be loaned to such counties of the state as might apply for it, but not more than \$15,000 to any one county, the counties to repay the loan after ten years and in the mean time to pay the interest annually. Lands not sold after three years, if not already improved or natural meadows, the Superintendent should lease on such terms as he might think expedient. The sales made under the Act by the close of the year amounted to something more than \$150,000 at an average price of \$22.85 an acre. So at the beginning of 1838 it looked as though the Superintendent's largest estimate of the preceding year would be realized. Still the plan was far from faultless; for one thing, difficulties sprang up between the purchasers of land and the Superintendent, which were not always settled to the satisfaction of the Regents of the University. Not to anticipate another series of parallel facts that will be related in their own place, the University of Michigan had now been organized, with a Board of Regents, under the constitution and laws of the state.

The Legislature soon came upon the scene again. In April 1839, it passed a Bill for the relief of certain settlers on University and other state lands, which at once threw the Board of Regents into such consternation that

it actually proposed to do away with the branches that it had established, and to cease building at Ann Arbor. The ostensible object of the Bill was to secure to certain settlers on state lands their just rights under the pre-emption law of Congress. The Regents appealed to the Governor for his intervention. Governor Mason rendered to the State of Michigan numerous good services, but perhaps no better one than in this instance. He promptly vetoed the bill. In his message to the Legislature he demanded to know the object of this wholesale temptation to fraud and perjury. The state had accepted the lands as a trust, and the Constitution enjoined upon the Legislature their protection and improvement, as well as the provision of means for the permanent security of the University funds; yet here was a legislative proposition to put all these lands in the market at a merely nominal price, no matter what their value when located or how claimed. This ringing message prevented the spoliation of the University. Had the bill become law, and been carried out in its details, it is quite clear that the task of the historian of the University of Michigan would have been materially lightened. It was an escape equal to the escape from the "grand design," to be mentioned hereafter, and came about the same time.

The later history shows no other act of mingled incompetence and dishonesty on the part of the Legislature equal to the Bill of 1839. Still it is hardly an exaggeration to say that this body, in dealing with the lands, never regarded them in the solemn light of a sacred trust. The time of deferred payments granted to purchasers was lengthened, the price of lands reduced. In 1840 lands were sold at an average price of \$6.21 an acre to persons who had settled upon them. In 1841 the minimum price was fixed at \$12 an acre, and the Act made retroactive. This was paying debts by legislative enactment. The Superintendent reported in 1842 that \$35,651 had either been returned or credited to purchasers in pursuance of this provision. The Legislature had made a virtual pledge in 1837 that none of the lands should be sold at less than \$20 an acre, but it did not stand by

this pledge. The principal argument adduced in favor of reducing the price was that it hastened sales; but it also disturbed contracts and introduced into the business great confusion. As another writer has said: "Contracts for University land were not regarded as ordinary transactions bearing that name. They seemed to settle nothing. Buyers neglected payments in expectation of relief."¹ With all the rest, the purchasers sometimes made payments in depreciated state paper.

The spectacle had often been seen before, and has often been seen since. On the one side was a great public interest with no protector but public spirit; on the other hand were clamorous "squatters" and land speculators of different degrees of honesty, with their friends, retainers and potential associates; while between them stood the Legislature, more or less competent, more or less honest, pushed forward on the one side with far more power than it was held back on the other.

But in such matters we must judge, at last, according to an historical standard. When all is said, the State of Michigan handled her University lands far better than any of the older states had handled their similar endowments. Still more, some of the younger states have fallen far below the standard that she set up. It is, indeed, not uncommon for state historians of education to bewail the short-sightedness or corruption of their Legislatures, compared with the wisdom and probity of the Michigan Legislature.² In 1885, when all the lands belonging to the University, except two hundred and eighty-seven acres, had been sold, it appeared that the average price per acre for the entire quantity was \$11.87, or more than twice the price received for any other educational lands in the Northwest.³

¹ *American State Universities*. Ten Brook. p. 139.

² "The successive Legislatures [of Wisconsin], with but one exception, that of 1850, continued to sacrifice the educational trust fund in order to accelerate the settlement of the State and to aid the ambitious schemes of individuals. In a few years nearly all the lands had been sold, and from the seventy-two sections was secured only \$150,000. From a similar grant Michigan realized over \$500,000." — *The Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin*, edited by J. W. Stearns, page 34.

³ *History and Management of Land Grants for Education*

One curious feature of early University history remains to be mentioned. By a treaty with the United States entered into at Fort Meigs, at the rapids of the Maumee River, September 29, 1817, the Wyandot and other Indian tribes granted to the Rector of the Catholic Church of St. Anne of Detroit, for the use of the church, and to the corporation of the College of Detroit, for the use of the College, to be retained or sold as the Rector and Corporation might judge expedient, each one-half of six sections of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres; three of these sections on the river Raisin at a place called Macon, and three not yet located, which tracts had been reserved for the use of the Indians by the Treaty of 1807; the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of Michigan to be authorized by the Indians to select these tracts of land.⁴

The first College of the Catholepistemiad was not announced until a month after this treaty had been entered into; but the Act creating that institution had been signed on August 26, the President and Professors of the same were appointed on September 8, and the first statute was promulgated on the 12th of the same month; so there was no difficulty in identifying "the corporation of the College of Detroit." In 1824, three years after the Catholepistemiad had been merged into the University, these Indian grants to the College of Detroit were located and patented, some of the lands lying on the Detroit River below Detroit, and some in Oakland county. The disposition that was made of this land is not altogether clear. The history will be given so far as it has been traced out.

When the Board of Trustees created in 1821 surrendered its charge to the Board of Regents created in 1837, it discriminated sharply between two kinds of University property in its possession. It promptly delivered over to the new Board the avails of the Toledo lands that had been sold, but not the avails of the Indian

in the Northwest Territory. George W. Knight, New York, 1885.

⁴ The reason assigned in the treaty for these cessions is this: "Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawatonic tribes, being attached to the Catholic religion, and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant," etc.

sections. To some extent, at least, these avails had been merged in the educational work in the city of Detroit that the President and Professors of the Catholepistemiad had inaugurated, and that the Board of Trustees had continued. At this distance of time the three sections, as University property, have little tangible existence outside of the lot and building on Bates Street in that city. For a time, this property was used by the Regents, rent free, for the purposes of a branch, but later it passed into the hands of the City Board of Education and was used for a public school. The action of the Board of Trustees was a virtual denial of the identity of the corporations of 1817-1821 and 1837. In 1856 the Supreme Court of the state in an action brought by the Regents for the recovery of this property decided, that the different corporations were identical, and that, legally speaking, the life of the University was continuous from 1817. Once put in possession of the lot and building, the Regents sold the property to the Young Men's Society of Detroit; but this society proved to be unable to make payment, and the Regents, after further difficulties, involving a second case in the Supreme Court, cancelled the contract.¹ When finally sold this property brought about \$20,000. The Regents made an attempt to set the money aside as a "reserve fund" for the use of the University Library, but it soon went for purposes that were considered more pressing.

It comes then to this, that no living man can now identify a dollar of the Indians' benefaction to the College at Detroit. "There is something pathetic," said President Angell, "in this gift of the Indians, who were even then so rapidly fading away. They doubtless hoped that some of their descendants might attain to the knowledge which the white man learned in his schools and which gave him such wonderful power and skill. Their hope has never been realized so far as I know by the education of any pure-blooded Indian at

the University."² One cannot help wondering how it was with the equal gift that the Indians made at the same time to the Rector of St. Anne's Church in Detroit.

Another important series of transactions — fortunately a much shorter one — falls naturally into this connection.

In 1837 the Regents of the University had little money, but large expectations. They wished at once to establish such branches as were needed, and to erect the University buildings at Ann Arbor. The people of the state were equally anxious. In order to make this possible, the Legislature, in April 1838, directed the Treasurer of the state to deliver to the Board of Regents, for the use of the University and its branches, special certificates of state stock, to be reimbursible after twenty years, and to bear interest at six per cent. semi-annually; but these certificates should not be delivered to the Board until its President had executed to the Treasurer and his successors in office a bond pledging all the available proceeds of the University fund for the payment of the certificates, principal and interest; the Act also required the Board to make provision for the payments in a manner that would exonerate the treasury from making any advances in money and to pledge the disposable income from the University fund to such payment. There was no pretence at the time, or afterwards, that the state was making the University a gift. It must be said, however, that the Regents asked the Legislature for this loan, or rather for a still larger one. They received a premium of \$6,000 on the bonds, and expended the whole avails in carrying on the branches of the University and in erecting the buildings at Ann Arbor.

This loan is one of the most intricate topics in the whole University history. Competent men who have looked into the matter have come to opposite conclusions on the most important points, some holding that the University paid the debt to the state, and some that it did not. The history will here be reduced to its briefest and simplest terms.

The Regents probably expected at the time the loan was made to be able to repay it out

¹ *Regents of the University of Michigan v. The Board of Education of the City of Detroit*, 4 Michigan Reports, 212; *Regents of the University of Michigan v. The Detroit Young Men's Society*, 12 Michigan Reports, 128.

² Semi-centennial Oration.

of the income of the University fund. They were disappointed; for several years that income was almost wholly consumed in paying the interest on the loan. But in 1844, when the University seemed to be *in extremis*, the Legislature enacted two measures of relief, February 28 and March 11, which applied the State Treasury notes and other state scrip that had been received in payment for University lands, and a certain piece of property in Detroit called the "Female Seminary Lot" at a fixed valuation to the liquidation of the debt, as far as they went. These Acts also affected a corresponding reduction in the annual interest charge. There can be no mistaking the effect of this legislation: it diminished for the time the University debt to the state by the amount of the credit upon the loan. So the matter was understood at the time.¹ Governor Felch said the Acts had materially relieved the University fund from its embarrassments, and the Regents accepted them with lively feelings of satisfaction. But it is difficult to see that the "relief" amounted to more than this—that the Legislature accepted depreciated paper at its face value in part payment of the state claim and so reduced the interest charge that the Regents were compelled to provide for, thus undoing, to a degree, the mischief that it had previously done in dealing with the University lands. But this was something.

The state still persisted in exacting from the University the sum nominated in the bond. In 1850 the fund in the possession of the state was reduced by \$100,000. The conviction now went abroad, as Governor Bingham afterwards expressed it, that this was "a perversion of the fund from its original design;" and the Legislature, in 1853, directed the proper officer to pay to the University, at stated intervals, "the entire amount of interest that may hereafter accrue upon the whole amount of University lands sold or that may be hereafter sold." The effect of this legislation was to undo what had been done three years before in the nominal reduction of the fund. This Act was limited to two years, but it was repeated, with the same

limitations, in 1855, 1857 and 1859. A similar Act that took effect with the beginning of the year 1861 was without limitation. Here matters stood until 1877, when the Legislature directed that \$100,000 should be added to the University Fund on the books of the state. This Act was formal merely, bringing the state book-keeping into conformity with the practice of twenty-four years.

How then does the account stand to-day between the University and the state? Has the University ever repaid the loan of 1838? The writer who has examined the subject with more care than any other, answers the question emphatically in the negative. "The fund to-day," he says, "represents the actual proceeds of all the sales. Evidently the loan has not been paid out of the principal of the fund, and the records show no such payment from the income."² This answer is undoubtedly correct, unless in two minor points. How did the Regents come into possession of the Female Seminary lot that they transferred to the state for \$8,095 in 1844? If they paid for this property out of the proceeds of the seventy-two sections, the fact does not invalidate the above conclusion; but if it came to them in some other way, for example, if it represented the three Indian sections, or some part thereof, the fact does, to an extent, invalidate that conclusion. The question does not appear to be determined. The other point is, whether the Regents did not, in effect, pay off a portion of the loan under the form of paying interest. This is a matter of dates and amounts. There is no question that the Legislature looked to the Regents for the interest until 1853. Both questions, in fact, belong to the province of the technical accountant.

The final conclusion is that the loan of 1838, with the possible abatement mentioned, was eventually made a gift. It was the only gift that the state made to the University until thirty years had passed.

One effect of the Acts directing the state officers to pay interest on the moneys that came into the State Treasury from the sale of the University lands, was to create a credit on

¹ *A System of Public Instruction and Primary School Law*, F. W. Shearman. pp. 132, 165.

² *History and Management of Land Grants for Education in the Northwest Territory*. G. W. Knight. p. 144.

the one side and a debt on the other. In other words, the state borrowed the University fund, or permanent endowment, and expended it for state purposes, pledging itself to pay

the interest thereon. On June 30, 1900, this endowment amounted to \$534,283.05, on which interest is paid, in four instalments annually, at seven per cent.¹

CHAPTER IV

THE ORGANIC ACT OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE organization of the University imposed upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Legislature of Michigan a task harder than that imposed by the organization of the common schools. For one thing, the way before them was wholly untrodden. The question was, whether a young American State, or any American State, could organize, on the basis of a large land grant made by the General Government, and then carry on successfully, an institution of learning that deserved to be called a University. Neither the Old World nor the New threw much light upon this question. Some of the young states of the West, eight in number, had accepted the proffered bounty of Congress; all of these states had handled their lands in a reckless manner, and one had even diverted them to another purpose; some of them had organized feeble schools that they called Universities; but not one of them could teach Michigan any valuable lessons in founding a State University except lessons of warning. The experiment was now to be tried once more; and it is the main purpose of this history to show how it succeeded.

An Act approved March 18, 1837, provided for the organization of the University of Michigan under that name. Its objects were defined to be to provide the inhabitants of the State with means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science, and the arts. The government was vested in a Board of Regents to consist of twelve members and a Chancellor, who should be *ex-officio* President, said members to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor of the

State, *ex-officiis* members. The first twelve members appointed should, at their first meeting, be divided into four classes of three each, who should continue in office one, two, three, and four years respectively, and the regular term of the later appointments should be four years. The Regents should constitute a body corporate, with the usual rights and powers of such bodies; they should enact laws for the government of the University, appoint the prescribed number of Professors and the requisite number of tutors, and determine the limit of their several salaries. The heart of the Act is section eight, which reads as follows: —

“Sec. 8. The University shall consist of three departments.

“1st. The Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

“2nd. The Department of Law.

“3rd. The Department of Medicine.

“In the several departments there shall be established the following Professorships:

“In the Department of Literature, Science and Arts, one of Ancient Languages; one of Modern Languages;

¹ Back of the laws directing the payment of the University interest is Section 1, Article XIV., of the State Constitution, which pledges the specific state taxes, except those on the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, to the payment of this interest and the interest on other trust funds in the keeping of the state. The Legislature has never, at any time, declared a rate of interest for the fund, but the legal rate in the state when the Acts referred to above were passed was seven per cent., and this was the rule that the Auditor-General followed in making out his warrants upon the treasury. In 1887 the legal rate of interest was reduced to six per cent., and in 1896 the Auditor-General refused to pay more than that rate. The Regents applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus commanding him to pay the former rate which the Court granted on the ground that when the Act creating the debt to the University was passed the Legislature must have intended that it should bear interest at seven per cent., and that a mere change of the legal rate of interest in the state could not nullify the legislative intent. — *Regents of the University of Michigan v. Auditor-General*, 109 Michigan Reports, 124.

one of Rhetoric and Oratory; one of Philosophy of History, Logic and Philosophy of the human mind; one of Moral Philosophy and Natural Theology, including the History of all Religions; one of Political Economy; one of Mathematics; one of Natural Philosophy; one of Chemistry and Pharmacy; one of Geology and Mineralogy; one of Botany and Zoölogy; one of Fine Arts; one of Civil Engineering and Architecture: In the Department of Law, one of Natural, International, and Constitutional Law; one of Common and Statute Law and Equity; one of Commercial and Maritime Law: In the Department of Medicine, one of Anatomy; one of Surgery; one of Physiology and Pathology; one of Practice of Physic; one of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; one of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence: *provided*, that in the first organization of the University the Regents shall so arrange the Professorships as to appoint such a number only as the wants of the institution shall require; and to increase them from time to time as the income of the fund shall warrant and the public interests demand: *provided*, always, that no new Professorships shall be established without the consent of the legislature."

The immediate government of the several departments should be entrusted to their respective Faculties; but the Regents should have power to regulate the course of instruction and prescribe, under the advice of the Professorship, the books and authorities to be used in the several departments, and also to confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usually conferred and granted in other Universities. The Regents should have power to remove any Professor, tutor, or other officer when, in their judgment, the interests of the University required it.

The fee of admission to the University should never exceed \$10, and the institution should be open to all persons resident in the state who might wish to avail themselves of its advantages without charge of tuition, and to all other persons under such restrictions and regulations as the Regents should prescribe.

The books and records of the corporation should be placed in the custody of a Secretary, the funds in the keeping of a Treasurer, and the Library in the charge of a Librarian, all to be elected by the Regents. The Superintendent of Public Instruction should appoint annually a Board of five Visitors, whose business it should be to make a personal examination of all departments of the University and report to him their observations and recommendations,

to be duly submitted to the Legislature. To this Board of Visitors the Regents should make each year a full exhibit of the state of the University, with an estimate of expenses for the ensuing year. As soon as the state should provide funds for that purpose, the Regents should proceed to erect the necessary buildings for the University on the ground to be designated by the Legislature and in such manner as should be prescribed by law.

It should be the duty of the Board of Regents, together with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to establish such branches of the University in different parts of the state as, from time to time, should be authorized by the Legislature, and to establish all needful rules and regulations for the government of such branches: provided that such branches should not confer degrees, and that not more than one should be established in any one organized county. In connection with every such branch, there should be established an institution for the education of females in the higher branches of knowledge whenever suitable buildings should be provided for them, to be under the same general direction and management as the branch with which it was connected. Furthermore, there should be in each of these branches a Department of Agriculture, with competent instructors in the theory of that subject, including vegetable physiology and agricultural chemistry, and experimental and practical farming and agriculture. And, finally, in every such branch the Regents should establish a department especially appropriated to the education of teachers for the primary schools, and such other departments as they might judge necessary to promote the public welfare. Whenever these branches of the University, or any of them, should be established or provided, there should be appropriated to each one in proportion to its number of scholars such sums for the support of its Professors and teachers and such other sums for the purchase of books and apparatus as the state of the University funds might warrant.

The first meeting of the Regents should be held within three months of the time of their appointment, at such time and place as the Governor should designate; subsequent meet-

ings should be called in such manner as the Regents at their first meeting might prescribe, and seven of them so assembled should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board was also required, on or before the first Monday of January following, to procure the best and most appropriate plan for the University building, which should be adopted by the Regents on its approval by the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On June 21 following the preceding Act, the Legislature passed a supplementary one, abolishing the Chancellorship of the Board of Regents and making the Governor the President of that body, and directing the Board to elect a Chancellor of the University who should not be a member of the Board. The same Act gave the Regents power to assign to any Professor appointed under the original Act the duties pertaining to any vacant Professorship of the University, and to establish branches of the same without further legislative authority in the several counties of the State. The Board was also authorized to expend so much of the interest arising from the University fund as might be necessary for the purchase of philosophical and other apparatus and a Library and Cabinet of Natural History.

It is worthy of note that the Act creating the common schools said nothing about high schools or advanced instruction. This important division of education was to be provided by the branches of the University. In other words, the idea seems to have been that these branches should be affiliated with the University rather than with the elementary schools.

The law of 1838, like the laws of 1817 and 1821, has been criticised as out of proportion to both the ability and the needs of the new state. Michigan was a frontier community, counting but 87,278 inhabitants in 1834, and 212,267 in 1840. What could such a population do with an institution like the one projected? It is easy to represent the Act in a ludicrous light; but there is another side to the question. A large scheme would do no harm provided no attempt were made at once to realize it, and it might in time be well filled out; while a small plan, in case of large growth, would require reconstruction from the

foundation. Superintendent Pierce met possible objectors with the argument that the day could not be distant when the state would require such an institution, and when its resources would be amply sufficient to sustain it. It could not be otherwise. If the state moved forward as prosperously as it had been moving, one-half of the revenue arising from the University fund would sustain an institution on a scale more magnificent than the one proposed. The institution would then present an anomaly in the history of learning, a University of the first order open to all, tuition free. He argued that it was not necessary or desirable to fill all the Professorships that the plan provided for. In his enthusiasm, he valued the University fund at \$1,000,000, and its annual income at \$50,000. "One-half of this sum," he said, "will be amply sufficient to give life and vigor to the several academies as branches of the University, and the remaining half will be fully adequate to sustain the parent institution on a scale as grand and magnificent as that proposed."¹

It will be seen that the conception of the educational state took a strong hold upon Mr. Pierce's mind. He seems to have queried whether it would not be wise to forbid, in the Constitution, private seminaries of learning altogether; but, since that could not be done, he wished to make the public schools so much better than the private ones that the latter could not meet the competition. He and other zealous friends of the University strove, first to prevent the chartering of private Colleges, and then to deny them the degree-conferring power. They failed in both efforts. In his second report, 1838, Mr. Pierce did battle stoutly for a true State University. "If one charter was granted others must be, and there would be no limit. If one village obtained a charter for a College, all others must have the same favor. In proportion as they increased in number, just in that proportion would be their decrease of power to be useful."

While this question was the subject of eager interest, the opinions of eminent educators in

¹ *A System of Public Instruction and Primary School Law of Michigan.* Francis W. Shearman. Lansing, 1852. pp. 28-29.

the East relative to it were gathered. President Francis Wayland recommended the concentration of the energies of the state on one University as incomparably preferable to that of granting charters to an indefinite number of small institutions. "By a great number of small and badly appointed Colleges," he said, "you will increase the nominally educated men, but you will decrease the power of education because it will be little else but the name." Edward Everett and Bishop McIlvaine held similar views, the latter exhorting Michigan to resist the temptation to diffusion of energy, and to have but one place where academical degrees could be conferred. The Superintendent accordingly recommended charters authorizing the conferring of degrees to be granted only to associations that had actually received for their prospective institutions \$250,000 each. His views were disregarded. In 1838 the Legislature, in the name of freedom and opposition to monopoly, passed an Act to incorporate the Trustees of Michigan College. Several other similar charters were

granted previous to 1850, but they did not confer the right to grant degrees. The constitution of 1850 denied the Legislature the power to confer special charters, and authorized it to pass a general law on the subject. The attempt to enact such a law in 1855 was resisted in the interests of the University, but the bill became a law notwithstanding. This Act carried with it the degree-conferring power, and from about that time institutions other than the University have been authorized to confer the usual academical degrees. Not long after the enacting of this law an effort was made to secure an appropriation of \$2000 annually from the State Treasury for such Colleges as should establish and maintain, subject to certain prescribed conditions, normal departments, but the effort failed and was not renewed.¹ Thus the lax policy in regard to degrees prevailed, but there is perhaps reason to think that the competition of the University has tended to keep College degrees in Michigan from becoming so cheap as they are in some other states.

CHAPTER V

THE UNIVERSITY IN THE FIRST PERIOD

ON March 20, 1837, two days after signing the Act providing for the organization and government of the University, Governor Mason signed an Act providing for its location. This Act provided that the University should be located in or near the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, upon such site or lot of ground as should be selected by the Regents, and be conveyed to them by the proprietors of such lot or lots free from cost, for the use of the state and for the purposes of a University; which site or lot should not be less than forty acres, and in such form or shape as the Regents should prefer. It was made the duty of the Regents, or at least three of them, of whom the President should be one, within three months of their appointment, to visit Ann Arbor and make the selection of the lot, taking a deed and causing it to be duly recorded.

This legislation suggests another and a complementary state of facts. The location of the various state institutions was the subject of much interest throughout the state, and there sprang up a lively competition for them among the small towns that constituted the principal centres of population. This interest extended even to the site of the state capital; and the Ann Arbor Land Company, a syndicate of men engaged in exploiting a new addition to the town plat, in the hope of bringing the capital to Ann Arbor, offered the state a site for the prospective State House. Failing to secure the capital, the company next tendered to the state a tract of land as a campus for the University. This tender was the immediate inducement that led to the legislation which has been summarized above. Ann Arbor, the

¹ *Historical Sketch of Education in Michigan.* W. L. Smith. Lansing, 1881. pp. 83-86.

county town of Washtenaw county, was then fourteen years old. It is described by a local chronicler as containing at the time a courthouse, a jail, a bank, two banking associations, four churches, two printing offices, which issued two weekly newspapers, a book store, two druggists, a flouring mill with six run of stone, a saw mill, a woollen factory, a carding machine, an iron foundry, an extensive plough factory, two tanneries, seventeen dry goods stores, eleven lawyers, nine physicians, and a flourishing academy with about seventy pupils. The population was 2,000.

The Board of Regents met in Ann Arbor June 5, 1837, and it has been suggested that this day might be appropriately called the natal day of the new organization. As a body the members of the Board, while men of ability and character, had little special fitness for the work before them.¹ Most of them were active in political life, and few had given attention to the organization of educational institutions. General Crary was familiar with the Prussian system of public instruction as described by M. Victor Cousin, and Mr. Schoolcraft had won an enviable reputation by his scientific researches and publications, especially concerning the North American Indians. Dr. Zina Pitcher, who afterwards became Professor Emeritus in the Medical Department, may also be mentioned.

¹ The *ex-officio* members were the Governor, Stevens T. Mason, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Edward Mundy; Justices of the Supreme Court, William A. Fletcher, George Morrell, and Epaphroditus Ransom; and the Chancellor, Elon Farnsworth.

The appointed members were: Isaac E. Crary, Zina Pitcher, G. O. Whittemore, Lucius Lyon, John J. Adam, Robert McClelland, Samuel Denton, John Norvell, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Ross Wilkins, Michael Hoffman, John F. Porter. Mr. Norvell and Mr. Wilkins had been members of the old Board of Trustees.

There was some public criticism because the Board contained so many "political men," and afterwards several clergymen were appointed to redress the balance. Considering the nature of the work to be done, the social condition of the state, and the character of the Board, it is not surprising that mistakes were made, and that still others were warded off only by the interposition of the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Three lines of activity lay immediately before the Board, the management of the University fund, so far as this function had been committed to it; the location of the site and the erection of buildings, and the organization of the University and its branches.

For the time the income from the land grant was small, and the hands of the Board would have been effectually tied if the Legislature had not come forward with the loan of \$100,000, as has been already explained.

The selection of the site caused no difficulty, but not so much can be said of the buildings. The Regents were instructed by the law to procure the "best and most appropriate" plan for



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the building or buildings, which however they should not finally adopt until the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction had given it their approval. They employed an architect from New Haven to do the work, who according to Mr. Pierce drew a truly "magnificent design;" but unfortunately the completion of it at that day would, as the Superintendent said, involve an expenditure of half a million dollars, or twice the whole sum then realized from the land grant. The Board accepted the plan, and the Governor gave his approval, but the Superintendent, as he afterwards told the story, respectfully but decidedly refused his

assent, urging that the plan would absorb so much of the fund as to cripple the University for all time to come, and that a University did not consist in buildings, but in the number and ability of its Professors, and in its other appointments, as libraries, cabinets and works of art.¹ Thus checked, the Regents receded and adopted a much less ambitious and expensive plan. But that was the day of great expectations as well as of crude ideas in Michigan, and the Superintendent called down upon his head a storm of denunciation. In Ann Arbor a public indignation meeting was talked about, but fortunately not held. The action of the Board becomes still more indefensible when considered in connection with some of its later legislation.

The plan finally adopted, if not altogether wise, was comparatively modest and inexpensive. It embraced six buildings, two dormitories, which were also to include class rooms, and four houses for Professors, all on the campus. The Professors' houses did not in the least prove to be a profitable investment, and, with the exception of the President's house, which has been extensively altered and rebuilt, were long ago devoted to other uses. The dormitories, originally called "halls" and "Colleges," were afterwards turned into class rooms, chapel, etc., and in time became the two wings of University Hall. It now seems a little surprising that four years and more should have been necessary to erect these buildings and furnish them for use. The reason is found in the financial history of the University, as related in the third chapter.

Another matter in which the Board showed little financial or practical wisdom was in expending some \$10,000 for a scientific collec-

tion and a library before it had put up a roof under which to shelter them.

The first instruction furnished under the auspices of the University was given in the branches that the law directed the Regents to establish. These appendages were an inheritance from the Catholepistemiad, and they excited deep interest and large expectations in the minds of the Legislature, the Regents and the people. Superintendent Pierce's original plan embraced a branch for every county, which, it was expected, would, in time, grow into a College. These branches are an interesting feature of the University history, and a somewhat full account of them may well be given.

On June 21, 1838, the Board resolved to establish eight of these schools, as soon as convenient, and appropriated \$8,000 to defray the expense for the first year, \$500 of which was to be given to each school outright, and the rest to be distributed among them according to the average number of pupils in attendance. A part of the expense was to be paid by the communities where the schools were established. A spe-

cial agent was sent out to discover the most desirable places for planting them and to make necessary arrangements. At the end of the first year the Regents reported that five branches had been established, enrolling 161 students. "Wherever a branch had been established," they said, "it had not only received the decided approbation and support of the inhabitants in its immediate vicinity, but it had continually gained in number of students from time to time." Still they felt the need of proceeding with "deliberation and caution."

The total number of students enrolled in these schools, in any one year, does not appear to have much exceeded 400. Girls were not ad-



ZINA PITCHER

¹ *The Michigan Teacher*, Vol. IV. p. 169.

mitted at first, but they afterwards numbered nearly one-half of the total attendance. There were two regular lines or courses of instruction, one in classics and one in English studies, and, as far as possible, the studies were made uniform in the different branches. Two points were held steadily in view, one to prepare students for the Freshman class at Ann Arbor, and the other to prepare teachers for the common schools. The tuition rates ranged from \$12 to \$19.50 a year. Much care was taken in the choice of Principals, most of them being clergymen; and their salaries which ranged from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, were much larger than those paid to the Professors in the early years of the University. Nearly all the teachers were men, but there were a few women. It does not appear that normal instruction was given in these schools, or that any attention was paid to agriculture, as the law of 1838 directed.

In 1840 a select Committee of the Legislature reported that the branches afforded the best means yet devoted for preparing students for College; they were the greatest excellence of the University; and yet they afforded a peculiar point of exposure and attack. As soon as they were fully appreciated, every village would desire and feel itself entitled to one, and members would come to the Legislature pledged to use their efforts to get branches established in their immediate neighborhoods. Such universal importunity would at first cause perplexity and embarrassment to the Regents, and, since they would find it impossible to yield to it in all cases, it would lead to efforts to depose or change the Regents, or break up the University. There were many who would hope to profit by despoiling the University of its lands and its funds, and it would not be difficult to get up a cry against it. To guard against these coming dangers, the Committee recommended that the Legislature should entrust the management of the University more unreservedly to the hands of the Regents.¹

Superintendent Pierce, in his last report, contended stoutly for the branches. The

parent institution, he said, could not succeed without them, while they were equally important to the primary schools as a source for educated and competent teachers. Governor Barry also said about the same time: "Next to the common schools, the branches of the University are destined to be of the greatest importance to the people of the state."

There can be no doubt that, for some years, the people were much more interested in the branches than they were in the mother institution. The branches brought education of the kind that many of them wanted near to their doors, while the University was slow in starting and was then comparatively difficult of access. Still the day of the branches was short. They were wrecked upon a rock that discerning men should have seen in the beginning. The Regents commanded but small financial resources, and they were soon compelled to choose between starving the mother and starving the daughters. In 1842 they reported that to continue the branches on the plan originally adopted would be impracticable without further resources, and that those at their command would not be sufficient to continue them for more than a year or eighteen months at farthest. They therefore gave notice that they should reduce their appropriations. Once the doors of the University were set wide open, the Regents were compelled to pursue this course; and as the localities where they had been planted did not come to their relief, the branches about 1846 began to die out, but died so gradually that it is not altogether easy to fix the date of their final disappearance.² One or more attempts were made while they lasted to induce the Legislature to create a special fund for their support, but without success. Before the close of 1846 the Regents had expended more than \$35,000 on these schools.

The branches were not cut off a moment too soon. Had they been continued according to the original plan, they would have bled the University to death. At the same time they were, while they lasted, a probable benefit to the University, and an unquestionable benefit to the people of the state. It is hard to see

¹ *A System of Public Instruction and Primary School Law of Michigan.* F. W. Shearman. p. 54.

² *A System of Public Instruction, etc.* F. W. Shearman. p. 280.

where the University could have recruited its early Freshman classes, small as they were, without them. What is more, they prepared teachers for the common schools, augmented the educational interest of the state, and turned the attention of the people to the slowly growing institution at Ann Arbor. Strongly as the people were at first attached to the branches, they yielded them without a struggle. They had, in fact, done their work, and the time had come for them to give way to more efficient institutions. On the very page of history where we last meet the branches we first meet the Union Schools. The public high schools were henceforth to be the "branches" of the University. Still more, as early as 1850 men were beginning to see that the branches could not do the necessary work in fitting teachers for the public schools, and that a state normal school must be established.¹

At first the Regents expected to open the University with commendable promptness. Accordingly they took steps at their early meetings to organize the instruction and to find Professors. They determined to appoint four Professors in the Academical Department, who should receive salaries of not less than \$1,200 nor more than \$2,000 each, and one Professor in the Law Department, who should receive \$2,000. The plans, if not commensurate with "the grand design," were still too large for their names. On July 17, 1837, they elected Dr. Asa Gray Professor of Botany and Zoölogy,

and soon commissioned him to make a large purchase of books in Europe, which he was about to visit. Dr. Gray drew a salary from the treasury a year and more, but never became an instructor at Ann Arbor. At an early meeting, too, the Regents elected Rev. Henry Colclazer, Librarian, four years before they had any work for him to do, but gave him no pay. But the Regents, soon becoming disillusioned, were compelled not only to postpone the organization of the University but also to cut down their first programme.



GEORGE P. WILLIAMS

At last the murmurings at their delay, which began to be heard in the state, appear to have caused the Regents to hasten the time for opening the University doors. At all events, on July 22, 1841, they took steps to open them the ensuing fall. In August the requirements for admission to the Freshman class were published, and in September the work began. Two Professors had been appointed, Rev. George P. Williams to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Rev. Joseph Whiting to the Chair of Languages. Professor Williams had been Principal of the Pon-

tiae branch, and Professor Whiting of the Niles branch. Their salaries were fixed at \$500 annually and a house on the Campus rent free. Only a Freshman class was organized, and this consisted at the first, not of thirty or more students as the Regents had at one time anticipated, but of six students. Such was the modest beginning.

In 1841 American Colleges were still running in the old groove. George Ticknor, after making a brave struggle to bring Harvard College somewhat into line with German University ideas and practice, had resigned his Professorship in 1835, having accomplished

¹ First and last branches were organized at Monroe, Tecumseh, White Pigeon, Kalamazoo, Romeo, Niles, Pontiac and Detroit, all but the three last having departments for women or girls. Branches were also located to which the Regents did not contribute at Mackinaw, Jackson, Utica, Ypsilanti and Coldwater. *A System of Public Instruction in Michigan, etc.* Shearman. p. 312.

little in the way of reform. Ex-President Jefferson had founded the University of Virginia on new lines in 1825, but that excellent institution was at this time practically unknown in the West. President Francis Wayland had not yet appeared as a College reformer. Nor was it until some years later that the degree of Bachelor of Science was given at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, the first instance of the kind in America. The Regents and Professors at Ann Arbor had therefore no choice but to follow the ancient College tradition. The new higher education was still in the future. The Regents began with ordaining instruction in Mathematics and the Latin and Greek languages, and then added other chairs as they became imperatively necessary. The course of study will be given in a future chapter.

In 1839 Dr. Douglass Houghton, the distinguished geologist, was elected Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology: he contributed to the scientific collections of the University, but never became a University teacher.

Rev. Edward Thomson, afterwards President of Ohio Wesleyan University, and a Bishop of the M. E. Church, was appointed Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in 1843, but he resigned in August 1844. This left the way open for the Rev. Andrew Ten Brook, afterwards both the Librarian and the Historian of the University. In 1842 Abram Sager, M.D., afterwards connected with the Department of Medicine and Surgery, was made Professor of Zoölogy and Botany. Two years later Silas H. Douglas, M.D., who was afterwards to create the Chemical Laboratory of the University and give it so much reputation, appeared as an assistant to the Professor of

Chemistry. The next year Rev. Daniel D. Whedon, D.D., who arose to much distinction as a theologian and author in the M. E. Church, was elected to the Chair of Logic, Rhetoric and History; and about the same time Rev. John H. Agnew, A.M., succeeded Professor Whiting, who had died, in the Chair of the Greek and Latin Languages. In 1846 Louis Fasquelle, LL.D., who was destined to confer much distinction upon the University, especially by his text-books, appeared as Professor of Modern Languages. At first only a

single term of instruction was given in French, and never during this period more than two terms. It is significant also that instruction in both the Spanish and Italian languages was offered before instruction in the German language. At the end of the period, Rev. William S. Curtis became Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the room of Mr. Ten Brook. The increase in the number of Professors was due to the progressive appearance of the four regular College classes and the natural expansion of the work.

The early practice was five recitations a week, save on Saturday, in lead-

ing studies; the later practice, three. This is not taking account of exercises in translation, composition, and oral and written disputations. Public examinations were held at the close of each term, which were attended by the Board of Visitors appointed annually by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and a committee of the Regents. The reports of some of these committees contain descriptions of Commencement day that might well be copied as a good example of the good old-fashioned Commencement notice. Thus:

"A gentleman, whose opinion is valuable, remarked that he had rarely heard the exercises surpassed in



ANDREW TEN BROOK

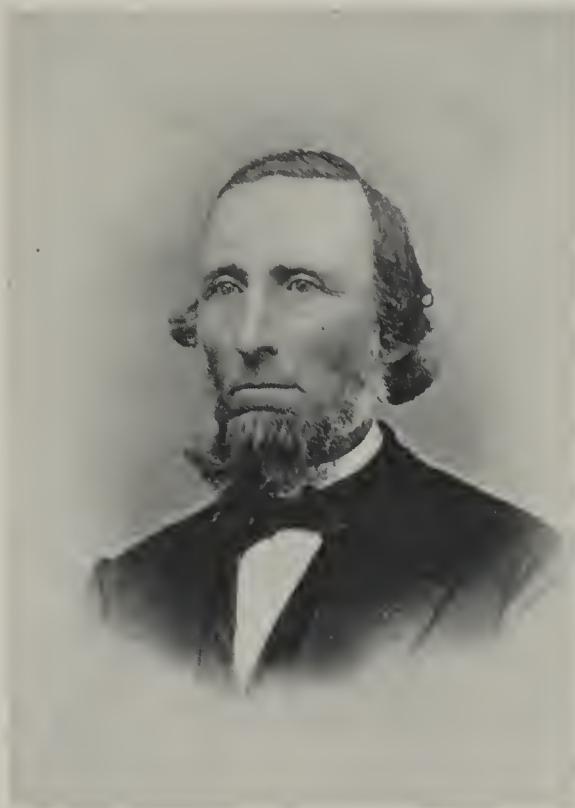
point of thought or composition at any of the eastern Colleges, although in those the Commencement exercises are by selected speakers, while in this case they were by all the members of the graduating class without distinction. This was probably the conviction of all present whose opportunity enabled them to make the comparison."¹

Students were required to attend some one of the village churches, to be chosen by their parents. The character of the discipline is well shown by two or three paragraphs that appear under the heading "Government" in successive catalogues. In the government of the institution the Faculty ever keep it in mind that most of the students are of an age which renders some substitute for parental superintendence absolutely necessary. It is believed that no College in the country can secure public confidence without watching over the morals of its students, and making strict propriety of conduct, as well as diligent application to study, a condition of membership. Considering the government of the students as a substitute for the regulations of the home, the Faculty endeavor to bring it as near to the character of parental control as possible; they do not seek to attain this aim wholly or chiefly by constraint and the dread of penalty, but by the influence of persuasion and kindness. Respecting the perverse, whom nothing but the fear of penalty will influence, the Faculty consider themselves bound as standing in the place of parents or guardians; first to see that the student is kindly and faithfully advised and admonished, and that the parent is fully informed of any improper conduct in his son; but secondly, if such correction prove insufficient, to remove him, as his own best interests

and the welfare of other students require, from the institution. Such is the substance of these paragraphs.

The religious atmosphere of the institution was the subject of much solicitude to the people of the state. As we have seen, nearly all the Professors were clergymen. Moreover, the reports of the Board of Regents and of successive Boards of Visitors point to the prevalent interest in the subject. For example, the report of the Regents for 1842 shows that they were trying to steer between religious

indifference on the one side and sectarianism on the other. Nothing but a Christian institution, they say, would satisfy the people of the state. There is common ground enough now occupied by the various religious bodies to furnish a basis for co-operation in an institution of learning, and to secure the presence of a religious influence, devoid of any sectarian forms and peculiarities, so essential, not only as an efficient belief, but also for the development of the most valuable traits of youthful character and the qualifications for future usefulness. The only security in the conduct of a collegiate



ABRAM SAGER

institution intended to be the common property of the state, must be sought in the character and principles of the men who are placed over it and held responsible for its administration. In all the Christian sects, men of expanded views, liberal spirit, and enlightened mind, devoid of the spirit of bigotry, could be selected and deputed for such a work. The Board itself, while consisting of members from almost, if not all, the principal Christian sects in the state, had never been disturbed in its deliberations or debates, or any of its official acts, by the expression or the existence of jealousy or

¹ *A System of Public Instruction, etc.* F. W. Shearman. p. 107.

suspicion growing out of sectarian prejudice and attachments.¹

The doors of the mother institution had no sooner been set open than there began to be signs, fortunately false signs, that they must be closed again. In 1843 the Regents reported that a deep and thickening gloom had settled around the affairs of the University; they had been more embarrassed and perplexed in regard to its moneyed concerns than they had contemplated; they had felt constrained to make known the facts to the Professors of the University and the principals of the branches, in order that they might seek other spheres of usefulness, and had been assured by them that they were willing to endure privations and hardships so long as there were hope of ultimate success. The finances were, indeed, in a sad state. The overdue interest on lands sold amounted to nearly \$60,000, and the Legislature had extended the time for its payment; the income from the fund was small, and often paid in depreciated state scrip; the interest on the state loan to the Board consumed two-thirds of the

total income, and the branches were a constant drain. The expenses for the ensuing year were estimated at \$8,700, of which \$6,150 was interest and \$2,550 salaries and contingent expenses. The Professors' salaries were rated at the ludicrous figure of \$1,260. The Board appealed loudly to the Legislature for help; not indeed for an appropriation from the treasury, all they desired was the necessary power to accomplish their trust and measures, to render the revenue of the University regularly available.² But the Legislature did nothing, and the next year the Regents renewed their

plaint. The unavoidable expenses of the University and branches for the ensuing year, they estimated at \$2,922.55. The funds had suffered severely from bank failures. Still the Regents repelled the idea of closing the doors. The condition of the institution, both as to its reputation and numbers, had exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and it was confidently believed that it would afford the means of a thorough education to the sons of Michigan and other states who might seek its advantages. If once closed, even for the



SILAS H. DOUGLAS

¹ *A System of Public Instruction, etc.* F. W. Shearman. pp. 86-87.

"On the first organization of the Board of Regents, it included no clerical members. For this reason the University, then *in futuro*, was stigmatized as an 'infidel affair,' which it was predicated would fail to perform the functions for which it had been endowed. This prediction was uttered with much confidence in certain quarters, and an Act for the Incorporation of a Sectarian College was urged through the Legislature, partly by the force of an appeal to the religious feeling of the members, based on this accusation. Partly with a view to disarm that kind of opposition, and more especially because they believed it to be a duty irrespective of it, the Board was careful to introduce the elements of religion into the branches, which they did by the appointment of clergymen of the different denominations as Principals thereof." — *Memoir Adopted by the Board of Regents, 1852.* *A System of Public Instruction, etc.*, p. 313.

shortest period, they said, years must elapse before it could regain the confidence and prosperity it now possessed. Rather than close the University, they would lop off the branches. So they appealed once more to the Legislature for help, recommending such changes in the organic law as would allow them to assess reasonable tuition fees upon the students. To increase the gloom, just at this time some citizens of Berrien county petitioned the Legislature to close up the University and transfer its property to the state common school fund.

² *A System of Public Instruction, etc.* F. W. Shearman. p. 109.

The University, they said, was of little or no benefit to the state or the people.¹

The nadir had now been reached, and the upward movement began. The Legislature passed the relief measures mentioned in the third chapter which eased the financial situation. Accordingly the Regents, in 1845, held a more cheerful tone than in the two previous years. The fears once entertained have given place to sanguine hopes, and they utter the determination to make the University what its ample resources are abundantly capable of making it, an ornament as well as a blessing to the state. The next year their language is similarly congratulatory. The worst had now been passed.²

The Act of June 21, 1837, directed the Board of Regents to elect a Chancellor of the University, and to prescribe his duties. This subject was often before the Board, but no Chancellor was ever appointed. For one thing, the Regents had no money with which to pay him, and no very clear ideas concerning his duties. George Duffield, D.D., Chairman of the Board of Visitors in 1849, and author of its report, went into a learned philological and historical argument to show that the University Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge had no analogues in American Colleges. It was a title wholly unsuited to democratic simplicity. Such an officer would either be a perfect sinecure or excite jealousies and prove a cumbrous clog in the operations of the University. "We cordially approve of the policy and views of the Board, therefore, in abstaining from the appointment of a Chancellor."³ The method of conducting the University was the one employed at the German Universities. The Professors regularly engaged in the business of instruction, acted as President or Principal for the term of one year, according to an established rule of rotation, performing all the duties that were commonly discharged by the President of a College. This plan the visitors commended, and urged that the monarchical feature of a Chancellor should be

struck out of the Organic Law.⁴ Still this plan worked but indifferently well. There was a sad want of strong central authority. Furthermore, the plan that the Regents, owing to fear of offending the religious scruples of the churches, consistently followed of putting clergymen representing the leading religious denominations in the Professors' chairs not unnaturally led to some sectarian feeling within the Faculty, and to the sharpening of dissensions that originated in other causes. One of these causes, it may be observed, was the distribution of the extra work that, in the embarrassed state of the treasury, the Professors were called upon to perform.

The years 1837-1850 disclosed two sources of serious weakness in the organization and working of the University. One was in the Board of Regents; the other in the Faculty. Both topics will come before us in the next chapter; but it becomes necessary here to deal briefly with the most serious difficulty that taxed the wisdom of the Faculty in this period.

The following rule appears to have been in force from the time that the University opened her doors, as a part of the unwritten law, and was finally printed in 1847. "No student shall be or become a member of any society connected with the University which has not first submitted its Constitution to the Faculty and received their approval." Originally this rule had reference only to such organizations as literary societies, but it was ultimately pressed into another service. In the spring of 1846 it was accidentally discovered that Chapters of two Greek Letter fraternities had been established about a year before and were in full operation. About the same time some students applied to the Faculty for permission to organize a third fraternity, and, when the Faculty could not give the matter immediate attention, proceeded to effect such an organization without regard to the views of that body. Such conduct was held to be in derogation of the rule in regard to societies. It may well be doubted whether the Faculty, left to itself, could have successfully managed the resulting controversy,

¹ *A System of Public Instruction, etc.* F. W. Shearman. p. 120.

² *Ibid.* p. 126.

³ *Ibid.* p. 187.

⁴ See the memoir prepared by Dr. Zina Pitcher and adopted by the Board of Regents in 1851. *A System of Public Instruction, etc.* F. W. Shearman. pp. 312-326.

or rather have prevented it; but with the Board of Regents, the citizens of Ann Arbor, the general public, the Board of Visitors, the secret society interest in the country, and the Legislature to help it, that task was a hopeless one from the beginning.

The Faculty concluded to recognize the existing Chapters for the time, but to prevent their being recruited in the future, and proceeded to exact from students pledges looking to the second of these ends. The Faculty confidently expected that thus the three chapters would quietly die out in two or three years and that things would go on as before. Vain expectation! The members of the societies went on recruiting their numbers, clandestinely as before, although considerable time elapsed before that fact was definitely known. When the disclosure came, the Faculty stood firmly by its earlier decision, and expelled a number of students from the University, of whom some obtained admission to other Colleges and some abandoned College studies forever. Unfortunately, but perhaps not unnaturally, the subject was brought to the attention of the Legislature; and it was not without difficulty that legislation relative to the subject was prevented. Unfortunately, too, the Regents were unable to render the Faculty any real assistance, because they were divided among themselves. Nor was the Faculty itself firmly united at last, but tended to divide into two parties. Finally a *modus vivendi* was reached, in October 1850. It had immediate reference to only one fraternity, but it was soon made applicable to the others. While it was in progress, the Faculty called upon distinguished College Presidents at the East for their views relative to the general secret society question, and received in reply a chorus of adverse opinions. These opinions were duly published in a report of the Faculty to the Regents, covering, from their point of view, the history of the case. For the time, this controversy materially weakened the University, fomenting dissension among students and Professors within, and friends of the institution without.¹ It contributed, no doubt, to promote

the important reforms that will be considered in the next chapter.

The close of this period had been nearly reached before steps were taken to establish the second of the three departments that the Organic Act contemplated. Instruction in medicine was first given in the autumn term of 1850-1851. The Department of Medicine and Surgery will receive treatment in another chapter, but the fact should be here recognized that the department immediately drew to itself a large number of students. The enrolment, the very first year, exceeded anything that the older department had yet seen.

How small the scale of work in those days was, is well shown by the aggregate expenditures for the different years: 1841-42, \$10,142.96; 1842-43, \$2,681.76; 1843-44, \$3,109.56; 1844-45, \$5,177.77; 1845-46, \$7,075.50; 1846-47, \$18,810.78; 1847-48, \$9,816.62; 1848-49, \$10,693.24; 1849-50, \$19,683.85; 1850-51, \$15,024.22.

The number of students increased but slowly. The following table will show the total number in attendance for the years named:

Year.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Total.
1843-44 . .	. .	11	19	23	53
1844-45 . .	10	18	14	11	53
1845-46 . .	19	14	17	20	70
1846-47 . .	12	18	32	11	73
1847-48 . .	17	30	15	27	89
1848-49 . .	24	14	23	16	77
1849-50 . .	12	19	24	17	72
1850-51 . .	10	16	14	24	64
1851-52 . .	10	12	25	10	57

The first graduating class left the University in 1845, eleven in number. At the close of the period 1852, 101 students had been graduated.

All things considered, these results were gratifying. Michigan counted but 212,267 inhabitants in 1840, and but 397,654 in 1850. It is true that a number of other states sent a few students, Ohio leading the way. The maximum number of foreign students was reached in 1851, when it was seventeen in a total of 64. The above table takes no account of the preparatory school, which was first taught by the University Faculty,

¹ The foregoing account of the secret society contest is drawn from Ten Brook, pp. 191-196, 402-404, and Miss Farrant, pp. 73-82.

but afterwards by its own proper teachers. It was discontinued in 1848. Most of the students roomed in the College buildings, but there were no commons. The existence of two literary societies is duly announced in 1849.

CHAPTER VI

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND SECOND ORGANIC ACT OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE Regents of the University had hardly entered upon their work when they began to discover that the Organic Act from which they derived their powers had serious defects. They discovered, for example, that it was marked by the one radical defect of unduly limiting their powers, or of making them too dependent upon the Legislature. Furthermore, the Act gave some powers to the Superintendent of Public Instruction that were at least questionable. One or two particulars may be mentioned. The Act did not give the Regents the management of the University fund, but only of the income from it, and it associated the Superintendent with them in establishing such branches as the Legislature itself from time to time should authorize. Conviction as to these defects in the law deepened as difficulties multiplied. Nor was this conviction by any means confined to the members of the Board; for instance, the Committee that the Legislature appointed in 1840 to investigate the affairs of the University, handled the subject in this vigorous fashion: "That the Legislature should attempt in reference to the University to put the whole subject into the hands of competent men, leaving them with undivided responsibility on their shoulders, and then the Legislature should not meddle with it again except to protect as guardians, not to destroy as capricious despots. The duties of the Regents, in their turn, would be mostly to provide the means and apparatus and the like, and fill the various Faculties with able men, and throw the undivided responsibility of carrying on the work of education on them. The further duties of the Regents were only to watch and defend, and not to interfere with the growth of what they had

planted. A Board of experienced Regents could manage the funds and machinery of the University better than any Legislature; and the Faculty could manage the business of education—the interior of a College—better than any Regents."¹

The Regents brought the subject to the attention of the Legislature more than once but without securing the desired action. Thus in 1841, responding to a call for its views from that quarter, the Board said: "The first change in the Organic Law deemed essential was the proper restriction of responsibility to the Board of Regents, and the second change related to the trust and management of the funds of the University. Under the existing law it was impossible for the Board to adapt their measures to their means, to project or execute such plans as the interests of education, the wants of the state, and the resources of the University demanded. The duties of the Superintendent in connection with the University were unnecessary and onerous."² But the Legislature did nothing in the premises.

Time, however, was working a slow cure. The opinion was becoming common, if not general, throughout the state that the University would never take its proper place in the educational world unless there should be important changes made in its constitution. Still more, the opinion was getting abroad that a firmer administration was needed in the University itself. The immediate result was that when the second constitutional convention convened in 1850, the time was found to be ripe for helpful innovation. Nor

¹ *A System of Public Instruction, etc. of Michigan.* F. W. Shearman. p. 54.

² *Ibid.* p. 66.

was this all; the common school system was not working satisfactorily in all respects and there was a disposition to make some changes.

The debates in the convention as reported show that the whole subject of educational organization, so far as it affected the State of Michigan, was thoroughly discussed. Such questions as the proper size of a Board of Regents, the mode of selecting its members, and its powers, received due attention. When the convention had finished its work it was found that the new educational article differed in important features from the old one. The "Prussian ideas" were all retained, and an organization was provided for that would make them more effective than they had ever been. Only the provisions that affected the University call for attention in this place beyond a single remark.

"Sec. 6. There shall be elected in each judicial circuit, at the time of the election of the Judge of such circuit, a Regent of the University, whose term of office shall be the same as that of such Judge. The Regents thus elected shall constitute the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

"Sec. 7. The Regents of the University, and their successors in office, shall continue to constitute the body-corporate known by the name and title of 'The Regents of the University of Michigan.'

"Sec. 8. The Regents of the University shall, at their first annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be, elect a President of the University, who shall be *ex-officio* a member of their Board, with the privilege of speaking, but not of voting. He shall preside at the meetings of the Regents, and be the principal executive officer of the University. The Board of Regents shall have the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest-fund."

The new sections gave the University of Michigan a unique standing among State Universities. They emancipated the institution from legislative control so far as that object can be affected. The Regents are not merely a body corporate, the creature of municipal law, but a constituent part of the state government, co-ordinate within its sphere with the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary of the state. It cannot be doubted that the independent position of the institution has had much to do with its growth and prosper-

ity. In fact, its larger growth may be dated from the time when the new sections began to take effect. The Regents have been able to ward off legislative interferences that would have been injudicious and harmful. In several cases that have been brought to a test the Supreme Court has firmly maintained the jurisdiction of the University. The Legislature holds the public purse; it makes or refuses appropriations for the University, as it pleases; but its action carries no mandate to the Regents, except that if they receive and use the money given, they must use it for the purpose specified. The income of the trust fund as well as all admission fees and tuition charges are within their absolute control. What is more, the selection of the Regents seems to be as far removed from political strife and contention as, in such a case, it is possible to place it.

Particular attention may be drawn to the eighth section. No matter how well suited the rectorial plan of government might be to the Universities of Germany, it was not adapted to a western American College. There had been at Ann Arbor no real centre of power and responsibility. The conviction that a change was needed had become so strong that the convention was unwilling to leave the appointment of a President to the discretion of the Regents, and so made it imperative. They should appoint one at their first annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as might be, who should be *ex-officio* a member of the body and its President, as well as the principal executive officer of the University. This section gave universal satisfaction. The next ensuing Board of Visitors, in its Report, expressed much pleasure in thinking that one of the important wants of the University was at length to be supplied.¹

It was now necessary for the Legislature to adapt the Organic Act of the University to the new constitutional provisions. Remodelled, the Act, which was approved April 8, 1851, is much less elaborate and far more general in its provisions than it had been before. The difference is seen to best advantage in the two

¹ *A System of Public Instruction, etc.* F. W. Shearman. p. 276.

sections that prescribe the internal organization of the University. Instead of the minute detail of 1837, we now have the following general propositions:

"Sec. 8. The University shall consist of at least three departments.

"1. A Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

"2. A Department of Law.

"3. A Department of Medicine.

"4. Such other departments may be added as the Regents shall deem necessary, and the state of the University fund shall allow."

CHAPTER VII

PRESIDENT TAPPAN'S ADMINISTRATION

THE new Board of Regents did not find the duty of electing a President of the University one altogether easy to perform. The most active of the members in advancing that end was Charles H. Palmer, the Corresponding Secretary, who not only carried on an extensive correspondence relative to the matter, but also visited the East, calling upon numerous men who, he thought, could advance his mission, such as Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, President Nott of Union College, George Bancroft, and still others. He returned to Michigan to urge the election of Dr. H. P. Tappan, whom Mr. Bancroft had strongly recommended to him. By a strenuous and wise advocacy of the man of his choice, he succeeded in the end, but not until Dr. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, who had come into marked prominence as an educator, had first been elected, and had declined. The long and, in some respects, bitter contest ended in Dr. Tappan's unanimous election. He at once accepted the office. Most fortunately, those members of the Board who had been his strongest opponents came to be his strongest friends.

Henry Philip Tappan, born at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, the year that the Territory of Michigan was established, on his father's side was of Huguenot descent, and on his mother's side belonged to the Dutch family of De Witt. He took his Bachelor's degree at Union College, New York, in 1825. It is said that he was one of three students whom Dr. Nott, easily the first College President of the country in his time, regarded with peculiar affection and pride, President Francis Wayland and Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, being the other

two; "three men so marked in character, and inheriting so many traits in common from their intellectual parent," said Dr. Frieze, "that we might liken them to Nestor with his triple brood of heroic sons."¹ Young Tappan now studied theology three years, and then entered the ministry of the Congregational Church at the age of twenty-three. Compelled to give up pastoral work by an affection of the throat, he entered the new University of the City of New York as Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy, and from this time on until his final retirement from active service, devoted himself principally to education, as a practical teacher and a serious student of the subject. After a few years he resigned his Professorship, and then devoted himself to the preparation of his philosophical treatises and to the charge of a seminary for young ladies. His works on the Will which appeared in 1840 and 1841, and his System of Logic, 1844, made a definite impression upon the philosophic mind of Europe.² He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1845, and that of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College in 1854, while at a later date he was elected

¹ *A Memorial Discourse on the Life and Services of Rev. Henry Philip Tappan, DD., LL.D.* Professor Henry S. Frieze, LL.D. Published by the University, 1882. The personal sketch of President Tappan given above is drawn from this admirable discourse, as well as much other matter in this chapter.

² Dr. Tappan's books: *The Doctrine of the Will, determined by an Appeal to Consciousness.* New York, 1840.

The Doctrine of the Will applied to Moral Agency and Responsibility. New York, 1841.

Elements of Logic. New York, 1844; new ed., 1856.

University Education. New York, 1851.

A Step from the New World to the Old and back again. 2 vols. New York, 1852.

a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

Dr. Tappan early began to form what were then considered advanced views on the subject of education, especially higher education in the United States, and these views wider reading and reflection tended both to expand and to strengthen. They took on a final form during an extended visit that he made to Europe, and were published in 1851 in a book entitled "University Education," which was merely an exposition of the German system. Returning home in 1852, he was solicited to resume his old chair in the University of the City of New York, but accepted rather the Presidency of the University of Michigan, as already related. He was now forty-seven years old, in the fulness of his powers; a man of commanding figure and personality, of great force of character, of wide reading and deep reflection, of ripe experience, and of a noble eloquence.

It is easy to see why the Regents of the University should have desired to obtain such a man for their first President, when they came to know him; but why should he have been led to accept their appointment? The answer to this question is furnished by his ideal of a system of public instruction, taken in connection with the system that the State of Michigan had now for some years been slowly working out. "He desired to take part in the creation of an American University deserving of the name;" and, in his "examination of this subject he had become satisfied that certain con-

ditions were essential which could be best fulfilled in a new and rising commonwealth," one of these conditions being the conviction that "a University, in the proper sense, could be built up only as an inseparable part, and a living member, of a system of public instruction." Right or wrong, he saw no prospect of his ideal being realized in the Eastern States, since there the whole educational development pointed in another direction; right or wrong,

he believed that it could be realized in Michigan under the conditions existing. It might be true that the primary schools that had been established were none of the best, and that the secondary schools were both few in number and undeveloped in character, as it was certainly true that the so-called University was only an old-fashioned College; but the Prussian ideas that he so much admired were incorporated in the fundamental law of the state, and he believed that the system could be

developed. Dr. Tappan believed in his ideas, believed in the state, believed in himself. As he said in a public address soon after coming to Ann Arbor:

"A young, vigorous, free, enlightened and magnanimous people had laid the foundations of a State University; they were aiming to open for themselves one of the great fountains of civilization, of culture, of refinement, of true national grandeur and prosperity. While levelling the forests and turning up the furrows of the virgin soil to the sunlight, they would enter upon the race of knowledge, and beautify and refine their new home with learning and the liberal arts."



HENRY P. TAPPAN

"It was the charm of this high promise and expectation," he said, that drew him to Michigan.

This personal sketch of Dr. Tappan will not be thought too long, when it is remembered that he, more than any other man, was the founder of the University of Michigan. Called to his high office August 12, 1852, he came to Ann Arbor with his family in October, entered at once upon his work, and delivered his inaugural address in December following. He brought with him a policy that, in its essential features, he never found it necessary to change, and to which he firmly adhered throughout his administration. This policy can best be described in an historical sketch of what he proposed, attempted and accomplished.

The grand object that he held in view throughout was the development of the institution in Ann Arbor, with its two departments, into a real University; "a University worthy of the name," he said, "with a capacity adequate to our wants, receiving a development commensurate with the growth of all things around us, doing a work which shall be heartily acknowledged by the present generation, and reaching with increasing power through the generations to come." The following paragraphs, which reappeared regularly, with some modifications, in the annual catalogues until he had left the institution, were indubitably from his pen, and they well present his lofty ideal:

"But the Regents and Faculty cannot forget that a system of public instruction can never be complete without the highest form of education, any more than without that primary education which is the natural and necessary introduction to the whole. The undergraduate course, after all that can be done to perfect it, is still limited to a certain term of years, and, necessarily, embraces only a limited range of studies. After this must come professional studies, and those more extended studies in science, literature and the arts, which alone can lead to profound and finished scholarship. A system of education established on the Prussian principles of education cannot discard that which forms the culmination of the whole. An institution cannot deserve the name of a University which does not aim, in all the material of learning, in the Professorships which it establishes, and in the whole scope of its provisions, to make it possible for every student to study what he pleases and to any extent he pleases. Nor can it be regarded as consistent with the spirit of a free country

to deny to its citizens the possibilities of the highest knowledge.

"It is proposed, therefore, at as early a day as practicable, to open courses of lectures for those who have graduated at this or other institutions, and for those who in other ways have made such preparation as may enable them to attend upon them with advantage. These lectures, in accordance with the educational systems of Germany and France, will form the proper development of the University, in distinction from the College or Gymnasium now in operation.

"Such a scheme will require the erection of an observatory, a large increase of our library and our philosophical apparatus, and additional Professors. A great work, it will require great means; but when once accomplished, it will constitute the glory of our state and give us an indisputable pre-eminence."

These paragraphs show how powerfully Dr. Tappan's imagination had been impressed by the German educational system, and by the possibility of reproducing it in its essential features in Michigan. He even saw a Prussian Minister of Education in the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and incipient gymnasia in the nascent union schools.

In accordance with the promise, courses of graduate lectures were at once announced, and were repeated from year to year. The word "lecture," however, was far more common in the catalogue than the lecture itself was in the class room. In fact, little came of this attempt to anticipate the future; neither the University nor its constituency was yet ready for real University work. Still the history of graduate studies dates from the early years of this administration.

Previous to Dr. Tappan's arrival on the scene, the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts had been simply a College of the traditionary pattern. His University ideal involved the transference of the teaching done in this College to secondary or gymnasial schools, scattered throughout the state. But this could not be done at once; to attempt it would be to destroy the institution; so, for the time at least, it was an undeniable necessity, not only to retain this department, but also to expand and strengthen it. He said in his inaugural address:

"We are a University Faculty giving instruction in a College or gymnasium. Our first object will be to perfect this gymnasium. To this end we propose a

scientific course parallel to the classical course. There will be comprised in it, besides other branches, Civil Engineering, Astronomy with the use of an Observatory, and the application of Chemistry and other sciences to agriculture and the industrial arts generally. The entire course will run through four years, in which the students will be distributed into four classes, similarly to the classical course. Students who pursue the full scientific course we shall graduate as Bachelors of Science. In addition to this we shall allow students to select special courses, and give them at their departure certificates of their proficiency."

Accordingly, the next catalogue announced such a course. President Tappan's policy in this matter, it has been pointed out, differed in one important particular from that pursued at some older seats of learning.¹ At Cambridge and New Haven, the new scientific course was organized in a separate school, detached from the College of Arts and parallel with it; at Ann Arbor, it was introduced into the College and made an integral part of it. The advantages claimed for the Michigan plan are that it binds the courses together in harmonious relation, and prevents the unnecessary duplication of books, apparatus, professors, and other agencies of instruction.

The fact is the Legislature had taken one step in the direction of freedom of study before Dr. Tappan's arrival. In the Reorganization Act of 1851 it directed the Regents to provide a course or courses of study in the University for students who did not wish to pursue the usual Collegiate Course embracing the Ancient Languages, permitting their admission without examination in such languages, and granting to them such certificates on the completion of their course or courses as might be deemed appropriate. This provision may be considered as a sort of prelude to the Scientific Course, but its chief significance is that it opened the doors of the University to special students, a class that has played a not unimportant part in the University life. Since that time the classes have been opened to such persons as might choose to enter them, not candidates for degrees, provided they had what were deemed suitable qualifications of age and preparation. The intervention of the

Legislature in the matter shows how the modern spirit was beginning to work among men.

But more was done than simply to institute a scientific course of study and to provide scientific teaching. Means were taken at once to provide other necessary facilities. The Observatory and Chemical Laboratory were built and dedicated to their appropriate uses. The history of both these invaluable contributions to the resources of the University will be presented in another chapter.

Elective courses led eventually to elective studies within the course. Such studies were first announced in the year 1855-1856, but were strictly limited to the Senior year. There were still other innovations in the old régime, which will be described in the chapter on Studies and Degrees. Among other things, it was announced that the degree of Master of Arts would no longer be given in course; but this change was not finally effected till 1878.

In 1855 a course in Civil Engineering was organized in connection with Physics, to be crowned with the degree of Civil Engineer, and in 1861 a Chair in Military Engineering was established. In fact, under the influence of the spirit generated by the Civil War the question of founding a full fledged military school was considered, and seems to have been answered in the negative only because the Regents were not in the possession of funds with which to accomplish such an undertaking.

The President always held that, in the end, there must be one standard of qualifications for admission to all the departments, academic and professional; until this was accomplished, inferior education must be expected in the professional schools, while the complete unity of the University would not be attained, and a high standard in the Collegiate Department would be menaced. But under the conditions existing in Michigan, and, indeed, throughout the country, this rule was at the time incapable of enforcement, and no effort was made to enforce it.

Again, the cardinal fact that the University was an integral part of the state school system of public instruction was kept steadily in view.

¹ *Historical Sketch of the University of Michigan.* Charles Kendall Adams. Published by the University, 1876.

The reciprocal relation of the primary schools, the secondary schools, and the University, their common dependence upon the state, and the dependence of the state upon them, were profoundly appreciated. "I propose then, generally that you follow out the principles you have adopted, and perfect manfully your system of education, according to these principles," are words that the President once addressed to the Board of Regents. His own instruction at the University, and his frequent public addresses in different parts of the state, gave to the "Prussian ideas" a new strength and solidity.

The accomplishment of the great ends now set forth demanded wisdom and courage in the choice of Professors. Hitherto the policy of the Board of Regents had been to appoint to the four leading chairs an equal number of Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal ministers, but this policy was henceforth abandoned. The new President laid down the rule that he established, not only for himself but his successors, viz., "There is no safe guide in the appointment

of Professors save in the qualifications of the candidate." On leaving the University, Dr. Tappan declared that, during his term, no appointment had been made with any reference to denominational connections.

In one particular the new President was fortunate in respect to his Faculty. The old Board of Regents just before retiring from office, adopted a resolution declaring that, since the election of a President of the University and the consequent reorganization of the Faculty of Arts were duties to devolve upon the Regents-elect, therefore the terms of the Professors of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, of Logic, Rhetoric and History, and

of the Greek and Latin languages, should terminate with the close of the current academic year. This action was the more necessary by reason of the internal dissensions of the Faculty that have already been mentioned. Thus the way was left open for the new Board to re-elect the old Professors, or any of them, as it saw fit. As a matter of fact only one of the three men who resigned was re-elected, Rev. George P. Williams, whose name continued to stand on the Faculty page of the catalogue until he died at an advanced age.

Professors Fasquelle and Douglas were not disturbed by the action of the retiring Board.

In no feature of his administration was President Tappan more fortunate than in finding incumbents for the University chairs. He progressively drew around him a group of Professors who, owing to the comparatively small size of the classes, and the close limitation of studies, which together brought a large majority of the students into the classroom of every leading Professor, as well as to their ability as scholars and teachers and their per-

sonal character, together with the long period that some of them served, made an impression upon the University that their successors in office have hardly been able to equal.

In the reorganization, the President himself took the Chair of Philosophy, which he continued to hold to the close of his term. The old Department of Ancient Languages was soon divided: James R. Boise, who made a strong impression upon the scholarship of the country both as a teacher and an author, was called to the Chair of Greek; Erastus O. Haven, who became Dr. Tappan's successor, to the Chair of Latin. Alvah Bradish was made Professor of Fine Arts; but several catalogues carried the



ANDREW D. WHITE

significant note that he was not on duty and then he disappeared. The next year Alexander Winchell was elected Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering, which relieved Professor Williams of one of his old subjects, and Rev. Charles Fox Lecturer on Practical Agriculture. In 1854 three men appeared on the Campus who were destined to shed lustre upon the University, one for a few years, the other two to the end of their days: Francis Brünnow, Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory; Corydon L. Ford, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Henry S. Frieze, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. Dr. Haven was now transferred to the Chair of History and English Literature, which he continued to hold until he left the University two years later. The next year Professor Winchell was transferred to the new Chair of Geology, Zoölogy and Botany, while William G. Peck became Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering. For the year 1856-1857, William P. Trowbridge, afterwards a distinguished Professor in the School of Mines, Columbia College, served as

Professor of Mathematics. One year later Andrew D. White, afterwards so well known in higher educational spheres, and in the diplomatic service of the country, was made Professor of History and English Literature; DeVolson Wood was called to the Chair of Physics and Civil Engineering, and Cleveland Abbé, the distinguished meteorologist of later years, served as an instructor in Professor Wood's department. In 1862 Charles Kendall Adams, afterwards Professor in the University, and the President of two Universities in succession, served as Instructor in History, and Edward P. Evans, who

became a well-known author, in *Modern Languages and Literatures*.

It is not necessary to go into further particulars to show that Dr. Tappan preferred young men for his Professors' chairs; no doubt in part because, at the middle of the century, the new scholarship of the country was mainly the possession of young men, but in part, perhaps, for other reasons.

The resolution which vacated the three academic chairs did not touch the College of Medicine and Surgery, which continued steadily to develop throughout the administration.

The Department of Law, the third of the departments provided for in the Organic Act, was opened in the autumn of 1859, with James V. Campbell, Charles I. Walker, and Thomas M. Cooley as Professors. The success of the new department was assured at once, if attendance be taken as a test of success; ninety students being enrolled the first year. The Law Building, however, was not ready for occupation until late in 1863. It contained, besides the rooms set apart for the department, the General Library of the University.



CORYDON L. FORD

As quickly as he could, Dr. Tappan caused the dormitory system, which had existed from the beginning, to be abandoned. He believed that whatever the convenience and the charm of the dormitory mode of life might be, they were more than balanced by even so much of home as a student could find in a lodging or boarding house; while the abolition of the system would at once set free space in the College buildings that was much needed for other purposes, and relieve the treasury of a large expenditure of money, and the Faculty of a great deal of care and annoyance in the way of supervision. From 1857

to the coming of the Society House, the students lived, as most of them still live, in boarding houses and in the homes of citizens of Ann Arbor.

Such were President Tappan's master ideas in action. He understood perfectly well that these ideas could not be realized in a day or a year, but that many years would rather be necessary; he understood, too, that, in the meantime, existing conditions and necessities must be accepted and be made in the end to promote such realization. He did not sink practical achievement in philo-

tution into a real University. But the best thing of all he had done; he had drawn the sailing directions for the voyage and put the ship upon her course. "Not even yet," said Dr. Angell in 1887, "have we filled in the sketch which he drew of the ideal University for Michigan."

It would be unjust to the memory of Dr. Tappan, and unjust to the University of Michigan, not to mark the relation of what was done at Ann Arbor in the years 1852-1863 to the general movement in higher education in the country.



From an old engraving

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IN 1855 (FROM THE EAST)

sophical ideas. In particular, he insisted that the unity of the University must be maintained, in order that books and apparatus might not be scattered, and that the influence of learned men might be focused. Nor was he led by his enthusiasm to exaggerate the progress that was actually made under his leadership towards realizing them; he was appreciative of the work of students and Professors, Regents and people, and always spoke in large terms of hope of the future; but he knew well when he laid down the Presidency that little more than a good beginning had been made in developing the insti-

Reference has been made on a previous page to Professor Ticknor's effort to reform Harvard College, to the new ideas incorporated in the University of Virginia, and to Dr. Wayland's work at Brown University. Previous to 1852 neither these influences, nor the larger ones back of them, had made an appreciable impression upon the higher education of the country. Wayland's "new system," embracing, among other things, a scientific course to be crowned by the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, went into operation at Brown University only two years before Tappan reached Michigan, and continued in full

operation only five years. The Lawrence Scientific School, founded at Cambridge in 1847, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1851, for the first time in the United States.¹ The "Report to the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester on the plan of instruction to be pursued by the collegiate department," presented September 16, 1850, recommended a scientific course that should lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science. This report was duly adopted, but the degree was not conferred until 1856. The movement at Ann Arbor was made more quickly than the movement at Rochester: the new degree was not announced by the University of Michigan until 1852, but it was conferred in 1855, Michigan being the second institution in the country to confer it.

For the time the practical reforms that Dr. Tappan effected in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts were tenfold more valuable than the

¹ Professor N. S. Shaler, who first became connected with the Lawrence Scientific School in 1858, and is now its head, writes in a private letter that he has always understood that "the degree of Bachelor of Science came to be introduced into our system through the influence of Louis Agassiz, who had much to do in shaping the plans of this School." He says he "recalls conversations with the elder Agassiz, which implied that he was responsible for the innovation, and that he hoped, through the education which should lead to the degree, to break up the old collegiate routine."

lofty University ideal that he held up to the people in the annual catalogues and in his public addresses.

Means were taken to beautify the University grounds. The forty acres of land given to the state, in 1837, formed part of a farm, then under cultivation. Ten Brook, who was in

Ann Arbor in the early days, writes that in 1841 the remains of a peach orchard were on the tract, and years afterward, he says, "some professors' families were supplied with fruit from these trees; while the whole ground around the buildings, as late as 1846, waved with golden harvests of wheat, which the janitor had been allowed to grow for the purpose of putting the ground in a proper condition to be left as a campus."² Unfortunately, little taste or judgment was shown in dealing with the matter. The Board of Visitors



THE TAPPAN OAK

for 1848 urged that measures be taken to plant suitable trees, but its exhortations were not then heeded.³ Previous to that time, some trees had been planted, but they were unfortunately chosen, and they hastened into the sear and yellow leaf. In 1854 a vigorous effort was made to supply the lack of trees for

² *American Universities*. Ten Brook. p. 145.

³ *A System of Public Instruction and Primary School Law of Michigan*. F. W. Shearman. p. 169.

shade and ornamental purposes. Dr. Edmund Andrews, who was Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, as well as Demonstrator of Anatomy, laid out the grounds according to a new plan, and with the assistance of citizens, professors and students, caused them to be surrounded with two rows of parallel trees on the opposite sides of the adjacent streets, citizens supplying those without and Professors and students those within the Campus. At the same time a large number of trees were planted within the grounds. Four years later, many of these trees, having died, "a more successful attempt at ornamentation was made. In the spring of the year the citizens took measures for planting trees along the streets around the Campus; about sixty trees were received as a gift from Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, nurserymen of Rochester, New York, and were set out in what was called the 'Ellwanger and Barry group,' a little north of the central part of the grounds, back of the present [old] hospital buildings. The Seniors of 1858 set out fifty maples in concentric circles around a native oak, east of the south wing. Many of the maples are dead, but the 'Tappan Oak' survives. The Juniors set out another group still farther to the east. In 1859 Professor Fasquelle set out a group of evergreens east of the north wing, and Professor White another east of the south wing. Professor White also presented the row of maples which borders the walk outside of the west fence, and the Faculty of the Literary Department gave forty-two elms to form a corresponding line inside of the fence."¹

In the mean time the sixth section of the educational article of 1851 was not working satisfactorily, and in 1861 the following amendment was adopted in its room. It is the last change made in the State Constitution that affects the University.

"Sec. 6. There shall be elected in the year 1863, and at the time of the election of a Justice of the Supreme Court, eight Regents of the University, two of whom shall hold their office for two years, two for four years, two for six years, and two for eight years. They shall enter upon the duties of their office on the first of

January next succeeding their election. At every regular election of a Justice of the Supreme Court thereafter there shall be elected two Regents, whose term of office shall be eight years. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of Regent, it shall be filled by appointment of the Governor. The Regents thus elected shall constitute the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan."

In due course of time, but not at once, Michigan and other states began to respond to Dr. Tappan's efforts to make the University a modern institution of higher learning. The year before he came there were but two hundred and twelve students registered.

The attendance of the students by years was —

Year.	Literary.	Medical.	Law.	Total.
1852-53 . .	60	162	. .	222
1853-54 . .	93	151	. .	244
1854-55 . .	155	133	. .	288
1855-56 . .	231	152	. .	383
1856-57 . .	297	167	. .	464
1857-58 . .	287	173	. .	460
1858-59 . .	287	143	. .	430
1859-60 . .	267	167	92	526
1860-61 . .	273	242	159	674
1861-62 . .	270	216	129	615
1862-63 . .	266	252	134	652

The number of foreign students had greatly increased in numbers and in territorial range. In 1852 eleven states were represented at the University; in 1863 nineteen states, counting Canada. Perhaps this increase cannot be called extraordinary, but it was certainly very gratifying. To a considerable extent it was due to the advancement of the Northwestern States in population and wealth; but this advancement could never have caused the new growth had the old régime continued. The distribution of the students in respect to studies is also significant. In 1852 the students in the Literary Department all followed precisely the same course; in 1863 the students were distributed as follows: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Select Courses and Higher Chemistry.

For the last two years of this administration, and especially for 1862-1863, the attendance upon the University was materially affected by the Civil War. The abounding patriotism

¹ *History of the University of Michigan.* Elizabeth M. Farrand. pp. 137-138.

of the state was reflected in its University. Students in considerable numbers left their books and classes to take up arms, while many young men who would have become students in times of peace rather found their places in the ranks of war. The number of the second class is wholly unknown, nor can the number of the first one be ascertained more than approximately. The Catalogue for 1862-1863 contains the names of sixty-five persons from the Literary Department who had entered the classes of that and the two succeeding years who were either in the army of the Union or who had lost their lives there.¹

The scale of expenditure increased from \$20,362 in 1852-1853 to \$62,951 in 1862-1863.

Whether a man of Dr. Tappan's type in such an office as the one he held gets on pleasantly with his Board of Regents or not, depends almost wholly upon who those Regents are. He was a constitutional officer, placed at the centre of the University work; he had the courage of his convictions, and he proceeded upon the theory that while it was the Board's business to legislate, it was his business to administer, which was indeed the language of the constitution. His relations with his first Board were as pleasant as possible, no root of bitterness ever springing up between them. But, unfortunately, the State Constitution provided that the Regents should all be elected at one time, thus breaking the continuity of the Board every six years. Unfortunately, too, the leading spirits of the new Board that came into office in 1858, had ideas, temper and character which incapacitated them for working harmoniously with the President, and it soon became manifest that there was friction between them. Only two of the Board, even after some changes had taken place, had enjoyed a College education, and none of the others had any special familiarity with educational matters. The

¹ "The Class of 1861, famous as the War Class, graduated a little more than sixty days after the firing on Fort Sumter. Of its fifty-three members who graduated, twenty-four entered the service, besides eight non-graduates, making thirty-two in all. Many of these were soon promoted from the ranks, the commissions ranging by the close of the war from Lieutenancies to Brigade Commanderships. Three of these men attained to the grade of Brigadier-General by brevet." — B. M. Cutcheon, *The Michigan Alumnus*, November 1899.

Board, as Dr. Tappan thought, invaded his province, and he repelled with dignity their invasion. The particular points of conflict need not be recounted; it was not at bottom a question of ideas or of policy, but of personal antipathies and antagonisms. One or two members were positively insulting in their intercourse with the President. The University Senate made an effort to compose the difficulty, but with little success; on the other hand, the tension became more and more taut.

The state of affairs was intensified by some hostility to the President within the Faculty of Arts, and by an external opposition that had grown out of one root and another. For one thing the President, conformably to the custom of the society in which he had lived, kept wine in his cellar, and sometimes put it on his dinner table; which scandalized the radical temperance people of the state. So at the June meeting of the Board in 1863, the Regents adopted a resolution declaring that the interests of the University demanded certain changes in the officers and corps of instructors, and that Dr. Henry P. Tappan be removed from the office and duties of President of the University of Michigan and Professor of Philosophy.

This action was a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. Nobody, or at least few, had anticipated it. The action of the Regents was the more inexcusable because their successors had already been elected and would take their seats at the beginning of the new year. The students, the alumni, and the citizens of Ann Arbor and of many other towns and cities were deeply stirred. Indignation meetings were held, resolutions adopted, speeches made, and articles written all aglow with indignation. The students and alumni regarded the President with the greatest respect and affection; they looked upon him with both pride and love, and they could not reconcile themselves to the thought of his removal, much less such a removal. A committee of the alumni appointed at a special meeting held in Ann Arbor issued a strong "address to the people of the State of Michigan," reviewing the whole ground, in which they denounced the removal of Dr. Tappan and demanded his recall. Dr. Henry Barnard, the veteran Editor of "The Amer-

ican Journal of Education," voiced the larger thought of the country when he said he could bear personal testimony to the magnitude of the work that Dr. Tappan had done in ten years—work "without a precedent in the educational history of the country," and pronounced his removal under the circumstances, an "act of savage, unmitigated barbarism."¹ President Tappan retired from the office that he had not only honored but in effect created, followed by the devotion of the students and alumni of the University, a majority of the Professors, and many others; while his successor was left to confront the dangerous situation that the Regents had created.

In taking leave of the Board pending the passage of the resolution of removal Dr. Tappan said: "This matter belongs to history; the pen of history is held by Almighty Justice, and I fear not the record it will make of my conduct, whether public or private, in relation to the affairs of the University." Within a few

years the Regents virtually expressed regret at the action of their predecessors in removing him. In June 1875, they passed resolutions recognizing the distinguished ability and the valuable services which he had rendered to the interests of the University in its early history, and to the cause of education in the state, and expressing regret that any such action should ever have been taken as would indicate a want of gratitude for his eminent services. The verdict of Time has vindicated him and condemned his accusers. At this day his general policy and specific views are often invoked by Professors in the discussion of University questions. The story of his removal teaches two lessons: the unwisdom of any arrangement which breaks the continuity of College and University Boards at frequent intervals, or, indeed, at any interval, save for grave reasons; and the unwisdom of a College or University Board's acting in serious matters with unnecessary and unbecoming haste.

CHAPTER VIII

PRESIDENT HAVEN'S ADMINISTRATION

THE Regents who dismissed President Tappan so summarily burned the bridges behind them. Whether or not they anticipated that an effort would be made to bring about his recall to the University, they took steps which made such recall practically impossible. At the very meeting when Dr. Tappan was declared removed, Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature and President of the University. Dr. Haven had previously told some friends who claimed to be in touch with the Regents that if the office of President were vacant and offered to him, "with the substantial approval of the different Faculties," he would accept it; but he referred to a vacancy produced by other means than those used at Ann Arbor, and was in no way privy to the action that the Regents took. On the one side, he was now beset to decline, on the other, to accept, the Presidency. At once the

situation tended to complication. The Professors who had been hostile to Dr. Tappan now became pronounced in their opposition to his return; while members of the various Faculties held a meeting and passed resolutions accepting the new situation and deprecating any attempt to restore the old one. Changes and new appointments were also made in the Faculty of Arts, depending somewhat upon the change in the Presidency. The newly elected President met the Board at Ann Arbor in August, and entered upon the duties of his office at the opening of the new University year.

Still the affair was not over. A memorial signed by some of Dr. Tappan's ardent friends praying for his reinstatement came before the new Board in February 1864. Dr. Haven, at the same meeting, made an address, placing his resignation in the Board's hands. In the mean time Dr. Tappan had injured his cause, if the cause were really his, by publishing an

¹ Vol. XIII. p. 641.

injudicious "statement;" while the new President was already showing ability and tact as an administrative officer. So the Board decided, after much deliberation, not to grant the prayer of the memorialists and to ask Dr. Haven to continue. This action was undoubtedly wise under the circumstances. The question had wholly changed since that fateful meeting in June 1863. It was not now whether President Tappan should be continued, but whether President Haven should be dismissed and President Tappan recalled. The old charm had been rudely broken; many of Dr. Tappan's warmest friends, seeing that his return could not be effected without serious internal troubles at the University, were averse to the proposition to re-elect him. It was as it always is in such cases: a wrong had been done, but it could not now be undone by doing a new wrong; and the individual must be sacrificed to the institution in the name of peace.¹

Erastus Otis Haven, the son of a Methodist clergyman, was born in Boston, November 1, 1820. He was prepared for College in the best secondary schools and was graduated

¹ The Committee to which the various papers were referred, in its report, declared its belief that in the posture which affairs had assumed it would be injurious to the real welfare of the University to recall Dr. Tappan to the Presidency. But it still sincerely joined with the memorialists in the regret that the University and state had been deprived of the services of one whose superior ability and attainments had won efficiency and success in the sphere filled by him with most rare distinction, and had for some years past been an honor to the state. The Committee recognized also the almost unexampled prosperity of the University during the Presidency of Dr. Tappan.

from Wesleyan University in 1842. Immediately on his graduation he began teaching as the Principal of a private academy at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and the next year became Professor of Natural Science in Amenia Seminary, in the State of New York, succeeding to the Principalship three years later. He was a Pastor in connection with the New York conference of the M. E. Church for several years previous to his first arrival in Michigan in

1852. Here he served as Professor in two different chairs, as stated in the last chapter. He resigned his Professorship in the University to become the Editor of *Zion's Herald*, a Methodist newspaper published in Boston, in 1856. He had not only shown unusual gifts as a preacher and platform speaker, but had made some contributions to literature. He left behind him a name and an influence when he left the University, and when he returned to it was in no sense an unknown man at Ann Arbor. He had shown that he possessed many of the



ERASTUS O. HAVEN

qualities of mind and character that must enter into the composition of a successful College President; but it will hardly be claimed that in 1863 he was the peer of Dr. Tappan in 1852. He was now forty-three years of age, and had his larger reputation yet to make.

The new President had three conquests to make, if he succeeded in his office: one of the students, one of the alumni, and one of the townspeople of Ann Arbor and of the citizens of the state. His administration depended upon these conquests, the conquests

upon his administration. The students as a body received him in anything but a gracious manner; citizens of the town, even those who knew him personally, refused to greet him; while the alumni were simply inconsolable, and some of them disposed to believe that the new President had been in the councils of the Regents before his election. Everything now depended upon the man. To the students, he eulogized their late President and appealed to them to share with him the responsibility of saving the University from disaster. To citizens of Ann Arbor, he shrewdly hinted that, if they wished to see their city prosper, it would be well for them to work for harmony and peace. But such appeals would have availed nothing had they not been re-enforced by the qualities and conduct of the President. By his freedom from small ideas and interests, his fairness and kindly manner, his discretion and straightforwardness, his faculty of conciliation and toleration, and especially his gift of persuasive speech, he rapidly won his ground. Time innovateth greatly. Old students went and new ones came; old regrets died out and new interests sprang into life. Gradually the President reached the larger constituency of the University; and still it must be said that some of the alumni could never again feel toward the University as they had felt before the removal of Dr. Tappan.

The dreadful predictions of disaster that some of Dr. Tappan's ardent, if not discreet, friends sounded out were not fulfilled. On the other hand, the opening of the new year saw a larger number of students in attendance than ever before. In four years time the registration stood at 1,255, in two more years at 1,114. The increase was due, somewhat disproportionately, to the growth of the professional schools. In 1866-1867, the maximum year of the administration, the students registered were distributed as follows among the departments:

Literature, science, and the arts	335
Medicine and surgery	525
Law	395
<hr/>	
Total	1,255

In the first years of this administration, as in the last years of the preceding one, the attendance suffered on account of the Civil War. The catalogue for 1864-1865 contains the names of more than two hundred soldiers, living or dead, who had already been enrolled in the classes belonging to the years 1865-1868, inclusive, and a total army list of six hundred and fifty-nine men, who had at some time been enrolled in the University.

In 1864 the Regents directed that a Roll of Honor containing the names, rank, and regiment of the alumni and students of the University who were, or had been, in the army or navy of the United States be made out as far as practicable and be appended to the annual report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but no such list can now be found. A year later, a Committee of the Society of the Alumni, appointed at its last meeting to mature plans and inaugurate means to erect a Memorial Building in memory of the graduates of the University and others connected with it who had fallen in the war, presented to the Board a communication relative to that subject, but no action was taken in the affirmative. This proposition was held before the alumni and the public for many years, especially as it furnished a good theme for oratory at the annual alumni meeting and the Commencement dinner table and on other similar occasions; but the oratory never led to any practical result.

Again, the Minutes for the June meeting, 1867, show that J. H. Burleson, Secretary of the Board, had nearly ready for the printer a Roll of Honor; but it was not completed, apparently, or at least not published. The Secretary reported, however, the results of his inquiry up to that time. He had been able, he said, to identify 1,206 soldiers who had at some time been connected with the University, namely, 302 in the Literary Department, 537 in the Medical Department, and 367 in the Law School. They were classified as follows:

Privates, 405; Hospital Stewards, 95; Assistant Surgeons, 85; Surgeons, 151; Lieutenants, 187; Captains, 177; Majors, 53; Lieutenant-Colonels, 18; Colonels, 20; Chaplains, 4;

Brigadier-Generals, 10; Major-General, 1. The rank of about two hundred additional persons he had not been able to ascertain. While these statistics are not to be implicitly accepted, they still have a considerable interest and value.

At the close of the war there was a large influx of students, as there was at most Colleges. Some old students laid down their arms to take up their books again, while many young men who had been serving the country

to move on much the same lines as before. There was progress in all directions.

In 1864-1865 a School of Mines was announced to meet the growing demand for men of scientific training to conduct mining operations. This school, which never became very vigorous, was absorbed two or three years later in the Department of Mining Engineering. In 1867-1868 the Scientific Course was divided into a "first" and "second" course, differing only in the amount of Mathematics and Science



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IN 1864 (LAW BUILDING IN THE FOREGROUND)

From an old engraving

in the army now came to the University for the first time in quest of general or special training. In the present case, however, a still more important fact is to be taken into the account. By 1863 the University had acquired a momentum of its own, and its success was largely independent of any individual man, no matter who he might be.

Much less was said about the "Prussian ideas" in President Haven's administration than had been said in President Tappan's; in fact, the glowing paragraphs that set forth the University ideal soon disappeared from the catalogue; but the University itself continued

required in the third and fourth years. A much more important innovation than this was the establishment at the same time of a Latin and Scientific Course, the cardinal feature of which was the substitution of the Modern Languages for Greek as culture and disciplinary studies. This soon came to be a popular course, and was imitated at other institutions, sometimes under another name. In 1868-1869, a course in Pharmacy was provided for druggists and pharmaceutical chemists, but it was not until 1876 that the School of Pharmacy was organized as a separate department. After 1863, on the suggestion of the President, the re-

quirements for admission to the optional course were made equal to those for the classical and scientific courses. Once more, from 1852 to 1866 the University had not conferred honorary degrees; now the Regents passed a resolution declaring that there was no sufficient reason for persistence in this course, which at once changed the earlier practice.

The library grew rapidly as compared with previous years: in 1865 the number of volumes was 13,000, in 1869 it had increased to 17,000. The Fletcher Law Library, 800 volumes, was presented by Hon. Richard Fletcher of Boston, a gift that the Regents recognized by creating the Fletcher Professorship of Law. Mr. Fletcher in one of his letters expressed his gratification that the books which he had collected in the course of a long professional life would not be scattered but would remain together for the use of the students in the Law Department of the great University of the West. Several valuable collections were added to the scientific resources of the institution; — the Houghton herbarium, the Sager botanical and anatomical collections, the Ames collection of plants, the Rominger collection of fossils, the Ford anatomical collection, and the Winchell collections of mineralogical and geological specimens.

Many important changes were made in the Faculties in the course of this administration. Immediately following the removal of President Tappan, Dr. Brünnow tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and James C. Watson, his most distinguished pupil, was elected Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory. Professor Williams was transferred to the Chair of Physics, vacated by the promotion of Watson, and Edward Olney, destined to exercise large influence in the

University in the succeeding twenty-five years, was elected Professor of Mathematics. He immediately signalized his election by causing the requirements in Mathematics for admission to the University to be strengthened. Rev. Lucius D. Chapin, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ann Arbor, was made Professor of Philosophy in the room of Dr. Tappan. Rev. Andrew Ten Brook succeeded Mr. John Tappan, who had been removed, as Librarian. In 1867 Professor Andrew D. White resigned the Chair of History, to be succeeded after a short interval by



EDWARD OLNEY

Charles K. Adams, who had previously reached the rank of Assistant-Professor in the same department. Albert B. Prescott, now the veteran chemist and teacher of Chemistry, appeared as an assistant in his chosen line of study and teaching in 1863-1864, then retired for a year and reappeared as an Assistant-Professor in 1865. In 1867 Moses Coit Tyler, the brilliant author and lecturer, was elected to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. His coming marked a change in the English Department; henceforth attention was paid to the

study of literature as well as to the study of its accessories. The next year Dr. Chapin retired and the President, who had been teaching Logic and Political Economy, took up the Mental and Moral Philosophy. Professor Boise resigned to go to Chicago in 1868, and was succeeded by Martin L. D'Ooge, who had already served one year as Assistant-Professor of Ancient Languages, first as Acting-Professor, and then as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature. Edward L. Walter, whose tragic death will be noticed on a future page, became Assistant-Professor of the Ancient Languages the same year. Still other names destined to prominence in future years, first

appeared on the Faculty page of the catalogue in this administration, generally in humble capacities.

The more important changes made in the other Faculties will be noticed in the chapter on the Departments.

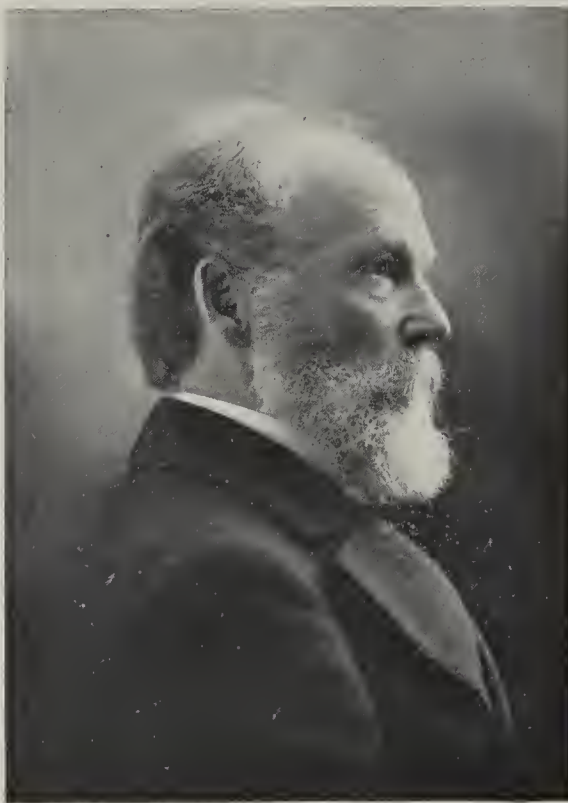
The University Senate appears to have been formally organized in President Haven's administration. The early meetings of this body, as described by a leading participant in them,¹ bore what would now be considered a very novel character. They were social rather than business gatherings, and some literary production was a leading feature of each meeting. The papers might or might not relate to the University or to educational work, and after their presentation were thrown open to general discussion. These meetings were called "Senate Socials," and they were attended by the wives and families of the members and by invited guests, as well as by members of the Faculties. The Secretary prepared a brief statement of each meeting for the press. When it came to voting, only the proper members participated in the action. The Senate

meetings changed their character but slowly. Thus we find Acting-President Frieze saying, in his report for 1869-1870, that the regular meetings of the University Senate composed of the three Faculties for the reading of scientific and literary papers, for discussion, and for the occasional transaction of business, had a tendency to promote unity and harmony. But with the passage of time the University Senate has undergone important changes. Attendance upon its meetings is strictly confined to its proper members. Its principal functions are to appoint a few committees that have to

do with general University interests, to advise the Board of Regents on certain subjects, and to conduct certain ceremonial arrangements that affect the whole University.

The increase in the number of students and the increasing differentiation of the courses of instruction caused the Board and Faculty much embarrassment. There was great need of new buildings and facilities and of more Professors, and these needs could not be met until the resources of the University had been augmented. The medical building was

extended at a cost of \$20,000, the City of Ann Arbor giving one-half the sum, which was raised by general taxation. The Observatory was enlarged and renovated, citizens of Detroit contributing \$3,000, and the citizens of Ann Arbor an equal amount toward the cost of these improvements. A much needed addition was made to the Laboratory at a cost of \$4,000, and one of the dwelling houses on the Campus was refitted and made a general hospital. These slender extensions and improvements, so great was the congestion, hardly sufficed to render the situation endurable.



MOSES COIT TYLER

The great need of the University was money. With the exception of the loan made in 1838, on which interest was regularly paid for years, the state had so far done nothing financially for the University. It gladly arrayed itself in the reputation that the institution made for the state, but did not contribute to its cost. The University lived on its endowments and the fees that were paid by students. Up to 1865 every student, without regard to residence, paid a matriculation fee of \$10 and an annual fee of \$5. The Regents now found it necessary to increase these fees. They advanced the matriculation fee of non-resident students,

¹ Professor Andrew Ten Brook.

first to \$20, and then to \$25; they also doubled the annual fee paid by all students.

For the year 1867-1868 the interest received from the State Treasury was \$39,415; students' fees, including diploma fees, amounted to \$20,086; the total receipts for the year, deducting the balance brought over, were \$59,983, the total expenditures, \$58,847.

It was as impossible for the Regents to pay the Professors adequate salaries as it was to erect needed buildings. The Civil War was attended and followed by a great increase of prices throughout the country, and, at the same time, by a considerable elevation of the standard of living; and University men were no longer able to live decently on their old salaries. The salary of a full Professor was \$1,500, although at the last fifteen per cent. was annually added to this amount. After some experimenting, a new schedule of salaries was adopted for 1869-1870, as follows: the President, \$3,000 and a house; full Professors in the Literary Department, and the Librarian, \$2,000; Assistant-Professors, \$1,300; Acting-Professors, \$1,500; Medical and Law Professors, \$1,300. Even these salaries, meagre as they now seem, could not have been paid if the Legislature had not come to the relief of the University. It is very plain that the institution had outgrown its resources, and that something must be done to redress the balance or the most serious consequences would follow. The Regents brought the subject to the attention of the Legislature at the session of 1867, with the result that a law was passed granting a tax of one-twentieth of a mill on the dollar on the tax duplicate of the state, amounting to about \$16,000 annually for two years; provided at least one Professor of Homœopathy should be appointed in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Instead of relieving the embarrassments of the Board, this Act rather increased them. The Regents needed the money badly enough, but they could have it only on a condition that they deemed impossible. Intense excitement was caused by the Act in the department that was most affected by the contemplated action; several Professors sent in their resignations, and the rest were ready to do so; the Medical Department was a very large and important

one, and the Regents were reluctant to see it thrown into confusion. Fortunately, they were not compelled to take the money and establish the new chair; they could decline to do both. They voted to postpone the subject for a year, — a year of much embarrassment and excitement it proved to be; and then they undertook to find a solution of the difficulty in a School of Homœopathy to be established under University auspices outside of Ann Arbor, but were unsuccessful. The homœopathic story will be told in another chapter; here it suffices to state that, at the end of two years, the Regents again resorted to Lansing for relief, and with a more favorable result. The Legislature now enacted a new law granting the University the sum that had accumulated in the treasury under the Act of 1867, and an annual subsidy for the two ensuing years of \$15,500, without the homœopathic rider. These appropriations brought much needed relief, enabling the Board, for one thing, to raise the Professors' salaries, as already explained.

The principal significance of this legislation, however, did not consist in the appropriations as specific sums of money. It was the beginning of a new line of policy that the Legislature has never since repudiated but always observed. It was the first legislative aid that the University received. It was a decisive acknowledgment, on the part of the law-making authority, that the institution at Ann Arbor was in fact, as in name, the University of Michigan. The happy escape from the difficulties of 1867-1869 was largely due, as all admitted, to the wise course pursued by President Haven and his persuasive presentation of the University's needs to the Legislature.

The question of admitting women to the University, which had come up long before, was much discussed, but not settled, in the closing years of President Haven's administration. It is a subject that calls for fuller consideration than can be given it in this chapter, and must, therefore, be set aside for separate treatment.

The end of this administration was very different from that of the preceding one. President Haven, after six years of service, presented his resignation, which the Regents accepted

with regret, declaring that the continued prosperity and enlarged usefulness and fame of the University, in all its branches, during the preceding six years had been, to a large extent, due to his learning, skill, assiduity, and eminent virtues. This expression of honest opinion is a fair summing up of this period of Univer-

sity history. A still more striking testimony to the success of Dr. Haven's administration, is the fact that, in the course of the interregnum that followed, the Regents, without formally electing him, invited him to return as the President of the University, which, much to their regret, he declined to do.

CHAPTER IX

ACTING-PRESIDENT FRIEZE'S ADMINISTRATION

THE Regents took prompt measures to fill the office of President vacated by Dr. Haven. At the same meeting at which they accepted his resignation, they appointed a Committee to nominate his successor. But, as considerable time might elapse before the proper man could be found, while the executive duties of the office were constant, the Board, on August 18, unanimously elected Professor Frieze, the head of the Latin Department, President *pro tempore*.

The committee exercised diligence in regard to its important trust, visiting the East for that purpose, but was not at the time successful in finding a President for the University.

The office would have been formally tendered to President Anderson, of Rochester University, only he gave no encouragement that he would accept it. It was offered successively to Professor Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College, and President James B.

Angell, of the University of Vermont, both of whom visited Ann Arbor, and both of whom declined finally the election.

Somewhat later the Board invited Dr. Haven to return to his old post, but he declined the invitation. When finally the Committee made a nomination with an assurance that the nominee would accept, it said it had been far from dilatory in the search for a proper person for the Presidency, but that search had revealed the fact that there were few men well fitted for the position, and most of those were already so permanently fixed in desirable positions that no inducements which the University could offer were sufficient to move them.

The pecuniary in-

ducements offered were an annual salary of \$3,000 and a house.

It was fortunate that, during the interregnum, the University was in such competent hands as those of Dr. Frieze. This distinguished scholar and teacher had graduated



HENRY S. FRIEZE

from Brown University in 1841, had then spent a term of years in teaching in that institution and in the grammar school connected with it, and had come to Ann Arbor in 1854 as Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. He was in the full maturity of his powers, and in complete sympathy with the ideas that Dr. Tappan had represented. With all the rest, he was a man of unusual elevation of character, and of high personal cultivation. The fitness of his appointment was universally recognized. Dr. Fricze served as Acting-President for two years. For one so short, his administration was singularly eventful. In particular, two steps in the line of progress were taken that were followed by the happiest consequences,—the admission of women to the University and the establishment of organic relations with the high schools of the state. Full treatment of the first of these interesting subjects will be reserved for a future chapter, but a few words are called for in this place.

The decision reached by the Regents to admit women brought to an end an old controversy that had come to be troublesome. The question was no sooner settled than the tension upon the University was eased at two or three points, as we shall see hereafter. Dismal forebodings of the results to follow were, at the time, heard in many quarters. The Medical Faculty promptly informed the Regents that it would be necessary to duplicate the courses of instruction in all branches; however, in view of the state of the funds and the anticipated small attendance of women for a number of years, the Professors would do the extra work involved at a reduced compensation. The duplicate plan was accordingly adopted, and persisted in for a number of

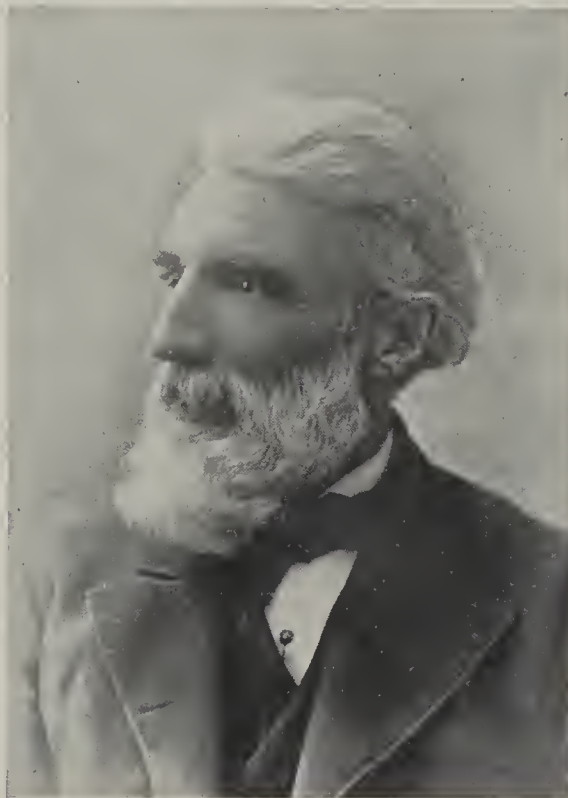
years: when at last it was abandoned the scrupulous Professors found that they had much exaggerated the difficulties of unitary courses.

The feeling in the Literary Faculty, which was destined to be much more powerfully affected in the end, while strong in some quarters, was much less intense than in the Medical Faculty. Nothing was there heard about the duplication of classes. On February 2, 1870, one lady entered that department, the solitary representative of her sex that year.

The next year there were 14 in the Literary Department, 18 in the Medical Department, and 2 in the Law Department, 34 in all, with four graduates at the next Commencement. Four years later the total number passed the one hundred line. Such was the comparatively feeble beginning of co-education at the University of Michigan.

To explain what the other step was, we must for a moment retrace our steps.

The University of Michigan is a State University, not a private corporation. It is the summit and crown of the state system of public instruction. But



BENJAMIN F. COCKER

this idea was so new to the American people that it could not at once be made vital. Until the appropriations of money made for its support in 1867-1869, the state had never given any conclusive proof that the University was a state institution; it was, in fact, far more the creation of the United States than of the State of Michigan. With the lopping off of the branches, even the appearance of organic connection between the University and the secondary schools ceased, and such influence as it exerted over those schools, which was perhaps considerable, was wholly indirect and incidental. Graduates from these schools, like all other

students who entered the University, must be examined in the studies required for admission,—such was the rule from the planting of the branches to 1871. The practical adoption of the University by the state in 1867–1869, as explained at the close of the last chapter, invited a closer connection between the University and the schools.

In 1870 Acting-President Frieze discussed this subject, or, rather, the broader subject of the relation of higher institutions to secondary schools, in the light of well-known facts. He stated that most of the instruction given in even the best Colleges and Universities of the land, including Michigan, was merely gymnasial instruction. He said he saw in the High Schools of the state the potency of real Gymnasias, and the possibility of raising the standard of the work done in the University. He urged the importance of co-ordinating the University and the schools. Some of the best educators of the state, he said, both within and without the University, had proposed that a commission of examiners from the Academic Faculty should visit annually such schools as might desire it, and give certificates to those pupils who might be successful in their examination entitling them to direct admission to the University.

In his next annual report the Acting-President announced that, in a small way, the plan had been set in motion; and expressed, at the same time, the opinion that this plan would stimulate the schools to attain a higher rank, would bring them to a more perfect uniformity of preparation, would elevate University scholarship, and, in particular, would create a reciprocal interest between the schools and the University, winning for schools and University

alike a livelier interest on the part of citizens who should thus see the two grades of education in the state closely co-ordinated. This was the beginning of the so-called “Diploma” connection between secondary schools and the University. It is thus described in the original announcement:

“Whenever the Faculty shall be satisfied that the preparatory course in any school is conducted by a sufficient number of competent instructors, and has been brought up fully to the foregoing requirements, the diploma of such school, certifying that the holder has completed the preparatory course and sustained the examination in the same, shall entitle the candidate to be admitted to the University without further examination.”¹



GEORGE S. MORRIS

The Faculty should satisfy itself as to the quality of the school by sending a Committee of its own number to examine it at recurring intervals. It will be seen that the plan finally adopted differs in one respect from the plan that Dr. Frieze recommended. The Faculty examines and approves schools, including courses of study, text-books, and teachers; he had urged that it should examine and certificate students at the schools. At the time, and afterwards, the scheme was severely

criticised by high educational authorities, on the ground that it would endanger sound scholarship. It has, however, withstood criticism and commended itself to an increasing number of educators. It has been widely copied, sometimes with modifications that the mother of the plan would be the last to approve. In some form, it is probably destined to still wider acceptance. How far it may be carried to advantage, is an abstract question; but that those who originated it at Ann Arbor thought less of inventing a convenient mode of getting students into College than they did of

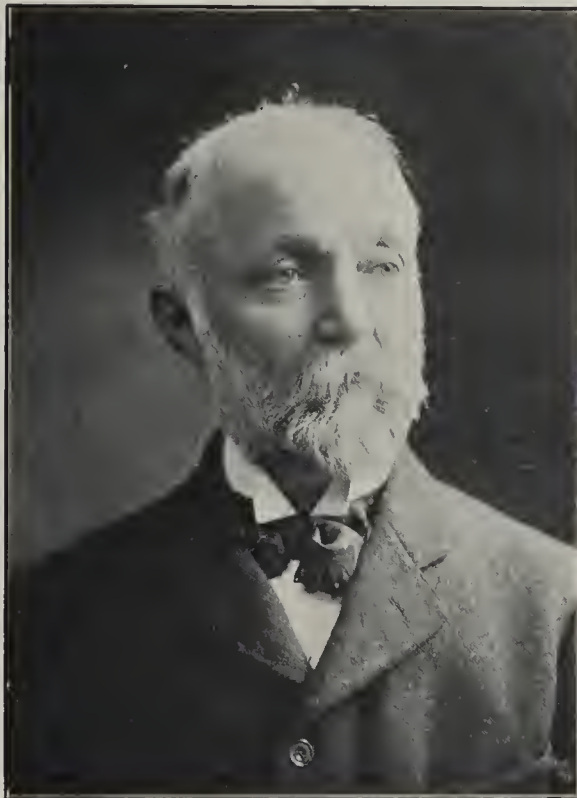
¹ Catalogue for 1869–70, p. 49.

co-ordinating and vitalizing the various branches of the state system of public instruction, is a concrete fact. In practice, the visitations were made by committees appointed by the President until 1899-1900, when a Junior Professor of the Science and the Art of Teaching and Inspector of High Schools was elected by the Board, on the recommendation of the Faculty, who has since done most but not all of the work of inspection.

As we have seen, the appropriations voted to the University by the Legislature in 1867 were afterwards freed from the homœopathic restriction. For five successive years, \$15,500 annually was appropriated by the Legislature for general University purposes. Still more, yielding to the urgent need of an audience room that would accommodate the University, and of new recitation and lecture rooms, the Legislature, in 1871, voted \$75,000 with which to furnish those improvements.

Some names afterwards very prominent in the University were added to the Faculty pages of the Catalogue in this period. Particular mention may be made of three, Dr. Benjamin F. Cocker, who was elected Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, George S. Morris, Professor of the Modern Languages, and Elisha Jones, Acting-Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, in the room of Professor D'Ooge, who was granted leave of absence for study in Europe.

Private liberality made several valuable additions to the resources of the University, the most valuable perhaps being the Parsons Library, which will be described in another place. The attendance of students remained practically stationary, neither advancing nor receding. The Homœopathic question continued a disturbing element, and was handed on to the next administration.



EDWARD L. WALTER

In its Report nominating the next permanent President, the Committee of the Board bore strong testimony to the ability and success of Dr. Frieze's incumbency of the Presidential office. He deserved the gratitude and thanks of the Regents, the University, and all its friends, and also deserved some more substantial remuneration for his services. The Committee stated, farther, that the Board had informally tendered him the Presidency, and that he had declined it, expressing at the same time the opinion that Dr. Angell could ultimately be obtained as

President. The tribute that the Committee paid to Dr. Frieze expressed the universal judgment. At the ensuing September meeting, the Board granted him a year's leave of absence to visit Europe, with salary, on the condition that he furnish a satisfactory instructor in his department. This leave of absence was afterwards lengthened to two years.

CHAPTER X

PRESIDENT ANGELL'S ADMINISTRATION

THE first call of President Angell to the University, with its immediate result, was narrated in the last chapter. At the time his declination was supposed to be final; but early in the year 1871 Dr. Frieze intimated to the Board that, owing to changed conditions in Vermont, the tender of the Presidency, if renewed, would probably be accepted. The tender was accordingly made, with the result that the Acting-President anticipated. President Angell was elected February 7, 1871. Owing to the improved financial condition of the University, the Regents were now able to make the office pecuniarily more attractive than before. The salary was fixed at \$4,500 and the use of the President's house. The Board also paid the expenses of the new President's removal from Vermont to Michigan.

He entered upon his duties at the opening of the ensuing academical year.

James Burrill Angell was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1829. He was fitted for Brown University at Smithville Academy and University Grammar School, Providence, and graduated with the highest honors, in a class of twenty-seven at the age of twenty. After four years spent in teaching and in study and travel, at home and abroad, he was called by his Alma Mater to her Chair of Modern Languages and Literatures. In 1860 he resigned this chair to become the Editor of a leading daily journal, and served in that capacity six

years. He was next called to the Presidency of the University of Vermont, and continued to hold that office until he came to Michigan in 1871. He was now forty-two years of age; he had filled the several positions just mentioned with distinguished ability, and he brought to

his new and responsible post extended scholarship, familiar acquaintance with society and the world, administrative experience, a persuasive eloquence, and a cultivated personality. Counting time from the day that it opened its doors, the University was just thirty years of age when he reached Ann Arbor; since then twenty-nine years have passed; so that his administration covers nearly one-half of the whole period of the University's life. Before going on to portray the remarkable growth that the institution has made, during this long administration, it will be



JAMES B. ANGELL

desirable to take a general view of what had already been accomplished.

When he reached Ann Arbor, President Angell found on the Campus the two original halls or "colleges," emptied, however, of roomers and devoted to strict University purposes; the old Law Building, its lecture room being also used for a Chapel; the Medical Building, presenting the same external appearance that it has to-day; a small Chemical Laboratory, and the four houses for Professors, which were still occupied by members of the Faculty.

The united Faculties counted thirty-five men, who were thus distributed among the

three departments: Literature, Science, and the Arts, 23; Medicine and Surgery, 7; Law, 4. Twenty-three of the thirty-five men bore the title of Professor, one of Professor-Emeritus, one of Acting-Professor, four of Assistant-Professor, three of Instructor, one of Assistant, one of Demonstrator and Lecturer, one of Librarian, and one of Assistant-Librarian.

How many students, first and last, had been received within the several departments, or even been graduated, could not now be ascertained without much labor; the number of degrees that had been conferred, however, is easily ascertained, and will furnish a general criterion of the educational work which had been done.

Literary Department —

Bachelor's Degrees	881	
Advanced Degrees in Course	313	
Advanced Degrees on Examination . .	14	
	<hr/>	1,208
Doctor of Medicine		1,000
Bachelor of Laws		1,084
Pharmaceutical Chemist		72
	<hr/>	
Total		3,364

As two or more degrees had sometimes been conferred upon the same student, the number of degrees is of necessity larger than the number of students graduating.

The enrolment of students in the different departments for the year 1870-1871 was as follows: —

Literature, Science, and the Arts including Pharmacy	488
Medicine and Surgery	315
Law	307
	<hr/>
	1,110

The Legislature had but just entered upon the policy of making regular appropriations for the University. For the years 1867-1871 it had voted about \$62,000 to the general fund, and in the last named year, \$75,000 for the erection of University Hall. While small, these appropriations were still sufficient to meet immediate purposes, and to show that the state, after waiting so long, had finally adopted its University as its own child. The total receipts of the treasury for the year ending June 30, 1871, were \$104,096.44, and the principal

items of expenditure were, salaries, \$60,776.67, contingent expenses, \$15,927.49.

In his inaugural address, delivered on Commencement Day, 1871, the new President reviewed the later movements of educational thought, spoke of the Michigan ideal and what the University had accomplished, and offered some observations relative to the future. The drift of intelligent opinion, he said, had for twenty years been towards some of the positions early adopted by the University, as elective studies and larger opportunities for the study of history, the modern languages and the natural sciences. Academical circles were watching to see what light Michigan might furnish on the results, in the long run, of University dependence on the state, and on the consequences of the admission of women. On these points he held the hopeful view. The relation of the University to other institutions had never before been so important as now. The University must enlarge and improve its work. It would be advantageous to secure higher qualifications in those entering the professional schools; it was to be hoped that students might be induced to remain for graduate work; the establishment of fellowships was to be considered; the friends of the University, and especially alumni, should come to its help, since the Legislature would never become so generous in its appropriations as to make private gifts undesirable or unnecessary; while the reciprocal relations of the University and the state should be carefully studied. The address was received with great favor, and regarded as a happy augury of the coming administration. It is now our duty to show how time has kept the promise.

The first duty that the new President performed in Ann Arbor was to lay the corner stone of University Hall, the new structure that united the two old "Colleges" or wings and completed what has since been the most imposing building on the Campus. The lecture rooms and the Chapel were ready for use in October 1872, but the Auditorium was not furnished until the following year. On the evening of October 8, 1873, it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large audience, containing many prominent

men from distant parts of the state. The new accommodations gave the University immediate and great relief. When we remember that, as measured by class rooms, there had been a surfeit of students for years, that the University had never possessed an audience-room that would contain the Faculties and students, and that the annual Commencements had always been held in some one of the city churches, —

was fitted up for the accommodation of the College of Dental Surgery in 1879. The same year steam heating, which had previously been used on a small scale, was generally introduced into the buildings, and the ancient plan of heating by stoves and hot air furnaces was finally abandoned. After undergoing some changes at different times, the heating plant was wholly reconstructed and much extended



UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

we may imagine how great the sense of relief must have been. The first appropriation not sufficing to complete the building, the Legislature voted an additional one of \$25,000 for that purpose.

Little more than a bare chronicle of the buildings that have been built, and other material improvements that have been made, in the course of this administration can be given.

The house on the south side of the Campus that Dr. Friëze had occupied as a residence

in the summer of 1895. Now it was that the conduit system was definitively introduced.

The Museum was built and thrown open to the public in the year 1880–1881.

The Anatomical Laboratory and the Physical Laboratory were constructed, and the Mechanical Engineering Building, first built some years before, was much enlarged and improved, in 1886–1887. The Chemical Laboratory, which had been several times enlarged and renovated, underwent its last reconstruction in 1889. The Mechanical Engineering Build-



UNIVERSITY HALL, 1873

ing also received a considerable enlargement in 1900.

The General Library was built and occupied in 1883, the Legislature making a special appropriation of \$100,000 for that object. Again, the book stack was extended in 1898-1899.

The first University Hospital was established in one of the old Professors' houses on the north side of the

Campus. Here the Homœopathic Faculty for a time had charge of a single ward, but this arrangement not proving to be satisfactory, an independent Homœopathic Hospital was organized in the other of the two Professors' houses. These hospital facilities proving to be insufficient, new hospitals were erected on Catherine Street, on the brow of the hill overlooking the river, in 1890-1891. The College of Dental Surgery now moved into the building that the University Hos-

pital had occupied, but the Homœopathic Faculty continued to use its former quarters for purposes of instruction. So matters stood until the year 1899-1900, when, the demands upon the hospital having again outgrown the accommodations, the Homœopathic Hospital on Catherine Street was handed over to the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and a new and commodious Homœopathic Hospital was erected on the north side of Washtenaw Avenue.

The Law Building stood as originally built until 1893-1894, when, becoming too small for the accommodation of the school, it was considerably enlarged and improved. Again the school outgrew its quarters, and the building was wholly rebuilt and greatly extended in the summer of 1898.

The Columbian Organ, which did service in

Festival Hall at the Chicago Exposition of 1893, was purchased the year following by the University Musical Society, and presented to the University. Set up in the rear of the platform in the Auditorium of University Hall, it is a fitting memorial of Dr. H. S. Frieze, to whom it is dedicated.

Tappan Hall, exclusively devoted to the purposes of instruction, was first occupied at the opening of the year 1894-1895.

From a time soon following the introduction

of gas into Ann Arbor, which occurred in 1857, until 1898, the University buildings were lighted from the City Gas Works. The state now made a special appropriation of \$20,000, to defray the cost of a University Electric Light Plant, which was constructed in the year just named.

One of the needs that was before the Board of Regents early and often was that of a University Gymnasium. An elaborate report on the subject was presented to that body by a



CENOTAPH — FROM THE NORTH

committee of the Senate in 1870, and was printed for outside circulation. But then, as before and afterward, the Board could not command the necessary funds with which to put up and equip such a building, while the Legislature refused all appeals for a special appropriation for that purpose. Finally a liberal gift by a generous citizen of Detroit opened the way to supplying the long felt need. Joshua W. Waterman, in 1891, offered

vided for, save as the days of the week or hours of the day should be divided between the two sexes. This was an unsatisfactory arrangement; and friends of the University, especially those interested in the education of women, were appealed to to furnish the Regents means with which to erect a companion woman's building. Hon. Levi L. Barbour, an alumnus and Regent of the University, gave the movement a practical start, by presenting the institution



PHYSICAL LABORATORY

to give the University \$20,000 for a gymnasium, on condition that other donors should contribute an equal amount for the same purpose. The Regents now appealed to the friends of the University for aid, with the result that more than enough money was pledged to meet the condition coupled with Mr. Waterman's offer. The Waterman Gymnasium was opened in the autumn of 1894. The total cost of the building when opened was \$61,876.49 to which private donors contributed \$49,524.34.

The construction of the new Gymnasium left the women of the University wholly unpro-

vided for, save as the days of the week or hours of the day should be divided between the two sexes. This was an unsatisfactory arrangement; and friends of the University, especially those interested in the education of women, were appealed to to furnish the Regents means with which to erect a companion woman's building. Hon. Levi L. Barbour, an alumnus and Regent of the University, gave the movement a practical start, by presenting the institution

No sooner was University Hall completed and paid for than the Legislature began to extend more liberal aid for both general and specific purposes. Its appropriations have

sometimes assumed the form of specific grants for specific purposes, and sometimes the form of a mill tax, or a certain rate of tax on the assessed valuation of property in the state. The first mill tax, one-twentieth of a mill on the dollar, voted in 1867, never became available in that form owing to the homœopathic restriction that is dealt with in another place. It was renewed, however, without that restriction in 1873, and continued in force twenty years.

<i>Receipts — brought forward</i>	\$461,493.28
From miscellaneous sources (including receipts from hospital patients and the dental operating room)	44,192.59
	<u>\$505,685.87</u>
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Salaries	\$308,551.56
Current expenses (including cost of hospitals, laboratory supplies, ordinary repairs, and miscellaneous items)	125,062.77
New Buildings and Extraordinary repairs	81,188.05
	<u>\$514,802.38</u>



TAPPAN HALL

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, compiled from the Treasurer's Annual Report.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
From State Treasurer :	
On account of mill tax ¹	\$235,711.07
On account of special legislative appr.	9,000.00
On account of interest on University fund	38,529.91
From Students' fees (including laboratory charges) net	178,252.30
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$461,493.28</u>

¹ The annual income from the $\frac{1}{16}$ -mill tax was, for the later years, \$184,183.33; the $\frac{1}{4}$ -mill tax yields, on present valuation of taxable property in the state, \$276,275.00.

The evidences of growth so far presented are external and material in their character, related to the husk of the University rather than to the kernel. When we look within the shell we find the proper standards of measurement to be the number, size and character of the departments and their Faculties, the field of instruction, the students and the degrees conferred.

The three departments of 1871 have become seven departments in 1900. This is the order of the additional departments: The Homœopathic Medical College and the College of Dental Surgery, 1875-1876; the School of Pharmacy, 1876-1877; the Department of En-

gineering, 1895-1896. The professional departments will be more fully dealt with in a special chapter. Furthermore, the abortive attempt to establish a permanent School of Mines will receive attention in the chapter on Studies and Degrees.

Not only have new Faculties been organized, but all the Faculty rolls have lengthened. Instead of thirty-five names as in 1871, they carried two hundred and thirty names in 1899.

Omitting the unclassified courses, and certain courses that are practically equivalent, we have here 1,350 hours of instruction; or enough to last a student, at the common rate of progress, 42 years.

Relatively speaking, equal progress has been made in the departments of medicine and law, but it will be more convenient to exhibit the facts in another place.

The Summer School of the University grew



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING

The synchronistic table of class exercises and lectures for 1870-1871 showed five courses, the Classical, Scientific, Latin and Scientific, Civil Engineering, and Mining Engineering. Every one of these courses carried four full years of study, and the first two offered electives in the Senior year equivalent to one-third of the work.

In the year 1899 the following courses of instruction were offered in the department:

10 hour courses . . .	8	3 hour courses . . .	122
8 hour courses . . .	2	2 hour courses . . .	204
7 hour courses . . .	5	1 hour courses . . .	42
6 hour courses . . .	3	Unclassified . . .	25
5 hour courses . . .	50		
4 hour courses . . .	35	Total . . .	496

out of certain independent and private courses in science, given by certain members of the Faculty, without any official recognition. In 1894 a Committee of the Faculty of Literature, Science, and the Arts, with the authorization of that Faculty and of the Regents, prepared and published the first formal programme of summer courses of instruction. However, the Regents assumed no real responsibility in connection with the school until some years later. In 1900 they took full control of the school, and changed its name from the Summer School to the Summer Session of the University of Michigan. In the last named

year the attendance had reached a point somewhat higher than 350. The School of the Law Department, organized about the same time, while successful, has not had an equal growth with that of the Literary Department.

The Gallery of Art and Archæology, formerly called the University Museum of Art and History, has been fully organized and much extended since 1871. Since the completion of the General Library, it has been established in the upper story of that building, there to remain, probably, until the long wished for Art Building has been provided. This valuable collection owes its origin to Dr. H. S. Frieze, who was the first and only curator until his decease in 1889. His successor in the office is Professor M. L. D'Ooge. The collection had its origin in the purchase, by the Regents of some casts, statuettes, and engravings in 1855; but has been built up almost wholly by the gifts of friends and the patrons of art. Among the more valuable gifts are the following: The Horæe White collection of gems and medallions, presented by Hon. A. D. White when he was Professor of History in the University,

and named in honor of his father; the Nydia of Randolph Rogers, a marble statue presented by the Ann Arbor Art Association, 1860; a cast of a group of the Laocoön, presented by the Class of 1859; a collection of American medallions in silver and bronze, presented by Hon. John J. Bagley, at one time Governor of the state; the Rogers collection of casts, sculptures, and reliefs, presented by Randolph Rogers, sculptor, who at one time resided in Ann Arbor; the Henry C. Lewis collection of paintings and statuary; and casts of sculptures from the Arch of Benevento, presented in part by the Class of 1896.

In 1898-1899 the attendance of students was as follows, by departments:

Literature, Science, and the Arts	1,285
Medicine and Surgery	445
Law	765
School of Pharmacy	81
Homœopathic	68
College of Dental Surgery	234
Engineering	245
	<hr/>
	3,123

Deducting the students counted twice, 64, and adding the attendants upon the Summer School not contained above, 133, we have a grand total of 3,192; or about three times the attendance of 1870-1871. The degrees conferred in 1899 were 723.

In another place attention has been drawn to the crisis in respect to salaries that occurred soon after the Civil War. This subject has frequently engaged the attention of the Board since that time. While the movement has not always been upward, still, on the whole, owing to causes too well known to require formal statement, salaries have been considerably increased in the course of this administration.

In 1871-1872 the salary of a full Professor in the Literary Department was fixed at \$2,500, and a little later the salary of an Assistant-Professor at \$1,800. In a few years the Board found itself embarrassed to meet its obligations, its liabilities having outrun its resources. The Legislature called upon the Regents and the State Board of Education to reduce salaries in the University and in the State Normal School. So in 1878 the Professor's salary was reduced to \$2,200 and the Assistant-Professor's to \$1,600. Here matters stood for ten years. In 1888 \$2,500 was made the maximum salary of a full Professor, and four years later this was



RANDOLPH ROGERS

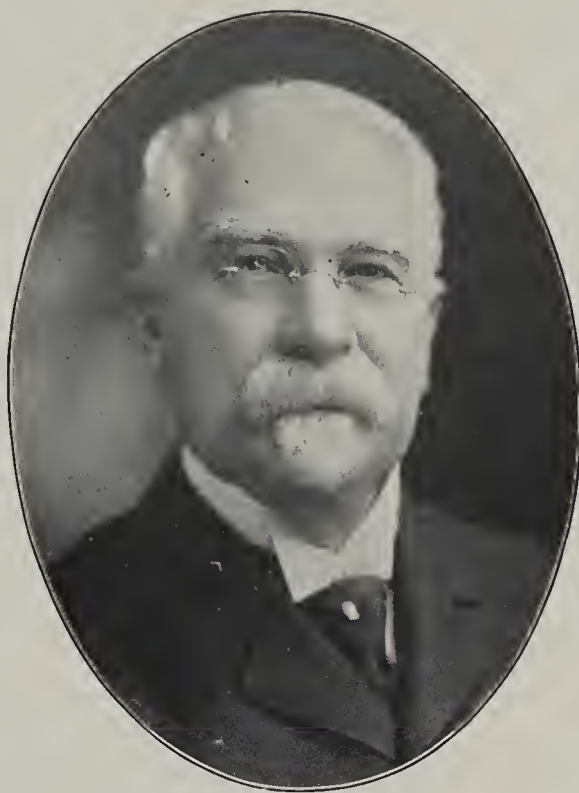
increased to \$3,000. Junior Professors have received \$2,000 since the creation of that rank of instructor. The salaries of the Professors in the professional schools have also undergone changes. For some years past, the regular salary of a Professor in the Law and Medical School, who is not engaged in active practice, has been \$2,500; if engaged in such practice, then only \$2,000.

The early practice in the University was for every graduate, unless formally excused, to appear with an oration on the Commencement platform. The growth of the classes, in course of time, compelled the selection of a limited number of orators, who represented the class. Again, the further growth of the classes, the unsatisfactory results following the representative plan, and the springing up of the feeling that the old-fashioned Commencement was a boyish affair at a University, led in 1878 to the substitution for graduating orations of a stated address by a speaker of distinction, chosen by the University authorities. Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop gave the first address of the new series in that year, a noble discourse on the duty of the state to education.

Methods of instruction have undergone important changes. In the first period of the University history teaching followed the customary text-book lines; with the coming of Dr. Tappan there was some talk about, but little practice of, the German methods, and it was not until near the close of the next administration that the lecture became firmly established as a means of teaching. Once more, that the teachers of the academical youth should be investigators and discoverers of truth is the first of the twin ideas relating to instruction that Germany has done so much to propagate; the other is that

students also should engage in investigation. From the two ideas taken together with the teacher's function a third one naturally follows; namely, that teachers should teach their pupils to conduct research work. This is the origin of the well-known German invention, The *Seminar*. This mode of teaching was first introduced into the University by Professor Charles K. Adams, then the head of the Department of History. He was led to take this step by his study, on its native ground, of the *Historische Gesellschaft*. That was in the year 1871-1872.

A little later, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of the English Department, followed the example. In time other Professors fell into line, and for the last fifteen or twenty years the seminary, so called, has formed an important part of the machinery of teaching. "Seminary," however, was slow in finding its way into the catalogue, perhaps because the authorities were afraid of the word in such a connection. There is good reason to think that the University was the first American institution to naturalize this product of the German soil. But however this may be, the introduction of semi-



JAMES McMILLAN

nary methods in humanistic studies, and the great extension of laboratory methods in the sciences, has been followed by the happiest results.

In so long an administration it would be strange indeed if many prominent Professors had not died in the service. Particular mention should be made of Professor Williams 1881, Cocker 1883, Olney 1887, Palmer 1887, Dunster 1888, Jones 1888, Morris 1889, Fricze 1889, Winchell 1891, and Ford 1894. Most of these men were advanced in years and had been long in connection with the institution, but some of them were stricken down in the

prime of life. Two important chairs in the Literary Department were vacated by lamentable tragedies. Edward L. Walter, the accomplished head of the Department of Romance Languages, was lost at sea in the sinking of the French steamer *La Bourgogne*, in the summer of 1898, and George A. Hench, the young scholarly occupant of the twin Chair of Germanic Languages, died in consequence of a fall

the policy of the University and to insure its success."

Some of the many contributions that have been made to the University since 1871 are mentioned in other parts of this history, but a few fall naturally into this place. In 1889 Mrs. Catherine E. Jones, of Ann Arbor, founded the Elisha Jones Classical Fellowship in memory of her husband, Professor



GALLERY OF ART

from his bicycle in the White Mountains in the summer following. Few Law Professors have died in the service. Mention may be made of Professor Wells, who passed away in 1891, and of Judge Cooley, who still retained a nominal connection with the School, in 1898. In his annual report following the death of Professor Fricze, President Angell, recognizing the great service which that distinguished teacher and scholar had rendered to the University, said: "No man since the days of Dr. Tappan has done more, perhaps none so much, to shape

Elisha Jones, an alumnus of the University and for many years a member of the Literary Faculty. Valuable scholarships that bear the name "Harrison Scholarships" and "Phillips Scholarships" have also been founded. It has also become somewhat common for classes in the Literary Department to found scholarships on their leaving the University. A still more interesting feature of this branch of the history is the scholarship founded in connection with the various high schools of the State for the pur-

pose of assisting deserving graduates of such schools to pursue studies in the University.

Miss Elizabeth Bates, M.D., of Port Chester, New York, who died in April 1898, bequeathed to the University the bulk of her considerable fortune "for the use of the Medical Department, to found a Professorship to be known and called The Bates Professorship of the Diseases of Women and Chil-

Among the numerous gifts to the University the Lewis Collection of Paintings and Statuary holds a high place. It came into the possession of the institution on the death of Henry C. Lewis, of Coldwater, Michigan, in 1895, in consequence of the terms of his will. Consisting of about six hundred paintings and one hundred pieces of statuary, the collection cost the donor over \$200,000. Some



UNIVERSITY HALL, WITH IVY — FROM SOUTHEAST

dren." The bequest was accepted and the Bates Chair accordingly established. The estate realized to the University something more than \$130,000. This bequest was the more gratifying because there was no evidence to show that Miss Bates had ever visited Ann Arbor; she was moved to make her generous gift, apparently, solely by her appreciation of the fact that the University was one of the first in the country to offer medical education of a high grade to women.

noted artists are represented by works of a high order of merit. Besides originals, there are also copies of many of the most noted works of the great Italian masters. The collection contains many portraits of men and women distinguished in history. The acquisition of this valuable collection raised again in a very practical form a much older question; namely, the need of an Art Hall as an adjunct to the University. "Had we a proper building," the President said at the time, "we could now with little expense

establish a School of Art as a department of the University."

Late in the year 1875 serious irregularities in the accounts of the Chemical Laboratory, with an attendant shortage of funds, were discovered. A full account of this celebrated case would not suit the times or the character of the present work. Two single remarks relative to the matter will suffice. One is that for five years the external history of the University was greatly influenced by the controversy that grew out of the defalcation; the Board of Regents, the Legislature of the state, and the courts of law, not to speak of the public, all took a hand in the contention. And the other, that, with all this outside confusion and excitement, the internal life of the institution was not materially ruffled, its work interfered with, or its growth impeded. What is more, the Legislature was not led by public excitement or private management to deviate from its later policy in the matter of making appropriations. The incident furnished a new and signal proof of the strength of the institution.

In 1894 the Regents made an important change in their method of appropriating money for the various University interests. Instead of longer dealing with the ordinary objects of expenditure from time to time as suited convenience or emergency, they now adopted the "budget" plan. Each Professor who is head of a department is asked, some months in advance, to submit an estimate of what his department will require for the coming year; these estimates are then considered by the Finance Committee, which reports to the Board the annual appropriation bill; the understanding being that no addition will be made to the appropriations thus voted

except in unforeseen or extraordinary emergencies. The new plan is found to consult economy of expenditure, a wiser distribution of money, and convenience of administration.

This administration has witnessed two interesting commemorations, the semi-centennial of the founding of the University,¹ and the quarter-centennial of President Angell's inauguration.

In June 1885, the University Senate and the Board of Regents took the initial step leading to the first of these celebrations. It was

agreed to consider the location of the institution at Ann Arbor as its real beginning. The celebration proper occurred on Wednesday and Thursday of Commencement week, June 29-30, 1887, but all the exercises of the week were marked by the spirit of the occasion. The exercises of commemoration day proper were a social conference in the Law Library; the commemoration oration by President Angell, addresses by delegates from other Universities and Colleges, the conferring of degrees in University Hall, and the banquet held in the pavilion that had been prepared for the occasion.

The attendance was large, including many distinguished guests and visitors from different parts of the state and from other states; and when the exercises were completed all felt that the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University had been appropriately celebrated. Besides the commemoration exercises proper, attention may be drawn to the address delivered by Justice Samuel F. Miller, on the Supreme Court of the United States, and the



ELIZABETH BATES

¹ *The University of Michigan, 1837-1887. The Semi-Centennial of the Organization of the University of Michigan, June 26-30, 1887. Ann Arbor. Published by the University, 1888.*

baccalaureate of the year, delivered by Professor Henry S. Frieze, on the Relations of the State University to Religion.

The second celebration was equally successful. Early in 1895 the Regents and the University Senate took action looking to the celebration of Dr. Angell's quarter-centennial service as President of the University.¹ The celebration was held in University Hall on Wednesday, June 24, 1896, the day before the annual Commencement, Regent R. W. Butterfield presiding. An address on behalf of the Regents was made by Regent W. J. Cocker, of the Class of 1869; an address on the part of the University Senate was presented by the Chairman of the Senate Committee, Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, Class of 1862; and resolutions of the State Teachers' Association were read by Professor F. A. Barbour, Class of 1878. President Angell then followed with a response. Next came the commemoration ode written by Professor Gayley of the University of California, and greetings by chosen representatives of Brown and Princeton Universities, Harvard University, Yale University, the State Universities, and the National Bureau of Education. In the afternoon a dinner was served in the Watermann Gymnasium, which was largely attended by invited guests and others, mostly alumni of the University, accompanied with toasts and responses.

President Angell's large knowledge of affairs, his practical skill in administration, and, above all, his well-known attainments in public law, as well as his high character, have led, not unnaturally, to his being repeatedly called, for

a time, away from the University into the public service. In the spring of 1880 he accepted from the Government the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Special Commissioner to the Chinese Empire, with a view especially of securing a modification of existing treaties between that Empire and the United States, in which he was entirely successful. His absence from his post extended to the second semester of the following year. Again in 1887-1888, by appointment of the President and

the permission of the Regents, he served as one of the representatives of our government in negotiating a treaty at Washington, never confirmed, however, by the Senate, with the Commissioners of Great Britain for the settlement of certain controversies relating to the fisheries on the coasts of British North America. And finally, the academic year 1897-1898, by the same appointment and permission, he spent at Constantinople as the Minister of the United States to the Sublime Porte. These several leaves of absence the Board of Regents granted in the belief that the sta-

bility of the University was now so well established that it would suffer no serious detriment during the President's absence, that the several appointments were honorable to the President, to the institution, and to the state, and that the interest of the country would be promoted. Experience demonstrated the soundness of these views.

During the first two of these absences Dr. Frieze, by appointment of the Board, served as Acting-President; during the second one, Professor H. B. Hutchins, Dean of the Law School. Both discharged the duties of the office with ability and fidelity. Dr. Frieze sig-



HENRY C. LEWIS

¹ *University of Michigan, 1871-1896 The Quarter-Centennial of the Presidency of James Burrill Angell, LL.D., June 24, 1896. Ann Arbor. Published by the University.*

nalized the year 1881-1882 by incorporating in his Annual Report an admirable discussion of the whole subject of University degrees.

Taken by itself, this chapter is a meagre and unsatisfactory picture of Dr. Angell's administration. It is, in fact, but an outline sketch. Much important matter that would belong here, if the view were intended to be a complete one, will be found in later chapters. But general as the chapter is in treatment, it is still full enough to disclose the remarkable growth of the University since 1871. It has been said that Dr. Angell came to the University at a critical time, when it stood at the parting of the ways. Fortunately, the right way became the line of movement under his leadership. This is abundantly shown by the creation of new departments of instruction and the expansion of old ones, the increase in the number of teachers, the erection of new buildings and the enlargement and renovation of old buildings, the growth of laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, the extraordinary increase in the number of students, the augmentation of financial resources, the broader and deeper

cultivation of the field of knowledge, the closer affiliation of the University with the educational system of the state, and with the state itself, the elevation of the standard of morals and personal cultivation, the higher plane of University life, the improvement of order and decorum among the students, the happy relations between pupils and teachers, and the general wholesomeness of the intellectual and moral atmosphere. Interesting in itself, this period of thirty years is in some sense even more interesting when it is considered as the outcome or fruiting of the equal period that preceded it.

As stated in the opening of the chapter, this administration practically covers one-half of the entire life of the University. Thirty years is a long College Presidency in any institution, and particularly, perhaps, in a state institution. The length of this one, together with its demonstrated success, tends to refute the not uncommon opinion that the administration of such institutions is almost necessarily marked by friction, instability, and frequent change.

CHAPTER XI

STUDIES AND DEGREES IN THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

PERHAPS it will be said that thus far this history has dealt more with the external than with the internal features of the University; more with the house than with its occupants and their employments. Certainly the time has come for a more searching examination of the real work that has been done.

President Angell remarks in one of his Reports that the Governing Board has been distinguished for the boldness and originality of its policy, making frequent changes in the traditional College usages, some of which were freely criticised at the time by those who afterwards approved and even adopted them. With the exception of the first period, this characterization is in accord with the facts. It must be said once more that from 1841 to 1852 the

institution moved along the straight and narrow way of the old-fashioned College, no departures being made from the single traditional course of study or the customary College method of instruction. The table on the opposite page shows a transcript of this course as it stands in the catalogue for the year 1843-1844.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class were examined in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra through simple equations, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Jacob's or Felton's Greek Reader, Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and Sophocles's Greek Grammar. The Faculty explained that it regarded mental discipline as the primary object to be sought in College study, and mental furniture only a secondary and later one. Not a word was said about optional or elective

studies; the only glimmer of the future light and liberty that illumines the period is the remark found in one of the Reports of the Faculty, to the effect that the text-books named in the languages for the first two years should be regarded as indicating the amount of reading to be done rather than the precise authors to be read, and that there was no sufficient

weekly readings in the New Testament, and, most important of all, of two terms of German and two of French. The requirements in Latin and Greek for admission were somewhat increased. Throughout this period the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon students who completed the studies of the course and passed their examinations.

YEAR	TERM	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS	INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL SCIENCE
FIRST . . .	I	Folsom's Livy, Xenophon's Cyropædia and Anabasis.	Bourdon's Algebra.	
	II	Livy finished, Horace, Thucydides, Herodotus, Roman Antiquities.	Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Botany.	
	III	Horace finished, Homer's Odyssey.	Geometry, Mensuration, application of Algebra to Geometry.	
SECOND . .	I	Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia, Lysias, Isocrates, Demosthenes.	Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.	Logic.
	II	Cicero de Oratore, Greek Tragedy, Grecian Antiquities, Newman's Rhetoric.	Davies' Descriptive and Analytical Geometry.	
	III	Tacitus' Vita Agricolaë and Germania, Greek Tragedy.	Analytical Geometry, Bridge's Conic Sections.	
THIRD . . .	I	Cicero de Officiis, Greek Poetry.	Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, Zoölogy.	Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers. Paley's Natural Theology.
	II	Terence, Greek Poetry, General Grammar.	Natural Philosophy, Chemistry.	
	III	Whately's Rhetoric.	Olmsted's Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy.	
FOURTH . .	I	Lectures on Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.	Geology, Calculus.	Stuart's Intellectual Philosophy, Cousin's Psychology. Whately's Logic, Wayland's Moral Science, Political Grammar. Story on the Constitution, Wayland's Political Economy, Butler's Analogy.
	II			
	III			

reason for requiring the successive classes to read precisely the same authors, but the contrary, since variety might promote a taste for classical learning.

In the eight years following some changes were made in the curriculum. Old studies were somewhat re-arranged, the amount of work in familiar lines was increased or reduced, and new text-books were sometimes employed. The most important changes, however, were the additions of an increment of science, of

A comparison of curricula shows that in the years 1851-1852 the University of Michigan stood on the common level of the recognized Colleges of the country. Moreover, this level is a proper base-line from which to measure the advances of the ensuing period.

It would seem that the policy which the University authorities had pursued was not altogether satisfactory to the people of the state. The action of the Legislature in 1851, which has been recited in a previous chapter, was in

line with the new educational ideas that were beginning to stir in the country, and in full accord with the views of President Tappan. Accordingly, a new course was promptly announced for the year 1852-1853. The parallel courses now ran as follows:

the graduates the degree of Civil Engineer, but the course never attracted many students.

It was announced that the examinations for admission to the new scientific course would be "particularly rigid" in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION				
	TERM	CLASSICAL COURSE	TERM	SCIENTIFIC COURSE
FIRST YEAR . . .	I	Latin, Greek, Algebra.	I	English Language and Literature, History, Algebra.
	II	Algebra and Geometry, Latin, Greek.	II	Algebra and Geometry, History, English Language and Literature.
	III	Geometry, Greek, Latin.	III	Geometry, French, History.
SECOND YEAR . . .	I	Rhetoric, Trigonometry and Conic Sections, Latin or Greek.	I	Rhetoric, Trigonometry and Conic Sections, French.
	II	Latin, Rhetoric, Greek.	II	German, French, Mensuration, Navigation, etc.
	III	Latin or Greek, French, Natural Philosophy.	III	German, Descriptive and Analytical Geometry, Natural Philosophy.
THIRD YEAR . . .	I	Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, French.	I	Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, German.
	II	German, Latin or Greek, French.	II	Drawing (Perspective and Architecture), Calculus, Rhetoric.
	III	German, Astronomy, Latin or Greek.	III	Civil Engineering, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry.
FOURTH YEAR . . .	I	German, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry.	I	Civil Engineering, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry.
	II	Moral Science, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Chemistry.	II	Moral Science, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Chemistry.
	III	Moral Science, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Geology.	III	Moral Science, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Geology.

Lectures through the year, once each week, on Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, to all classes.

Exercises in declamation and English Composition, for each class, weekly, through both courses. Original declamations through the last two years.

About the same time a course in Physics and Civil Engineering was announced, which soon developed into a School of Engineering. The studies in this school, for the first three years, were identical with those of the Scientific Course and were pursued in the same classes; the remaining portion of the course was made up of Philosophy and Engineering studies proper. The school conferred upon

equations of the first degree; but, with this proviso, it can hardly be claimed that the new course was the full equivalent in disciplinary power of the old one. The students of all departments and courses, when engaged in the same study, recited together to the same professor. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was still to be conferred upon graduates in the classical course as before; while the degree of Bachelor of Science would be given to the graduates in the new course. "This title, borrowed from the French Colleges," the catalogue ran, "has already been introduced into the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard, and into the University of Rochester, to mark the graduation of a similar

class of students." No mention was made of electives.

Another innovation permitted students who did not desire to become candidates for a degree to take any part of the classical or scientific course for such length of time as they might choose, in case they exhibited satisfactory evidence of such proficiency as would enable them to proceed advantageously with the studies of the class of which they proposed to become members. As time showed, this was an important step in the direction of freedom. The next year fourteen students out of one hundred and fifty-five were registered in what was called the "Partial Course," and from that time such students are registered in the catalogue, but generally under some other designation, as "students in Select Courses," or "students not candidates for degrees."

This legislation enabled a large number of special students to enter the University who came seeking the excellent opportunities to study Astronomy and Chemistry which were provided after the construction of the Observatory and the Laboratory.

Elective studies appeared on a small scale in 1855-1856, the student's option being confined to one-third of the work in the Senior year. The gates were now ajar; they were not, however, opened more widely until 1871, when all the studies of the Senior year except Philosophy were thrown open to election.

Dr. Tappan also made an heroic but not very successful attempt to introduce genuine University courses; but the account of this attempt will be deferred until we come to deal with the Graduate School.

The whole subject of an Agricultural College was thoroughly discussed in the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and the provision placed in the Constitution that the Legislature should encourage by all suitable means the promotion of agricultural improvement. In the confident expectation that the Legislature would make provision to carry out this mandate at the University, the Regents and Faculty in 1852-1853 organized an agricultural course embracing agriculture proper and the related sciences. In the spring of that year, Rev. Charles Fox gave a course of gratuitous lectures in the

subject, and the year following was appointed Professor of Agriculture. Mr. Fox died soon after, and with him the department died also, leaving nothing behind but some agricultural works that he had contributed to the General Library. In 1855 the Legislature provided for the establishment of an Agricultural College "within ten miles of the state capital," which was an effective bar to an Agricultural Department at Ann Arbor. Still the Regents between 1858 and 1863 invited both Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti to present the University with a farm for agricultural purposes, which invitation neither of them ever heeded.

Numerous changes in matters of instruction were made in President Haven's term, but none so important as those that have just been described. As has been already stated, the requirements for admission in Mathematics were raised. Students were now denied admission unless they could pass an examination in quadratic equations and in three books of Davids' "Legendre." Conformably to a suggestion made by the President, admission to the select or partial courses, after 1863, was limited to those persons who passed the entrance examination to one of the Freshman classes. The departments generally were more or less expanded, while modes of instruction began to differentiate. Relatively, the lecture became more prominent, the text-book less prominent. Besides, two new courses of study were introduced.

The first of the new courses ran parallel with the Classical and Scientific courses, and was called the Latin and Scientific Course. It differed from the classical course only in this, the modern languages took the place of the Greek. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy crowned the course, and was conferred for the first time upon six students in 1870.

In 1865 the announcement was made that, in response to a long-felt demand, a thorough course of study which should qualify men for mining operations according to strictly scientific principles would be given. The student who was prepared to enter the Scientific Course could complete this new course in four years and would be entitled to graduate as a Mining Engineer. Certificates were also promised to

students who pursued exclusively the Mining Engineering studies. All the instruction that this course provided, except what pertained especially to mining operations, was already given in other departments, so that the new demand was met by giving additional assistance to the Professor of Chemistry and by imposing some new labors upon the Professors of Geology and Civil Engineering.

Touching the connection of professional and industrial schools with the University, President Haven said a better School of Mines could be there supported with \$3,000 a year, than for \$10,000 elsewhere, while \$5,000 would maintain a better Agricultural School in Ann Arbor than could be sustained elsewhere in the state for \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year.

While the School of Mines organized in 1865 was never vigorous, owing to lack of adequate support, it continued to keep its place in the catalogue. A course in Mechanical Engineering was offered three years later, but it attracted few students. Somewhat in disregard of chronology, we may here follow the fortunes of the School of Mines to the end.

The rapid development of mining in the Upper Peninsula led to a strong demand for a school in which this subject should be thoroughly taught. A joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature visited Ann Arbor in 1875 and reported that, by utilizing such Professorships as already existed that bore on the subject, a School of Mines could be organized more economically and efficiently there than elsewhere. This report led the Legislature to pass an Act appropriating \$10,500 a year for two years for the establishment and maintenance of such a school which was also to include instruction in Architecture. The organization of the new school was attended by some difficulties, but it was set in motion at the opening of the academic year, 1875-1876. Unfortunately, the Legislature neglected to continue the necessary appropriation at the expiration of the biennial period. Members of the Legislature from the Upper Peninsula had made up their minds to effect, if possible, the removal of the school from Ann Arbor to some place in the mining district of the state, and in the end they were able to ac-

complish their purpose. The great argument in favor of removal was the advantages that proximity to mines actually operated on a large scale would bring to the students in attendance; the great argument in favor of retaining it in Ann Arbor was the advantages to accrue to the students from a University connection and to the state through the economizing of instruction. The final decision was no doubt influenced by non-educational considerations, such as the distribution of the state institutions. Still, the School of Mines did not die at once. Some of the Professors in the Literary Department, in the hope that the Legislature would two years later, renew its appropriation, volunteered to do the work that was essential to keep it alive; but the hope was disappointed, and the school was finally merged into the Department of Engineering.

This review brings us to 1877-1878, when the happy results that had so far followed the adoption of liberal ideas and practices led the authorities to carry them much farther, involving important changes in the scheme of studies in the Literary Department. These changes ran in several different directions.

First, may be mentioned the establishment of an English course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Letters. The required work within the course consisted largely of the English, French and German Languages and Literatures and of History. The reason for this action was the fact that while the leading courses in the prominent high schools were co-ordinated with courses in the University, the so-called English Course, which in many schools covered the same period of time as the others, was wholly disconnected from the University, which forced the question whether, as long as this was the case, the University was discharging its full duty as an integral part of the state system of public education. The requirements for admission to the English course were in History, Mathematics, Science, and the English Language and Literature.

In the next place the Classical, the Scientific, and the Latin and Scientific courses were partially revised and rearranged, and the name

of the last one changed to the Latin Course. The Scientific Course was so modified as to make it more conformable to the name it bore; one year of Latin was also added to the requirement for admission. The Engineering Course was left substantially unchanged.

Next we may notice the large number of studies that were now thrown open to election. Avoiding details, it suffices to say that, on the whole, a little more than one-half of all the studies required for a Bachelor's degree were prescribed, and a little less than one-half were made elective. The first circular that was sent out promised one hundred and twenty subjects or studies, each to be taught through a semester, some daily, some four times a week, and others less frequently.

The time element was now relegated to a much humbler function in measuring requirements for graduation. This was done to adapt the courses of study to the varying abilities of students, and was in full accord with one of the most important educational tendencies of recent times. Henceforth a certain amount of work rather than a fixed time should be the condition of graduation. The large number of studies thrown open to election greatly facilitated this process. As was foreseen, two results followed: some students shortened the time employed in earning their degrees, while others improved the opportunity to strengthen and enrich their courses of study.

Again, when the field of elective study was thus enlarged, and the time restrictions were thus relaxed, the opportunity was improved to redistribute the work in the several courses for the better accommodation of both students and teachers. The time for taking required studies was made less rigid, so that the range of electives extended over the whole course; that is, it now became possible for any student, unless he was pursuing Engineering, to elect at least one study every semester. Finally, the doors were opened still wider to special students, or students not candidates for a degree. The entrance examination imposed in 1863 was dispensed with, in the case of students who were twenty-one years of age. Such persons were henceforth required to do no more than satisfy Professors, on such inquiry as Professors saw

fit to make, of their ability to do the work, in order to obtain admission to the class room and to demonstrate their ability in a practical way. Here it may be observed that this class of students have played a not unimportant part in University history. Many of them have been school teachers of more than ordinary intellectual training, who desired to pursue certain special studies which they were well able to do with credit to themselves and to the University. Some of these students, after spending one or more semesters at the University, have gone directly to the work of life, but a large number have become candidates for degrees. In fact, many of them entered as special students only as a preliminary step to entering for degrees, while still others changed their plans after coming to Ann Arbor.

The legislation that we have been considering resulted in the establishment of what came to be called the "credit system." Originally it embraced the following features: five exercises a week during a semester, whether in recitation, laboratory work, or lecture, should constitute a full course of study. The completion of twenty-four such courses should be required to obtain the recommendation of the Faculty for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Civil Engineering, or of Mining Engineering; but the completion of twenty-six full courses should be required to obtain the recommendation for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy or Bachelor of Letters. To a great extent, however, these twenty-four or twenty-six full courses could be made up of courses embracing less than five hours; thus a three hour course plus a two hour course would count the same as a five hour course. In 1894 the requirement of courses for the two degrees last named was reduced from twenty-six to twenty-four courses, thus making the requirement for the several Bachelors' degrees equivalent in point of time.

When announced, the changes of curricula made in 1877-1878 were received with great enthusiasm by the students, and called out many expressions of approval, both within and without the state. The number of students in the Literary Department increased twenty per cent the next year. The President stated in his next report that the "new departure," as it was

called, had been begun under serious disadvantages; that one year's experience was too brief to justify him in the use of unqualified statements of opinion on the subject, but that no reason had appeared to weaken the expectations of the authors of the plan. "We have seen no disposition in our students, under an elective system, to choose studies," he said, "because they are easy, or to avoid those which are usually thought difficult. The fears of those who had supposed that Greek might be dropped were allayed in observing that the number of persons studying Greek was never before so great." Scarcely any inclination to take too little work had appeared; the mistakes, as anticipated, were quite on the other side; many students had desired to take more studies than they could pursue with profit, and the Faculty had found it necessary to exercise a reasonable restraint. Dr. Frieze welcomed the "new departure" because, as he believed, it facilitated the transformation of the institution from a College to a University. These tentative judgments, based on the observation of a single year, have been confirmed in every essential particular by subsequent experience. Time quickly proved the necessity of fixing the amount of work that students might elect by definite rules, which, as time has gone on, have been more or less modified.

All in all, 1877-1878 is the most important year in respect to internal changes in the University that has been seen since President Tappan's arrival in 1852.

In 1882 the "University system" was established. Under the rules constituting this system, students who had completed the required work of the first two years were no longer held to complete a fixed number of courses, but were permitted to select, subject to approval, three lines of study to be pursued under the direction of a Committee composed of the Professors having these studies in charge, and to graduate at the end of the course, receiving the appropriate degree, provided they passed the prescribed examinations in a satisfactory manner. The object of this system was to secure the advantages of such specialization as can be given to students at this stage of advancement, to students who should elect

them, subject to approval. It looked to a still greater degree of liberty than the new rules of 1877-1878 afforded. In a sense, the University system was intended to be the counterpart of the credit system. The rules of 1882, more or less modified, are still in force, but the system, for reasons that are not perhaps altogether plain, has never met the expectations of its founders; the vast majority of students have always preferred to take their work on the credit system. These rules, it may be added, constituted for a time the constitutional basis of the Graduate School, in so far as that School had any real existence.

Another innovation, one not less important and more novel than those made in 1877-1878, came the next year, namely, the establishment of a Professorship of the Science and the Art of Teaching. The duty of the University to provide society with teachers is one of its main functions, and it naturally attracted the attention of Dr. Tappan. In his report to the Board of Regents for 1856 President Tappan said the highest institutions were necessary to supply the proper standard of education, to raise up instructors of the proper qualification, to define the principles and methods of education, to furnish cultivated men to the profession, to civil life, and to the private walks of society, and to diffuse everywhere the educational spirit.

In 1858-1859, probably owing to Dr. Tappan's initiative, an advanced class in the ancient languages was announced for teachers in the union and high schools, and the next year Frieze's Virgil was named as the particular text-book to be used. Nor was this all; Dr. J. M. Gregory, then State Superintendent of Public Instruction, about the year 1860 gave a course of lectures occupying several weeks, two lectures a week, to the Senior class and such others as saw fit to attend on the principles and philosophy of education, and the organization, management and instruction of schools. The announcement relative to the class in Frieze's Virgil was repeated year by year until 1874-1875, when any member of the Senior class who pursued courses of study with reference to preparation for teaching, and who, by special examination, showed such marked

proficiency as qualified him to give instruction, was promised a diploma signed by the President and Professors who had charge of the studies he had taken, with this object in view. The next year notice was given that a special examination in the Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics would be held before the spring vacation, and that those who passed such examinations would receive a diploma designed to be a certificate of qualification, which would be the only form of recommendation that would be given by the Professors in charge of these studies. The teachers' course in Latin was now expanded so as to include exercises in exegesis and Latin prose composition. A teachers' class in Greek was also offered, embracing prose composition and exercises in syntax. No other teachers' courses are named in those years.

It had long been the custom in the Universities of Germany for Professors of Philosophy to lecture on Pedagogy, to use a word of their own invention. The Bell Chairs of the Theory, History and Art of Education had been established in the University of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in 1876. Systematic instruction in the Science and the Art of Teaching was one of the features of the New System which President Wayland introduced into Brown University in 1850, but which, unfortunately, did not prove to be permanently successful; while Horace Mann made the same subject an elective study in Antioch College, organized in 1853. The subject was agitated, too, in connection with Columbia College, once in 1858, and again in 1881 and 1882; while some tentative efforts had been made to teach education in the Universities of Missouri and Iowa before 1870. These facts show conclusively that the idea of giving instruction in the subject of education, or teaching, in Colleges and Universities had begun to stir men's minds in various parts of the country. In fact, brief courses of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, in the Colleges, at least of the West, was in no way uncommon.

When Dr. Angell came to Ann Arbor, he found himself called upon to certify to the competency of students to teach in the union and high schools, and he felt the need of some

source of information that was more definite and positive than any that was then open to him. He reflected, also, upon the value of instruction in the subject of teaching to the students who were intending teachers. He therefore brought the matter to the attention of the Board in his report for 1874.

"It cannot be doubted that some instruction in Pedagogics would be very helpful to our Senior class. Many of them are called directly from the University to the management of large schools, some of them to the superintendency of the schools of a town. The whole work of organizing schools, the management of primary and grammar schools, the art of teaching and governing a school, — of all this it is desirable that they know something before they go to their new duties. Experience alone can thoroughly train them. But some familiar lectures on these topics would be of essential service to them."

Four years later he again brought the subject forward, urging that the new system that had been inaugurated in 1877-1878 would easily yield a place for such instruction. "Perhaps for a time, at least, a non-resident lecturer occupying a part of the year might meet the wants of our students," he said, "and might afford us an opportunity to test the value of such a course as is here suggested." In June 1879, the Faculty adding its recommendation to that of the President, the Regents took the desired action, creating and filling at the same time the Chair of the Science and the Art of Teaching. The objects of this chair, as stated in the official circular sent out in August following, were these: (1) To fit University students for the higher positions in the public school service; (2) To promote the study of educational science; (3) To teach the history of education and of educational systems and doctrines; (4) To secure to teaching the rights, prerogatives, and advantages of a profession; (5) To give a more perfect unity to our state educational system by bringing the secondary schools into closer relations with the University. Referring to the subject in his next annual report, the President said he was not aware that there was at the time a chair exclusively for this work in any other American College.

The Board of Regents made a happy choice in selecting its first Professor of Education.

William H. Payne, who was called to the new chair, was recommended for the position by his studies of the general subject, his contributions to educational literature, his experience as Editor of an educational journal, and his varied and successful work as a practical teacher and Superintendent of schools. Neither too radical nor too conservative, he pursued a course that steadily and surely commanded the confidence of teachers, educators and enlightened citizens of the state. He began with a modest programme of but two courses for the year, "one practical, embracing school supervision, grading, courses of study, examinations, the art of instructing and governing, school architecture school hygiene, school law," etc., two lectures each week; and "one historical, philosophical and critical," also two hours a week. The work expanded as time went on, and at the time of Professor Payne's withdrawal from the University in February 1888, he offered seven distinct courses embracing twenty-one hours of instruction. Not only by his instruction and the administration of the department, but also by his writings he established the chair in the respect and confidence of the University constituency and of many prominent educators in the country.¹

In 1899-1900 the Department of the Science and the Art of Teaching was strengthened by the addition of a Junior Professor, who was also to serve as inspector of high schools. Additional courses were now added, making

a total of twenty-five hours in the subject of Education.

The action of 1879 made it necessary to adjust the Teacher's Diploma to the new Professorship of the Science and the Art of Teaching. The rule was now promulgated that any one who pursued one of the courses in this department, and some one other course of study with reference to teaching, and who by special examination showed such marked proficiency as qualified him to give instruction, might receive a special diploma signed by the President and Professors who had charge of the studies he had taken with this object in view. This diploma has always been strictly limited to students who have taken degrees at the University, and the requirement has been increased until it now includes eleven hours of pedagogical work. In 1891 the Legislature passed an Act empowering and instructing the Literary Faculty to give students who received this diploma a certificate, which should serve as a legal certificate to teach in any of the schools of the state.

Such are the more important features of the history of undergraduate study in the University. A few words relative to requirements for admission must, however, be added.

The demands made upon candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts have not, in respect to the amount of work necessary to meet them, been substantially changed since President Haven's day; the general level of requirement has, no doubt, been somewhat raised. The two most pronounced tendencies of later years have been to bring the other courses up to the same level in respect to the same amount of work required, and to make the terms of admission more elastic by offering an increased number of alternative studies. In the academic year 1896-1897 the requirements were divided into four groups of studies, having primary reference to the amount of foreign language work that they require; Groups I. and II., six years; Group III., four years; and Group IV., two years. The last step in respect to the greater flexibility of requirements was enacted in the year 1899-1900.

The general question of reducing the College courses to three years, which has awakened

¹ *Harper's Weekly*, July 26, 1879, signalized the establishment of the Chair of Education in a brief article entitled "Teaching How to Teach." The University of Michigan, this journal said, was one of the most progressive as well as efficient of our great schools of learning; the most striking fact in its recent annals was the establishment of a Chair of The History, Theory and Art of Education, "the value of which will be seen at once from the fact that the public schools of Michigan generally fell under the control of graduates of the University." It was the first chair of the kind established in the country, and the University again justified its position as the head of the educational system of the state. "This action will promote," the article ran, "the highest interests of education, not only by tempting future teachers to the training of the University, but by apprising the public that teaching is itself an art and that the knowledge how to teach may make all the difference between school money well or uselessly spent in a community."

so much discussion in academic circles, has aroused considerable interest in the various Faculties, particularly that of Literature, Science and The Arts. No vote of the Faculty, however, has ever been had on the subject. The President expressed his own view in his Report for 1890, balancing the arguments *pro* and *con*, and reaching the conclusion that, for the present at least, the University must accept the organization of the high schools as it exists, and allow three and a half or four years for the Collegiate Course. "And yet," he added, "provision is made for allowing competent students to gain a year in the aggregate time usually required for College and professional work."¹

In June 1881, the Regents took the necessary action to organize, in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, a School of Political Science. Such a school was demanded, the Board said, by the new conditions of political thought in the country as manifested by the organization of similar schools at Columbia and Cornell Universities. Michigan would be the first in the field in the West, and the school, it was believed, would be a very attractive feature of the University. Accordingly, it went into operation at the opening of the ensuing academical year, with Professor C. K. Adams as Dean. Students who had

completed two years of work in the Literary Department, embracing sixty hours of study, and including all the work for the first two years prescribed for some one of the Bachelor's degrees, or students from institutions having done an equivalent amount of study, were made qualified candidates for the new school. Special students, also, might be admitted on certain terms and conditions. Besides the regular examinations at the close of the semesters, every candidate for a degree was required to present and defend a thesis before a Com-

mittee of the Faculty, as well as to pass a satisfactory examination in three branches of study, a major and two minors. The student who met all the requirements would be recommended for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It was not proposed to confer this degree at the end of any specified period of time, but only when the candidate had fully completed his work, provided, that no student would be recommended in less than three years from the time of his admission to the school, unless he had been admitted to an advanced standing. The School of Political Science developed inter-



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est in the subjects that it taught, and drew into its classes a large number of students. It was, however, found difficult to adjust it satisfactorily to the department, and considerable friction resulted. In particular, its establishment compelled a revision of the old rules in relation to the Doctor's degree. In a few years the school began to lose ground, and the final announcement of it quietly disappeared from the calendar in 1888-1889.

In the spring of 1900 Special Courses in Higher Commercial Education and Public Administration were announced, instruction in them to begin with the ensuing academical

¹ Since these words were written, this single year has been doubled by means of the combination or so-called "six year" courses. These courses were several years in process of evolution, but they are not found in the announcement of the Literary Department until 1896-1897. They are confined to the Literary and Medical and Literary and Law departments. A saving of time amounting to a year and a half or two years is effected by counting certain studies both ways; that is, for both the general and the professional course. The two degrees cannot, however, be taken at the same time.

year. These courses were intended particularly for those undergraduates and graduates who wished to specialize in History, Economics, and allied studies, and the students entering them were put under the special charge of a Committee composed of the Professors most interested.

How powerfully impressed Dr. Tappan's mind had been by the German educational system before he came to Ann Arbor, was made plain in the chapter relating to his administration. He was equally impressed by the idea or belief that, in time, the Michigan system could be developed into a similar system. In the first catalogue issued under his supervision, 1852-1853, he says the State of Michigan has copied from Prussia "what is acknowledged to be the most perfect educational system in the world." Still, the Michigan system could never realize its ideal until the old-fashioned College at Ann Arbor should be transformed into a real University. In fact, the same catalogue contained the announcement of a "University Course" designed for those who had taken the degree of A. B. or the degree of B. S. and for those generally who, by previous study, had attained a preparation and discipline to qualify them for pursuing it. This course, when completely furnished with able Professors and the materials of learning, would correspond with that pursued in the Universities of France and Germany. When first announced, this so-called "University Course" embraced the following subjects, twenty in all:

Systematic Philosophy, History of Philosophy, History and Political Economy, Logic, Ethics and Evidences of Christianity, the Law of Nature — the Law of Nations — Constitutional Law, the Higher Mathematics, Astronomy, General Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Philology, Greek Language and Literature, Latin Language and Literature, Oriental Languages, English Language and Literature, Modern Literature, Rhetoric and Criticism, The History of the Fine Arts, The Arts of Design.

Henceforth until the next period the students in the Arts Department were entered under the general heading "Undergraduates;" but

there were for the time no graduates. In 1855 it is stated, "the University Course is already in part opened in the Department of Science and Letters, where courses of lectures are given," etc.; and the following year the name of one solitary graduate scholar is recorded. In 1859 the names of fourteen such students appear, in 1860, two; in 1861, one; in 1862, three; and in 1863, two, — most of them in Scientific Courses. Eleven years had now elapsed since President Tappan threw the University ensign to the breeze; he kept that ensign flying until the close of his administration; but time had demonstrated the futility of attempting to anticipate the future; neither the institution nor its constituency was ready for real University work.¹

The accession of Dr. Haven to the Presidency marks a distinct change in the style of the University Catalogue. Dr. Tappan's lofty statement of aims and ideals gave place to the following simple declaration: "The design of the people of Michigan in the establishment of a University was evidently to provide for the higher education of such of the pupils of the union schools and others as might desire to avail themselves of its advantages." The rubric "undergraduates" soon fell out of the catalogue. The causes of this declension, if declension it be, lie close at hand. Dr. Haven, for one thing, did not share the grand, if impracticable, ideas that so expanded Dr. Tappan's mind, and that, more than anything else, brought him to Michigan; or, if he did share them, he believed they were wholly unobtainable under existing conditions. But this was not all: the University had really been nothing

¹ President Tappan incurred much opposition and ridicule on account of his persistent advocacy of the German ideal. "So much was this foreign school system the burden of his discourse that it brought upon him a storm of censure and abuse from some of the journals of the state, whose editors were alarmed for the glory of the American eagle, or, possibly, were glad of a theme so potent to rouse the stout patriotism of their American hearts. Of all the imitations of English aristocracy, German mysticism, Prussian imperiousness, and Parisian nonsensities, he is altogether the most un-Americanized, the most completely foreignized specimen of an abnormal Yankee we have ever seen. Such was the style of the attacks made upon him, worth notice only as pointing to the source from which opposition came." — *History of the University of Michigan*, Elizabeth M. Farrand, Ann Arbor, 1885, pp. 112-113.

but a College, although a reformed and progressive College, notwithstanding all the large language that Dr. Tappan put in the annual catalogues and in his public addresses; and it was a very natural inference that it was best to acknowledge the fact, to dismiss the "Prussian ideas," and to proceed on a practical basis. Why talk about "undergraduates" so long as there were no graduates, or but few? was a very practical question. We are not for the moment concerned with the relative bearing of the old and the new ideals upon future development, but only pointing out the course that history took, and stating the reasons why it took that course. Still the "University course," so called, was not dropped, although it was from time to time modified, even before the close of Dr. Tappan's administration. This course finally took on the heading "Programme of studies for the degrees of M. A. and M. S." and, in Dr. Haven's last year, it embraced the following subjects: Logic, Physics, Chemistry and Mineralogy, Zoology, Latin Literature, History, Civil Engineering, Astronomy, French Literature, Mathematics, Philology, Greek Literature, General Culture, Palæontology, History of England, and German Literature.

It is not now easy to get at the precise facts relative to the graduate work that was really done previous to 1878. In the first place we do not know how many of the so-called Graduate Courses were ever given; no doubt, however, it was a minority. Save perhaps in Chemistry and Astronomy, the work that the graduate students did seems to have been a good grade of undergraduate work, and not at all what would now be called advanced or University work proper. An exception has been made in favor of Chemistry. For many years after the building and equipment of the Chemical Laboratory and the Observatory students were drawn to Ann Arbor in increasing numbers by the exceptional advantages that were offered for instruction in those sciences. Successive catalogues enrolled the names of students in advanced Chemistry, sometimes as many as seventy in a single year. No doubt much of the instruction was of rather an elementary character, but it was by no means wholly so.

The catalogues show the following attendance of graduate students for the years named: 1864, 2; 1868, 13; 1869, 10; 1870, 4; 1871, 6; 1872, 9; 1873, 8; 1874, 9; 1875, 10; 1876, 15; 1877, 14; 1878, 7.

Whether foreseen or not, the changes in respect to studies made in 1877-1878 had an important bearing on graduate work at the University. Owing to the multiplication of electives, the slackening of the time rules, and the introduction of the credit system, it now became possible for Professors to expand the work of their departments and to enrich their courses. The seminary method of instruction, which had now assumed considerable proportions, told in the same direction. The immediate response to the new opportunities came first from the undergraduates, but it was not confined to them. A stronger demand for graduate work soon began to declare itself, the major number of applicants being graduates of the University, but some graduates of other institutions. Thus stimulated, the departments still more extended and enriched their work. First came what may be called Semi-University Courses; afterwards University Courses proper. The nascent demand for better trained teachers in the secondary schools helped the movement along. The registration of graduate students for the next series of years was as follows: 1879-80, 13; 1880-81, 10; 1881-82, 12; 1882-83, 25; 1883-84, 19; 1884-85, 15; 1885-86, 23; 1886-87, 25; 1887-88, 23; 1888-89, 41; 1889-90, 51; 1890-91, 48; 1891-92, 56.

All this time the Graduate School was in no way differentiated from the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts. The old method began to be inconvenient; besides, it was believed that a distinct organization of the school would promote its growth. So, after much discussion, the Faculty, at the end of the year 1891-1892, "for the purpose of giving more efficiency and prominence to work for advanced degrees, and in order to stimulate graduates of this and other institutions of learning to pursue courses of advanced study and research in this University," adopted a series of resolutions declaring: (1) That a Graduate School be organized in connection with the department;

(2) That the school have its own organization, and complete jurisdiction over graduate work, save in matters requiring the approval of the Board of Regents; (3) That for the coming year the management of the school be entrusted to an administrative council to be appointed by the President, who shall be the Chairman *ex-officio*, and (4) That the Board of Regents be asked to memorialize the Legislature for a special appropriation for the library, to be expended in the purchase of books needed to carry on the work of investigation and original research. The President promptly appointed those members of the Faculty who were in charge of departments the Administrative Council.

Such was the original constitution of the Graduate School. In its organic form it never came under the action of the Board of Regents, but was the exclusive creation of the Faculty. The Administrative Council was nothing but a Committee of the Faculty. Although the legislation of 1892 was, in terms, limited to the ensuing year, the scheme has never been changed in any important feature. The Administrative Council has, however, been somewhat enlarged.

The following table shows the number of students in the Graduate School in residence for the period covered.

1892-93, 72; 1893-94, 85; 1894-95, 68; 1895-96, 65; 1896-97, 81; 1897-98, 74; 1898-99, 73; 1899-1900, 87.

Nothing is said about advanced degrees in the catalogues, or lower ones either for that matter, until 1853, when it was announced that the degree of Master of Arts would not be conferred in course upon graduates of three years standing, but only upon such graduates as had pursued professional or general scientific studies during that period. The candidate for the degree must also pass an examination and read a thesis before the Faculty at the time of taking the degree. This statement implies that the degree of A. M. had previously been conferred in course, as was then the general custom throughout the country. But the word of promise that was now spoken to the ear was broken to the hope. The legislation of 1853 stood unchanged until 1859, when it

was stated that the higher degrees conferred in the department, Master of Arts and Master of Science, would be conferred respectively upon Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science according to the following conditions.

"1. A candidate must be a graduate either of this or of some other collegiate institution empowered to confer degrees.

"2. He must pursue at least two of the courses in each semester designated in the following programme. [This programme embraces the studies for the degrees of A. M. and M. S. that have been already mentioned.]

"3. He must sustain an examination before the Faculty in at least three of the studies so attended, the studies to be elected by the candidate.

"4. He must present a thesis to the Faculty on one of the subjects chosen for examination."

The second degree might thus be obtained, on examination, one year after the first degree. It would also continue to be conferred as before upon graduates of three years standing who had been engaged during that period in professional or in literary and scientific studies. Further, the higher courses would not be restricted to graduates and candidates for the second degree, but would be open to all who could give satisfactory evidence of ability to profit by them.

In 1875 the announcement was made that the Master's degrees would be conferred respectively upon Bachelors of Art, Bachelors of Philosophy and Bachelors of Science, graduates of the University, who had not been in residence since graduation, but who, at a date not earlier than two years after graduation should, on examination, show special proficiency in literary or scientific studies and should present a satisfactory thesis to the Faculty. At the same time, also, the degree of Ph.D. was first offered, as follows:

"The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is open to the graduates of this University or of any other reputable University or College, who shall have satisfied the Faculty, on examination, that they have made special proficiency in some one branch of study, and good attainments in two other branches to be specified by the Faculty. They will be expected to reside here and to perform an amount of work which will occupy at least two years.

"Persons who are not graduates will be received as candidates for this degree if they satisfy the Faculty that they have made attainments equivalent to those

required here for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Philosophy or Bachelor of Science."

It was also announced, at the same time, that the three Master's degrees would, until 1877, be conferred on Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Philosophy, and Bachelors of Science of three years standing, who were graduates of the University; but after that year these degrees would not be conferred "in course." This time the promise was kept to the hope as well as spoken to the ear. The rule of 1875 has been faithfully observed. It is also to be remarked that the creation of the English Course added two new degrees to the list, those of Master of Letters and Doctor of Letters, though the latter of these was never conferred.

In 1878-1879 the requirements for the Master's degrees were defined in quantitative terms. The candidate for the degree of Master of Arts was now required to complete six full courses in addition to the twenty-four courses required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; while the candidate for any one of the other Master's degrees must present four courses in addition to the twenty-six demanded for his Bachelor's degree.

The next change in the rules came in 1880-1881. It was now provided that graduates of other Colleges who wished to take a Master's degree at the University must have received the corresponding Bachelor's degree, must reside at the University at least one year, pursue a course of study approved by the Faculty, and present a satisfactory thesis. The rules permitting study for the Master's degree to be done *in absentia* was formally limited, as before, to graduates of the University. The declaration was added to the rules in regard to the doctorate that it was not intended that this degree should be won merely by faithful and industrious work in some assigned course of study, but that the successful candidate should evince power of original research and of independent investigation.

In 1882-1883 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was declared open to holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy, or of a corresponding Master's degree; the degree of Doctor of Science to hold-

ers of the degree of Bachelor of Science, or of Master of Science, and the degree of Doctor of Letters to holders of the degree of Bachelor of Letters or of Master of Letters. No person should be admitted to the examination for the Doctor's degree in less than two years from the date of his first degree, whether that be a Bachelor's or a Master's degree, except such persons as should have received a Master's degree with some special mark of distinction. Such persons might come up for examination in one year from the time of receiving such degree. At the same time, the rule was adopted that all candidates for the Doctor's degree must cause their theses, if accepted, to be printed and present twenty-five copies of the same to the General Library. After June of the next year, the plan of conferring the Master's degrees on the completion of thirty full courses was discontinued. It was now provided, also, that accepted candidates would be recommended for the appropriate Master's degree after a year's residence at the University, provided they passed an examination in an approved course of study and presented a satisfactory thesis. The conditions for students *in absentia* were the same as for students in residence, but the privilege was still strictly confined to the graduates of the University.

In 1886-1887 students properly qualified were permitted to pursue at the same time studies for a Master's degree and studies in any one of the professional schools, on condition that the term of study and residence in the department be extended to cover two years instead of one.

In 1892-1893 the permission accorded to graduates to carry on work for the Master's degree *in absentia* was partially withdrawn: henceforth a student who had completed a portion of his work in residence has been allowed to finish it *in absentia* on such conditions as the Administrative Council of the Graduate School might approve. The President, in explaining this action, said it had been believed that the old privilege would stimulate graduates, and especially teachers, to seek the higher degrees through study, but the results had been disappointing; of all those who had

enrolled on the list, only 15 per cent had completed the work that they had undertaken.

In 1893-1894 new and more stringent rules in regard to the Doctor's degree were adopted. It was now ordained that no student should be accepted as a candidate for the degree who had not a knowledge of French and German sufficient for purposes of research. No definite period of residence could be specified; as a rule, three years of graduate study was necessary, the last two semesters of which must be spent in residence. This period might, however, be shortened, in the case of students, who, as undergraduates, had pursued special studies in the direction of their proposed graduate work. No student would be enrolled as a candidate for the degree until he had been in residence as a graduate student for at least one year, save in certain exceptional cases. The candidate must take a major study that was substantially co-extensive with some one department of instruction in the University; he must take two minor studies, one of which might be in the same department as the major, but involving a more thorough treatment of the same; but both minors must be cognate to the major, and all studies must be approved

by the Administrative Council. The thesis was also more carefully defined, as that it must be an original contribution to scholarship or scientific knowledge. The preparation of an acceptable thesis would usually require the greater part of a year.

The Degree of Doctor of Letters was dropped from the list in 1896-1897, and the Degrees of Master of Philosophy and Master of Letters in 1899-1900.

Graduate work has been conducted under some disadvantages, with the great amount of undergraduate teaching to be done, as measured by the size and strength of the Faculty. Setting forth the case of the Graduate School in 1891, the President said the value of the presence of such a class of students in the University could be hardly overestimated. Their inspiring and lifting power was felt throughout all the undergraduate classes. Many of these students went out to fill important chairs of instruction in schools, seminaries, colleges, and universities, while not a few of the instructors and professors of the University were drawn from their ranks. No students who went out from the institution did more for its reputation.

CHAPTER XII

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

NATURALLY enough this history has run hitherto along the broad path marked out by the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. This was the first department to be established; its function is liberal education, and it gave the University its first place and standing in the educational world. Still more, the professional schools have been embraced to a considerable extent, and necessarily so, in mapping out the general movement of the institution. But the time has come to deal with these schools directly, in themselves, and we shall take them up in the order of their appearance.

I. THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

It will be remembered that Superintendent Pierce's plan of University organization embraced three departments, one of Literature, Science and the Arts, one of Law, and one of Medicine, and that such departments were incorporated in the Act of 1837. Several years passed before the financial condition of the University justified the Regents in attempting to go farther than to found the first of the three departments. For some reason, Medicine, although it stood below Law both in Pierce's plan and in the Organic Act, was the next one to receive attention. Preliminary

action was taken in 1847, but the Board did not authorize the construction of the building until the next year. Even then there was delay: the eastern part of the building now occupied by the department was completed and made ready for use two years later, at a cost of about \$9,000. On May 15, 1850, the Faculty organized by electing a President and Secretary, and on the first Monday of October following the school was formally opened, the President, or Dean as we should say, delivering the opening lecture.

To describe the general state of medical education in the country in 1850 would be far easier than to tell the number or the names of the schools engaged in giving it. Indeed, the latter would be well-nigh an impossibility. However, in that region of country where the influence of the University of Michigan has been mainly felt, the facts are sufficiently definite. In Ohio there are still six Medical schools in existence that were then in operation, although some of them have undergone transformation and change of locality; three in Cincinnati, two in Cleveland, and one in Columbus. The oldest of these schools, the Medical College of Ohio, was founded in 1819. In Illinois a single institution now in existence antedates 1850, — Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1843. There had been several institutions organized in Indiana at an earlier day, but no one of them remains at the present time. States bordering on the Northwest contained several Medical schools. The Medical Department of Transylvania University, the first Medical School in the West, founded in 1817, was in active operation, and so was the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, 1837. Iowa contained a single school, established at Keokuk in 1849, while Missouri contained three, the youngest of them being the Medical School of the State University at Columbia, established 1845. One who considers the sound conditions in the country, and particularly of the West and Northwest, not omitting the rapid growth of population and the new trend that professional education was taking on, sees at once that the time for the establishment of a Medical School in Michigan under University auspices was

a favorable one. A considerable number of such schools now in operation date from that decade.

The original Faculty was composed as follows: Abram Sager, President, and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Silas H. Douglas, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence; Moses Gunn, Secretary, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; Samuel Denton, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Pathology; J. Adams Allen, Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Physiology; R. C. Kedzie, Demonstrator of Anatomy. Drs. Sager and Douglas were transferred from the older department. A little later Dr. Zina Pitcher was made Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics. Dr. Pitcher was an influential citizen of Detroit, where he practised medicine; he served on the Board of Regents from 1837 to 1852, and was a prominent member of the Board; he was particularly active in the establishment of the department, and it would not be surprising if it were owing to his influence that the Medical School was given precedence over the Law School.

The requirements for admission, while not high, were those recommended by the National Medical Association. They consisted of a knowledge of English Grammar, Rhetoric and Literature, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics through Geometry, and enough Latin and Greek to enable the student to appreciate the technical language of Medicine and read and write prescriptions. Students attended lectures every morning four days in the week, and gave their afternoons to laboratory work. Saturdays were principally devoted to reading and defending theses; the clinics came on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. In the early years of the school there were two kinds of theses: first, every student had to read and defend a thesis, if a candidate for graduation, once in two weeks, before the Faculty; secondly, he had to prepare a more formal and thorough paper known as a "final thesis," upon which his graduation largely depended. The student had his choice of the English, German, French and Latin Languages, and a

few theses, it is said, were actually written in Latin. All theses were to be preserved; one should be selected by the Faculty to be read at the Annual Commencement, and one to be published by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the graduate had to exhibit evidence of having pursued the study of Medicine and Surgery for the term of three years with some respectable practitioner of medicine, including lecture terms; he must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last one at the University of Michigan; he must be twenty-one years of age, must submit an approved thesis, written by himself, to the Faculty, and must have passed a satisfactory examination at the close of his course of study. The courses of lectures were, however, but six months long, extending from the first of October to the end of March. Graduates in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, and of other respectable colleges, were excused from attending one of the two courses of lectures; which may also be said of reputable medical practitioners of four years standing.

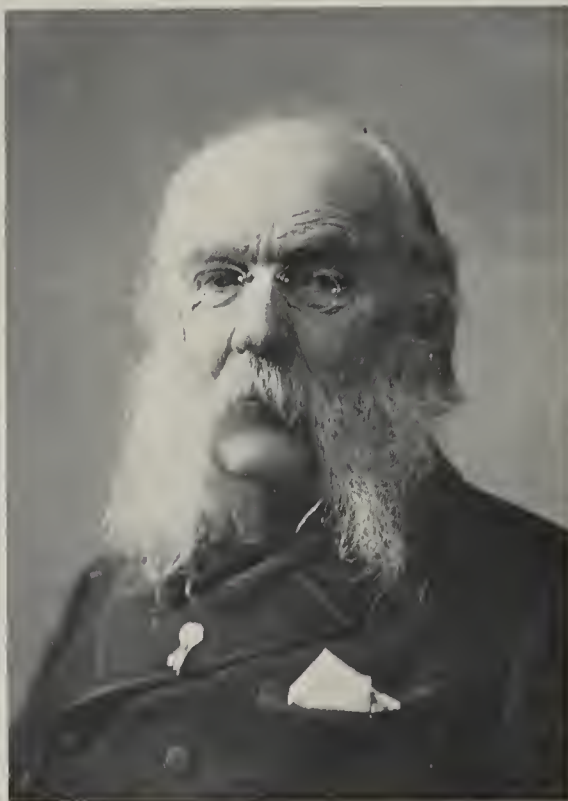
For a number of years students were allowed to matriculate and attend lectures who were not received as candidates for degrees. These special students were, for the most part, men who had been in practice, and the requirements for admission were relaxed in their cases. This arrangement was quite in accord with the spirit of the University after the reorganization of 1852.

In instruction great stress was laid on the recitations or quizzes on previous lectures, which preceded the daily lectures; and special attention was given to laboratory work in Anatomy and Chemistry. The origin of the

Chemical Laboratory will be dealt with farther on: here it suffices to say that from the first the Laboratory and the Medical Department were closely affiliated.

The success of the Department was immediate, and much surpassed what had been anticipated. There were 90 matriculates and 6 graduates the first year; 159 matriculates and 27 graduates the second year. For the corresponding years the registration in the old department was but 64 and 57.

The more important developments of the



MOSES GUNN

first decade of history may be briefly enumerated. In 1854 the first gifts were made to the department. Dr. Edson Carr, of Canandaigua, New York, gave a choice collection of pathological and other specimens, and Dr. J. S. Smith, of Detroit, gave several valuable preparations. Other donations were made about the same time, but the names of the donors have not been preserved. In 1856 a collection of crude drugs and pure chemicals, representing the *Materia Medica* of that time, which had been prepared for the University of Louisiana, was bought in Paris and brought to Ann Arbor.

The first course in Histology was given in 1856, and the same year Drs. Pitcher and Beach, of Detroit and Coldwater, made valuable gifts. In 1858 Greek was dropped from the list of requirements for admission, but Latin was still retained.

In the course of the period some changes were made in the Faculty: Professors went and came; and subjects of instruction were redistributed. A. B. Palmer was announced as Professor of Anatomy for the years 1852-1854, with the accompanying notice that he was not on duty; in 1854 he became Professor of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, and Diseases

of Women and Children. The same year the name of another man that was long to stand with Palmer's on the Faculty list, Corydon L. Ford, appeared as Professor of Anatomy. Edmund Andrews became Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Demonstrator of Human Anatomy, and in 1857 Alfred DuBois became Assistant Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Allen resigned to go to Chicago in 1854 and Dr. Denton died in 1860. It may be added that Dr. Palmer obtained a leave of absence in 1858 in order that he might prosecute medical studies in Europe — the first instance in the Department, and the second instance in the University, of a Professor going abroad on such an errand. Dr. Frieze had led the way three years before.

Opportunities for clinical instruction were furnished from the beginning. An early announcement states that the large and rapidly growing population of Ann Arbor and vicinity rendered it probable that numerous opportunities would be afforded, as heretofore, to students to observe practical exemplifications of general and surgical practice; during the previous terms many patients had availed themselves of the privilege thus furnished of receiving gratuitous treatment, and a variety of capital and minor operations had been performed in view of the class. Nevertheless in 1857 Dr. Pitcher, aided by Dr. Palmer, acting under the instruction of the Board, established a school for clinical instruction in Detroit, which, if properly sustained, Dr. Pitcher said would place the Medical Department of the University in advance of all its American competitors in the harmonious adaptation of its parts to the execution of the operation which as a whole it desired to perform. A paragraph in the report of the Faculty contains an anticipation of the future summer school; a "reading term" had been provided for all the students of the department, in order that the standard of medical education might be suitably advanced.

Towards the close of this period the question of removing the department to Detroit was agitated. The project appears to have originated with two or three Professors who made or desired to make that city their home, in

order that they might enjoy the advantages of a more extended medical practice. The leader was Dr. Gunn, who had already removed to Detroit, who made the Medical Journal of which he was the Editor the organ of the propaganda. The main argument advanced in favor of removal was the better advantages that Detroit afforded for clinical instruction. Dr. Gunn did not hesitate in his Journal to denounce the clinical portion of the Medical Department of the University "as at present organized as the greatest of all shams," while Dr. Pitcher said Gunn "derived his principal claim to personal and public consideration from his connection with the University." The Committee appointed by the Board to investigate the subject submitted a lengthy and able report on September 28, 1858. One member of the Committee, Mr. Bishop of Detroit, dissented from the majority, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Baxter, on the proposition that removal would be illegal and in violation of a contract with the Land Company that had given the State the Campus in consideration of the University being located at Ann Arbor, and on the proposition that a large city or town was better adapted to a Medical School than a small one; but he agreed with them that, under the circumstances, it would be highly inexpedient to undertake a removal. He was of the opinion that the interests of the University as a whole, in a practical point of view, and regardless of all the notions of an ideal unity, might be best promoted by keeping all branches or departments of it in one place. This phase of the subject received less attention in the report than it merited; but it was well known that Dr. Tappan was utterly opposed to any and all propositions looking to divide and scatter the various parts of the Institution. The report dwelt upon the cost of removal and the inability of the Regents to meet it, minimized the value of such clinical practice as the hospitals of Detroit could afford, and in fact, of all clinical practice, dwelt upon the need of fundamental instruction, censured the Professors who had set the agitation going, and demanded that during lecture time all of the Professors should reside at or near Ann Arbor. This report is a valuable source of University

history. It practically quieted the agitation for the time, nor was it renewed until thirty years afterwards.

The department entered upon the next decade with 242 matriculates and 43 graduates—the largest number so far reached. This was much in excess of the attendance upon the Yale and Harvard Medical schools, and upon that of the University of Virginia. The

who were now able to carry out earlier plans. It is worth noticing that all departments of the University shared in this growth, the total attendance mounting up from 953 in 1864–1865 to 1255 in 1866–1867. Then came a falling off. In 1870–1871 the total number was 1,100 with 315 in the Medical Department. Other institutions of learning, at the same time, shared these experiences.



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY (FROM THE NORTH)

numbers continued to increase, with one or two declensions, until 1866–1867, when the list of students reached 525, the highest number known in the history of the department, and the graduate list 82, which, however, has often been surpassed. The phenomenal attendance of the year named has been attributed to the fact that many young men who had been engaged in the Civil War as hospital stewards and orderlies, finding themselves out of employment, came to Ann Arbor to take a course in Medicine. No doubt, too, there were those who had deferred a course in Medicine, or had deferred its completion, because of the war,

In the year 1868 one of the Professors' houses on the North side of the Campus was fitted up and occupied as a University Hospital; the same quarters that are now occupied by the College of Dental Surgery. Before this time, however, the school had outgrown its accommodations. The old building was enlarged and reconstructed in 1864 at a cost of \$20,000, one half of the sum coming from the City of Ann Arbor.

Some important changes were made in the Faculty. In 1861 Samuel G. Armor became Professor of Institutes of Medicine, and Materia Medica, and in 1865, Albert B. Prescott entered

the Faculty as an Assistant Professor. Dr. Gunn retired in 1867, and William W. Greene became Professor of Civil and Military Surgery for a single year. Then, after two years of a simple lectureship, Alpheus B. Crosby became Professor of Surgery. In 1870 H. S. Cheever, who had previously acted in subordinate capacities, was made Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Women were first seen in the department in 1870-1871—eighteen in number, with one graduate. For a number of years they were instructed apart from the men; every Professor, after giving his lecture to the regular class in one of the large lecture rooms, repeated it in the small lecture room to the women. The official announcement asserted that the women's course was equal in all respects to the course given to the men. The maximum attendance of women for a single year until 1887 was 47, which was reached in 1875.

In 1874 Latin was dropped from the list of requirements for admission. Three years later the annual course of lectures was extended to nine months, covering the full University year, and in 1880 an additional year was added. The old course in Physiological Chemistry was extended in 1878, the hospital enlarged in 1876, the Pathological Laboratory opened in 1878, and the Laboratory of Electro-Therapeutics in 1879.

The Homœopathic controversy, which began in 1867, is related in the section devoted to that department. The original proposition was that Homœopathic instruction should be given in the School of Medicine and Surgery, but, although this was never done, and the creation of Homœopathic chairs was deferred for several years, the department was much affected by the controversy. Professors and students were much excited, while the external relations of the school were unfavorably affected. There is little question that the agitation was one of the causes of the decrease in the number of students already mentioned. Dr. Sager resigned first his Professorship and then his Deanship; an effort was made to exclude the graduates of the Department from the membership of the State Medical Society, while the American Medical Association took up

the subject and held it under advisement for several years. These facts help to explain the further decline in the number of students, which fell to 285, with 82 graduates, in 1876-1877. With the settlement of the Homœopathic question, and the extension and improvement of the course of instruction, the matriculates began again to increase in number. From that time the general movement has been upward. The number stood at 380 in 1880-81, 327 in 1885-86, 375 in 1890-91, 452 in 1895-1896, 500 in 1899-1900. On five different years the graduates have counted 100 or more, 116, the maximum, coming in 1892.

The marked improvements made during the last twenty years can be only summarized. The Laboratory of Pharmacology was opened in 1872, the Laboratory of Practical Physiology in 1884, the Laboratory of Hygiene in 1888, the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine in 1891, while demonstration courses in Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology and Nervous Diseases were opened in 1892. In 1891 the new hospital, accommodating about 80 patients, was occupied and immediately filled. During the year ending June 30, 1899, 1788 patients were admitted to this hospital. In 1890 the course of instruction leading to graduation was advanced to four years of nine months each, while the entrance requirements were put on the level of a diploma of graduation from an approved high school, in the Classical or the Latin Course. About the same time a "Combination" Course was arranged with the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, making it possible for a student to take both degrees in a term of six years. Naturally enough, the new demands were for a time followed by a shortened list of matriculates, as well as of graduates, but since 1893 the department has again been expanding. The multiplication of competing schools has no doubt retarded the growth of the department; there are now more Medical schools in Michigan alone, outside of Ann Arbor, than there were Northwest of the Ohio River in 1850.

During the last twenty years the department has strongly emphasized the duty of Professors to carry on investigation as well as to teach. The theory is that the University Professor is

under obligations to add something to his science. At the same time the methods of instruction, as the opening of the new laboratories suggests, have become much more demonstrative and practical than before. Within the period named, members of the Faculty have contributed more than five hundred original articles to current medical and scientific literature, many of them embodying original research, to say nothing of numerous text-books and laboratory manuals.

considered in its broader relations. In his annual report submitted to the Board in October 1888, President Angell arranged the arguments *pro* and *con* with much skill and thoroughness, reaching the conclusion that it was inexpedient to transfer any part of the work to Detroit; he urged rather the retention of the University in its entirety at Ann Arbor, and recommended that additional hospital and clinical facilities should be provided. At the same meeting, with a single dissenting vote,



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL — FROM SOUTHWEST, 1904

Towards the close of the decade 1880-1890 the removal proposition was renewed, but in a new form.¹ It was not now proposed to carry the whole school to Detroit, but only the clinical, or the major part of the clinical, instruction. This scheme was advocated by the press and to some extent by the citizens of that city, and it was strongly supported by influential members of the Faculty. The old stories concerning the relative advantages of large and small cities as seats for a Medical School were told over again, and the subject

cast by a member residing in Detroit, the Board passed a resolution declaring that it was neither practicable nor desirable to remove the school to Detroit or elsewhere, in whole or part, and that it was the settled policy of the Board to maintain the integrity of the University at Ann Arbor. Dr. Maclean, Professor of Surgery, and Dr. Frothingham, Professor of Materia Medica and Ophthalmology, were so thoroughly committed to the removal scheme that they continued the agitation, which led the Board, at

its June meeting, 1889, to call for their resignations, on the ground that their usefulness as members of the Faculty had been impaired by persisting to advocate a cause at variance with the settled policy of the Board of Regents. The resignations of these Professors and their acceptance put an end to the agitation.

Only three or four of the other changes that have taken place in the Faculty since 1880 can be particularized. Mention has already

capacities, as Professor of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry, and Associate Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica. At the opening of the year 1900, the teaching staff counted fifty-one persons.

In the half century of its history the Department of Medicine and Surgery has exerted a great influence upon American, and especially Western, society. It has furnished other institutions their types of organization and



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (FROM THE NORTH)

been made of Dr. Sager's withdrawal: he was succeeded in his Professorship by Dr. E. S. Dunster, who held the chair until his death in 1888. Dr. Palmer died in 1887, and Dr. Ford in 1894, both full of labors and honors; they had served the University thirty-three and forty years respectively. The Deanship passed from Sager to Palmer, from Palmer to Ford, and from Ford to Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, the first alumnus of the department to hold the office. Dr. Vaughan had been a member of the Faculty since 1870-80, serving in various

teaching, has supplied the Medical schools of the country with many teachers, has made its contribution to the progress of science, and, above all, has sent out hundreds of well-equipped medical and surgical practitioners. The graduates for the first half century of its existence number in all about 3,450 persons.

II. THE LAW DEPARTMENT

Until recent years the great majority of American lawyers received their professional training in lawyers' offices. This system of

legal education was introduced from England in colonial times, and took a firm hold both of the public and professional mind. Carried on under favorable circumstances, the system had much to recommend it, particularly in the days when the law was comparatively undifferentiated, when the literature of the profession was mainly found in the two great books, and when there were able lawyers who had time and disposition to take students into their offices and give them the instruction that they needed.

In fact, an excellent preliminary legal education could be obtained by "reading in an office," as it was called. Not unnaturally many lawyers were drawn to the work both by interest in the subject and by interest in students, and some of them, although engaged in active practice, actually made of their law offices Law Schools, just as some ministers and physicians, from similar motives, made of their studies and offices Divinity Schools and Medical Colleges. The peculiar excellences of this mode of instruction were the close personal relations that it effected between the pupil

and the teacher, and the direct practical character of the instruction; excellences that are not always reproduced with ease, to an equal degree, in law schools.

But this system, good as it was in its time, could not endure under conditions to which it was not adapted, and in process of time it began to break up and disappear. Still, it has by no means wholly passed away to this day. The first American Professorship of Law was founded in William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1782, and the first American Law School was established at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1783. The dates of other early Law Schools, or Law Professorships are:—The Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, 1790; the Harvard Law School, 1817; the Columbia Law School, 1822. From these later dates onward the number of similar schools in the country has steadily increased until, in 1897-1898, there reported to the Bureau of Education 82 Law Schools, with 845 instructors, 11,615 students, and 3,065 graduates. These statistics betoken a great revolution in legal education, as well as a vast increase in the legal business of the country.

Judge T. M. Cooley is authority for the

statement that the plan of founding a Law School in Michigan was discussed in Territorial days; but there is no trace of the subject in legislation until the Organic Act of 1837 provided for a Law Department in the University, as well as Departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and of Medicine and Surgery. In fact, Law had precedence over Medicine in the Act; but for some reason, as perhaps the greater interest in the subject on the part of the medical profession of the state, the right of way was given to Medicine in 1848-1849, and Law was obliged to wait ten years longer. The



THOMAS M. COOLEY

superior interest of the medical men is something more than a hypothesis. Many lawyers, probably a large majority of those practising in Michigan at the time, still adhered tenaciously to the old office mode of legal education, and were stoutly opposed to Law Schools altogether. The Law Schools of the country have been obliged to live down this opposition, which has been a work of time.

However, the Medical School was hardly upon its feet before petitions began to come in praying for the establishment of a Law School in connection with the University. Unfortunately, the Board was not in a financial condition seriously to consider the subject

until 1858, when it appointed three of its members, J. E. Johnson, B. L. Baxter and Donald McIntyre, all lawyers, a Committee to investigate the subject and submit its findings. Already, it seems, one or more courses of lectures on Law had been gratuitously given at the University by practitioners coming from different parts of the state. In March following this Committee submitted its report, embodying the results of visits that it had made to existing Law Schools, together with its own ideas.

Hitherto the assumption had been that the school would require the appointment of but one Law Professor, distinctly so-called, but the Committee recommended three Professorships — one of Common and Statute Law, one of Pleading, Practice and Evidence, and one of Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading and Practice. The Board adopted the report including the recommendation that the school should at once be organized and go into operation at the beginning of the next University year. At the same time, the Board elected James V. Campbell, Charles I. Walker and Thomas M.

Cooley to the three chairs, which, a little later, were officially styled the Marshall, Kent and Jay Professorships of Law. Professor Campbell was one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court, residing in Detroit; Professor Walker was a lawyer in active practice, also residing in Detroit; Professor Cooley, the youngest of the three, residing at Adrian, had already made a favorable reputation by his compilation of the state statutes and his practice at the Bar. It was thought important that there should be a resident Professor, and Cooley, to whom all the circumstances seemed clearly to point as the proper man, at once removed to the seat of the University, where he

continued to reside until his death. He took his seat upon the Supreme Bench in 1864, and left it in 1885.

Professor Campbell was the first Dean of the Faculty, and on October 8, 1859, he delivered an inaugural address in one of the churches on the Study of the Law. The next morning the school was regularly inaugurated, President Tappan making a brief address and Professor Walker delivering the first formal Law lecture. The three Professors appear to have been

elected without previous consultation of the Board with them. They were left to divide the subjects of instruction among themselves, and they worked together effectively and harmoniously until the old Faculty was broken up by Walker's resignation in 1876. Years afterwards President Angell bore this public testimony to this first Law Faculty:

"Perhaps never was an American Law School so fortunate in its first Faculty, composed of those renowned teachers, Charles I. Walker, James V. Campbell and Thomas M. Cooley."

When the new school

was inaugurated there were, as nearly as can be ascertained, eighteen Law Schools in the country that are still in existence. Of these, four were west of the Allegheny mountains, one in Cincinnati, one in Louisville, Kentucky, one at Greencastle, Indiana, and the fourth at Bloomington, in the same state, in connection with Indiana University. The Law Department of Northwestern University opened its doors to students the same year.

The success of the new school was at once demonstrated. The enrolment was 92 the first year and 159 the second. The first class, 24 in number, graduated in the spring of 1860. In seven years the school had shot ahead of



CHARLES I. WALKER

the Literary Department, and almost overtaken the Medical Department, a lead, however, which it maintained for only two or three years. At periods of five years the enrolment of students has been from the beginning as follows:

1860, 92; 1865, 260; 1870, 308; 1875, 345; 1880, 395; 1885, 262; 1890, 533; 1895, 670; 1900, 837.

The first woman student was admitted to the

building, to be constructed for their special use. The Board attempted to raise by subscription, the \$15,000 needed to carry the plan out, but was baffled in the attempt, and ultimately compelled to meet the whole expenditure out of the University funds. There was delay in construction, and it was not until October 1863, that the law lecture hall was dedicated, Judge Cooley delivering an address,



LAW BUILDING, 1863

school in 1870, and the first one graduated in 1871. Since that day the total number of women graduates has been 39.

So far nothing has been said about the several homes of the Law School. It was inaugurated in advance of any adequate provision for its accommodation. At first the lectures were delivered in the old Chapel in the North wing, and the books were stored in the general library on the floor above. But, happily, Chapel and Library were both very ill adapted to their old uses, and still more to the new ones; and so a plan was devised for taking care of all these interests in a new

and D. Bethune Duffield, Esq., of Detroit, reading an original poem.

Still the new building could not long accommodate its numerous occupants, provided the University continued to grow. In fact, it soon became overcrowded, as the Chapel and the old Library had been. The school obtained needed relief in 1872 when the new Chapel was ready for occupancy in University Hall, and again in 1882 when the general Library was removed to its present quarters in the Library Building. The Law School enjoyed the undisturbed use of the building for the next ten years. Then the growth of the



LAW BUILDING, 1893

school in 1893 compelled its enlargement and partial reconstruction, and again its practical demolition and the construction of a much more commodious and convenient building in 1898. The school took possession of its new home, which is in some respects, the finest building on the Campus, and the one best adapted to its use, in October 1898. The cost of the reconstruction of 1893 was \$30,000, and of 1898 \$65,000.

Internally the school has changed, perhaps, even more than externally. Reference is now made to the Faculty, terms of admission, terms of graduation, and methods of instruction. These topics will be briefly considered. First, however, it should be remarked, that the ideal of the school has never essentially changed. This has always been professional rather than academic. The department was designed, so the original announcement ran, to give a course of instruction that should fit young gentlemen for practice of the law in any part of the country, embracing the several branches of Constitutional, International, Maritime, Commercial and Criminal Law, Medical Jurisprudence and the Jurisprudence of the United States, together with such instruction in Common Law and Equity Pleading, Evidence and Partnership, as could lay a substantial foundation for practice in all departments of the Law. Since this description was written the instruction has greatly widened and greatly deepened; but it is as applicable to the work of to-day as respects the end in view, as it was to the work of forty years ago. Of course the application of the principle is much wider. The present head of the school has said: "The primary object of the Law School should, of course, be the training of young men for active work at the Bar; but the school that has simply the practice in view fails in one important particular. The Law School of to-day should teach and should encourage the study of Law in its larger sense."

In 1866 the fourth Professorship was created and named for the Hon. Richard Fletcher of Boston, who had given his library to the University. It was filled for two years by that distinguished lawyer, Ashley Pond, Esq., who then found its longer retention incompatible

with his professional business and so resigned it. He was succeeded by Charles A. Kent, also well known at the Bar and in public life. Mr. Kent discharged the duties of the Professorship eighteen years, resigning it in 1886. The fifth Professorship took its name from President Tappan, the Tappan Professorship, and was held for the first four years, 1879-1883, by Hon. Alpheus Felch, who dying at a great age in 1896, had not only held at different times many of the great offices of the state, besides seeing national service, but had also been recognized as one of the greatest citizens of the state.

Mr. Walker resigned his chair in 1876, although he subsequently gave one or two courses of lectures. Judge Cooley resigned in 1884, but afterwards lectured not unfrequently on special subjects. Judge Campbell resigned in 1885. Judge Cooley succeeded Judge Campbell as Dean in 1871. Since that time the succession of the Deans has been Charles A. Kent, 1883, Henry Wade Rogers, 1885, Jerome C. Knowlton, 1890, Harry B. Hutchins, 1895.

As the school grew, and its internal economy changed, a much larger proportion of the teaching staff must necessarily reside in Ann Arbor. "While the resident Faculty has been largely increased in numbers in order to meet the demands of changed methods and additional requirements," the present Dean explains in a published article, "it is still the policy of the department and properly so, I think, to retain upon its staff representative men from active professional life." The reason that the Dean assigns for this opinion is the obvious practical reason and need not be formally quoted. It was twenty-four years before the school had a Professor who devoted himself wholly to the work of the Department, and a large majority of the Faculty have always been practising lawyers.

In all 39 men have served the Law Department as instructors in different capacities; or, rather, that is the number of names found in the annual catalogues and calendars. The roll is one that reflects great credit upon the University as well as upon the legal profession. Some of the most distinguished judges,

law-writers, and practitioners at the Bar appear in its columns. Besides those already named, particular mention should be made of Hon. H. B. Brown, one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, who lectured for a series of years upon the subject of Admiralty Law.

The history of the Law Library will be dealt with in another place. Here it will suffice to say that it has received many valuable gifts,

undoubtedly stood well in respect to ability. Some members of the first class were already practising lawyers, and others were on the verge of being admitted to the Bar. Both classes desired to take at least one course of lectures the better to fit them for their work. The course of instruction embraced two terms of six months each, from the first of October to the end of March. All the instruction was



LAW BUILDING, 1898

that it now contains something more than 15,000 volumes, and that the library room is admirably fitted and the books well chosen to meet the wants of the hundreds of students and of the Professors who comprise the school.

In the beginning the only requisites for admission were that the candidate should be eighteen years of age, and should sustain a good moral character, the latter fact to be duly authenticated by a certificate. No previous course of reading in the Law was required, but was rather discouraged. Still the early classes

given in the form of lectures. There were six series of lectures, three each term, and the two groups of series alternated so as to allow students to enter the school at either term. It was also announced that the work was so laid out that students could enter profitably at any time, and that one term was as suitable as the other. As a result of this arrangement, which was made to economize time, the Junior and Senior classes took all their lectures together. There was little quizzing, and such as there was the Professors did at the beginning

or end of the lecture period, which was two hours in length. Two distinct lectures on separate subjects were given in each period, separated, however, by a short breathing space. Only the Seniors were quizzed, but they were quizzed on the Junior as well as the Senior subjects. Ten lectures and as many quizzes were given each week. The moot court, presided over by the Professors who lectured for the day, was a weekly exercise. The students also organized and conducted club courts, with such assistance from the Professors as they needed. At the end of the course an oral examination was held, and such students as passed this ordeal and presented an acceptable thesis received the degree of LL.B. This degree was given also to students who had taken one year of equivalent study in a lawyer's office and one year in the school, as well as to lawyers who had practised law one year under an approved license and then taken one term of study in the school.

The foregoing arrangements stood unchanged in all their essential features for almost twenty years.

A feeble organization and a looser administration could hardly have held the school together. Indeed, if the mark of a school is to be found in organization and administration, then this was hardly a school at all; but if such mark is to be found in the ability of teachers, the value of the instruction given, and the enthusiasm of students, it was a school of a high order. In a word, it was the Professors and the conditions, not organization, administration, and discipline, that made the school what it was.

But obviously enough such a regimen as this cannot endure indefinitely. Faculties will change and conditions will alter, and in

the end method, order, system, must, in large measure, take the place that was first held by genius and enthusiasm. So it was at Ann Arbor.

The first intimation of the coming change is met with in 1877 when it was announced that students would henceforth be expected to be well grounded in at least a good English education, and be capable of making use of the English language with accuracy and propriety. This meant an entrance examination; but it is

not necessary to suppose that it was a very difficult one. Here it may be said in explanation, if not in defence, of the low standard of qualification for admission, that it was no lower than the one found at the similar schools in the country, at least with very few exceptions.

A few years later it was announced that graduates of Colleges, and students who had honorably completed an academical or high school course and presented the appropriate certificate or diploma, would be admitted to the school without a preliminary examination. All other candidates must

pass a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, Geography, Orthography, English Composition and the outlines of the History of the United States and of England. The examination would be conducted in writing, and the writer must evince a competent knowledge of English Grammar. In 1894 still higher requirements were announced to take effect in October 1897; and the next year the standard was made the same as for admission to Group IV., the old B. L. course, in the Literary Department, said action to take effect in September 1900.

In 1884 the two terms making up the course of instruction were lengthened from six months to nine months each; that is, were extended



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over the whole University year. In 1886 the Faculty introduced a graded course of instruction, and the two classes were henceforth separated. This change was attended by important modifications of the method of instruction. For one thing, the quizzes and examinations became much more systematic and effective. Again, in 1895, after due notice had been given, a third year was added to the course, and at the same time other steps were taken to strengthen the department.

To trace out in detail the introduction of successive new studies would encroach too heavily upon our space. The important subject of Conveyancing was introduced in 1898. For the rest, it will suffice to put the earlier requirements for graduation in contrast with the later ones.

The original course of study in the department was but two terms of six months each, at the rate of ten lectures a week. The course has now been expanded to three full terms, or years, of nine months each, fifteen lectures a week, besides an option in the Senior year of three courses of lectures in a list of eight such courses. The requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws have more than trebled since the department opened its doors to students; or, to be strictly accurate, the ratio is 405 hours to 120.

Three distinct methods of giving instruction have been in vogue, and are still in vogue, in American Law Schools. The lecture, the text-book, and study of selected cases characterize these methods. As we have seen, the lecture method, pure and simple, was employed in the first period at Ann Arbor. Since that time, it has been supplemented by the partial introduction of both the others. Text-books first appeared in the department in 1879; and from that day they have continued to encroach upon the earlier method, until at present a major part of the instruction is given in that form. It is impossible to make a statement equally definite relative to the third method. The study of cases attended the method employed in the first period. The library has always been a valuable source of instruction. In recent years, however, selected cases have been a more

prominent factor. The system of instruction that is now generally followed, outside of a limited number of text-book subjects, is the following: The Professor opens out his subject in outline by means of lectures, and then sends his students to the library laden with references to find illustration, expansion, and verification of the principles presented. Responding in recent years to the spirit of the time, the school has given increasing attention to the historical side of legal studies.

The changes that have been made in requirements for admission, in the course of instruction, and in methods of teaching have told favorably upon the intellectual cultivation of the students. However it may be in respect to native ability and force of character, there can be no doubt that the members of the department are a much better educated body of men than they were in its early history. Still more, both the number and the proportion of College trained men tends slowly to increase.

One of the most important of recent innovations was the abolition of the old moot court and the establishment of the practice court. This change was made in 1892-1893, and was established for the purpose of extending and rendering more thorough the application of legal principles to particular cases. The practice court is an integral part of the department, and is presided over by the Professor of Practice, who not only gives his entire time to this work, but also receives assistance from other members of the Faculty.

The growth of the school, particularly in recent years, has been not only steady but rapid. In point of numbers it is now the first Law School in the country. In the forty years that it has been in operation it has sent out 6,210 graduates. The largest number, 328, was in 1896, a number that was somewhat swollen by contemplated changes in the course of study that were to take effect about this time. These graduates are found scattered over the American Union, and many in foreign lands as well. This wide dispersion is due to the great breadth of the school's constituency, together with changes of residence following graduation. But while so widely scattered the graduates are much more numerous, of course,

in Michigan and the other states of the middle West than beyond those limits. The list is one that reflects great honor upon the department and the University. Its rolls contain the names of many of the most eminent legal practitioners, judges and men in public life of recent and current years. Comparisons are odious, but the University has no more loyal and enthusiastic alumni than the graduates of the Law Department, taken as a body.

It would be strange indeed if such a school as has now been described had not exerted a great and beneficial influence, not only on legal education, but on American life. Such is the fact. In respect to the first of these topics a word farther may be allowed. The influence of the school upon Law Schools, particularly in the middle and farther West, is comparable to the influence that the University as a whole has exerted upon education as a whole.

But it must not be supposed that the influence of the department has been limited to the teaching that it has done in Ann Arbor. The Faculty have contributed generously to the legal literature of the country, some of the most distinguished law writers being found upon its staff. Much the most voluminous as well as the ablest of those who have been intimately connected with the school at least, who have contributed to the literature of the profession, was Judge Cooley, perhaps the ablest American jurist of his time. Nor can there be a better gauge of the quality of instruction that he gave his students than the fact that his best known books were simply his law lectures written out *in extenso*, printed, and bound up in law calf.

Perhaps no department of American education has been more highly appreciated by foreign, or at least by English writers, than our Law schools. "I do not know if there is anything in which America has advanced more beyond the mother country," says the Right Honorable James Bryce, "than in the provision she has made for legal education. All the leading Universities possess Law Schools, in each of which every branch of Anglo-American Law and Equity as modified by Federal and State Constitutions and Statutes is taught by

a staff of able men, sometimes including the most eminent lawyers in the state." Other English writers, as Sir Frederick Pollock and Lord Russell the Lord Chief-Justice of England, have borne similar testimony. The University of Michigan can congratulate itself that its own Law Department has contributed materially to winning this deserved praise from these distinguished foreigners.

III. THE HOMŒOPATHIC DEPARTMENT

The subject of Homœopathy is first heard of in University history in 1851. In that year certain citizens petitioned the legislature to abolish the Department of Medicine and Surgery, unless some Homœopathic Professors should be added to the Faculty, but that body took no action. When the old Board of Regents, in that year, turned over the University to the new Board, it delivered also an account of its stewardship. This account, which was written by Dr. Zina Pitcher and adopted by the Board, took the form of a lengthy memoir, reciting the transactions of the Board from the beginning, with some reasons for its adoption of the more important measures, intended for the information of the incoming Regents, as a guide for their action or a beacon to warn them according as this action might be approved or disapproved. A second reason for the adoption of this memorial was to make some reply to an honorable Committee of the House of Representatives that, by its Chairman, had pronounced the University a failure, and to furnish an answer to those citizens who had petitioned the Legislature to abolish the Medical Department unless Homœopathic instruction was provided for. After describing the manner in which it had administered the department, the Board demanded: "Shall the accumulated results of three thousand years of experience be laid aside because there has arisen a sect in the world which, by engrafting a medical dogma upon a spurious theology, have built up a system, so called, and baptized it homœopathy? Shall the high priests of this spiritual school be especially commissioned by the Regents of the University of Michigan to teach the grown up men

of this generation"¹—but it is not necessary to finish the sentence. What has been quoted suffices to show the temper that the first mention of Homœopathy aroused in University circles in Ann Arbor.

Here matters rested until 1855, when the Legislature added to Section VIII of the Organic Act the provision, "there shall always be one Professor of Homœopathy in the Department of Medicine." What this legislation and the rider placed upon the mill tax of 1867 led to, is related elsewhere in this history. Here it suffices to say that this legislation, especially that of 1867, gave rise to some of the most perplexing questions that the Board had been called upon to answer. The situation when the litigation growing out of the Act of 1867 was over may be summed up in a few words. The Board had successfully resisted the attempt of the Legislature to force Homœopathic teaching into the Medical Department, but it had also failed, for the time, to carry out its own plan of establishing an independent Homœopathic School or Professorship at some place remote from Ann Arbor. In 1869 the Legislature voted the University liberal appropriations unincumbered by the Homœopathic rider; and, what was still better, it continued to vote them as they were needed. The law-making power of the state made one later attempt to compel the Regents to institute Homœopathic teaching in the Medical Department; but it never renewed the attempt to gain this end indirectly by means of a rider on an appropriation bill. In 1871 the House of Representatives passed such a bill, but the Regents sent a memorial to the Legislature urging that, in the existing state of feeling, it was impossible to combine the teaching of the two schools of Medicine in one department, and that equal or better advantages for instruction in Homœopathy could be secured by locating a Homœopathic School at some other place than Ann Arbor. The Senate did not pass the bill, perhaps owing to this appeal.

The Regents had won their victory on the ground that Homœopathy should not be taught

in the Medical Department of the University, not on the ground that it should not be taught in the University, which was quite another question. There was no inconsistency in opposing such teaching in the Medical School, and yet favoring it in the University. It was reasonably clear that the demand which had been constantly renewed since 1851, which a respectable portion of the people of the state had repeatedly made, and which the Legislature had several times expressly sanctioned, would continue to present itself in some form, and that it could not be indefinitely postponed. It was a practical question to which a practical answer was finally given, but one quite apart from the views previously expressed by the Legislature, on the one hand, and the Regents, on the other.

In their memorial of 1871 the Regents asked the Legislature for authority to establish a Homœopathic School at some place other than Ann Arbor, and also for a grant of money such as might be deemed necessary and suitable for the purpose. In June of the same year a memorial was presented to the Regents signed by citizens of Detroit offering a sum of money for the erection and conduct of such a school in that city, to be connected with the University, and the Regents unanimously adopted a resolution approving the efforts that were being made at Detroit, and declaring that when they were authorized by law to make such a school a part of the University, with proper provision for its support, they would administer its affairs to the best of their ability.

We need not follow step by step this unpleasant controversy; a controversy in which unquestioned zeal for the public good did not altogether conceal personal ambition, political motive, desire for partisan advantage, and possibly also a feeling towards the University that delighted in strife and confusion. Two or three facts more will suffice.

Early in 1875 the Board of Regents reaffirmed some resolutions originally adopted two years before, declaring their willingness to take official charge of an independent School of Homœopathy whenever funds should be provided for its support. Nothing was now said about this school being located at some place

¹ This memorial, which is an important historical document, is found in *A System of Public Instruction, etc.*, Shearman, pp. 312-368.

other than Ann Arbor. Moreover, the Board always denied that it resisted the action of the Legislature in any spirit of factious opposition to the will of that body, but that it did so in the full belief that the true and best interests of the University demanded it. The action taken in February, just mentioned, was had in view of a proposed Senate bill carrying an appropriation of money for the purpose of

On May 11 following the passage of this Act, the Regents adopted a series of important resolutions that may be summarized as follows:

That a Homœopathic Medical College be established in the City of Ann Arbor, that two Professors be appointed, to be designated respectively Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Professor of the Theory and



HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

establishing an independent Homœopathic School. The final issue was, that on April 27, 1875, the Legislature enacted:

“The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan are hereby authorized to establish a Homœopathic Medical College as a branch or department of said University, which shall be located at the city of Ann Arbor. The Treasurer of the State of Michigan shall, on the first day of January 1876, pay out of the general fund to the order of the Treasurer of the Board of Regents the sum of \$6,000, and the same amount on the first day of January of each year thereafter, which moneys shall be used by said Regents exclusively for the benefit of said department.”

Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. The students entering such College should pay the same fees and be subject to the same regulations then in force, or which might thereafter be established, for the government of the Medical Department. The students should receive instruction in the existing Medical Department in all branches outside of the two Homœopathic chairs, and should be entitled to all the privileges accorded students in the Medical Department. All students graduating from the Homœopathic Medical College

should be furnished with diplomas so designated. The time of study and graduation should be the same as in the Medical Department of the University, and it was made the duty of the President to satisfy himself that the same conditions were duly enforced in both departments. At the same time the College was placed under the charge of the Committee on the Medical Department. On

of both schools of Medicine; and went on to say that, if the experiment proved to be successful, one obstacle to securing much needed aid for the University from the Legislature would be removed. Hitherto, whenever help had been asked the friends of Homœopathy had opposed granting it until their grievances had been redressed, while others who really cared nothing for Homœopathy made it a con-



HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

June 29, the Board elected Samuel A. Jones, M.D., of Englewood, New Jersey, and John C. Morgan, M.D., Professor in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Professors in the new College, the first of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, and the second of Theory and Practice. This action was had on the recommendation of the State Homœopathic Society.

The President of the University in his next report to the Board expressed the belief that the plan which had been finally adopted would be considered reasonable by reasonable men

venient excuse for opposing appropriations to which they were opposed on other grounds.

New chairs were added on occasion until a maximum of five was reached. In 1899-1900 these chairs bear the following titles: Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Surgery and Clinical Surgery; Ophthalmology, Otology and Paedology; *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, and Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Attendance upon this department has fluctuated more than that upon any other department in the University at any time. It rose

from 24 in 1876 to 88 in 1881, fell to 34 in 1885, rose to 79 in 1892, fell to 19 in 1895, and rose to 68 in 1899. The severe losses of 1885 and 1895 were due, for the most part, to the attitude which the Homœopathic profession in the state, or a portion of it, assumed towards the school, and to interior dissensions. It does not come in our way to treat these matters in detail, but the last crisis of the department, if such it may be called, cannot be wholly ignored.

As early as the year 1893, Dr. H. L. Obetz, Dean of the College and Professor of Surgery, had brought forward a tentative plan to amalgamate the two Medical schools. This plan, as described in a report adopted afterwards by the Board, "was to establish one School of Medicine in which both Faculties were to be retained. Each student was to register as a student of Medicine and Surgery, receive instructions from both Faculties, and graduate as a Doctor of Medicine from the University of Michigan." But this plan was proposed only "in the event of its concurrent acceptance by both Faculties." This scheme was objected to by the other members of the Homœopathic Faculty, and a majority of the profession throughout the state. To cut the story of the resulting controversy short, Dr. Obetz offered his resignation, he having first been vindicated against the charges of the Faculty, at the November meeting 1894; and the Board at the same time called for the resignation of the other Professors. The Board had come to the conclusion that a thorough reorganization of the College was necessary, and that this was the only way to reach that end. The resignations were duly made and duly accepted, and in the summer of the year last named a complete reorganization was effected.

It was the professional opposition to the College as conducted, together with personal and local causes, that stimulated the Legislature to enact the law of 1895, which in effect directed the Regents to remove the College to Detroit. How completely the Board had reversed its policy since 1878 is shown by the vigor with which it resisted removal. The arguments against removal were much the same as those that had already been urged in the case of the College of Medicine and

Surgery. The decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Act unconstitutional did not, however, prevent friends of removal making a strenuous effort in 1897 to secure further legislation having a similar end in view.

This is the succession of the Deans: S. A. Jones, 1875-78; E. C. Franklin, 1878-81; T. P. Wilson, 1881-85; H. L. Obetz, 1885-95; W. B. Hinsdale, 1895 to the present time.

IV. THE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

This College is of even date with the College of Homœopathic Medicine, but it came into existence in a much quieter and easier way. The first suggestion of a Dental College in connection with the University appears to have been made in 1865. The Regents were at that time requested to take action leading to the founding of such a school, but, although in sympathy with the plan, declined then to take such action owing to lack of the necessary funds. The plan originated in conversations and consultations by a number of practical dentists, of whom, perhaps, Dr. J. A. Watling was the most prominent. Here the matter rested until June 1873, when a memorial of the Michigan State Dental Association praying for the establishment of such a College was presented to the Board of Regents, and referred to the Committee on the Medical Department. Some of the members of the Board at the time expressed themselves in favor of complying with the request whenever it should be practicable to do so. Two years later, in response to a petition from a large number of citizens of the state, the Legislature passed an appropriation of \$3,000 per year for two years for the express purpose of establishing and supporting a Dental College in connection with the University. In view of this appropriation the Board, on May 12, 1875, passed a resolution providing for such a College, which should, in addition to the facilities offered by the Medical Department and the Chemical Laboratory, consist of two Professorships. Soon after Jonathan Taft, D.D.S., of Cincinnati, and John A. Watling, D.D.S., of Ypsilanti, were respectively appointed Professors of the Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry and of Clinical and Mechanical Dentistry.

The new department was put in motion at the beginning of the ensuing University year, and was placed under the immediate charge of the Committee on the Medical Department. Other Professorships have been added from time to time as students increased in numbers, and it became necessary to widen the scope of the work. In 1899-1900, the College contained the following chairs: Principles and Practice of Oral Pathology and

Homœopathic Building on the North side of the Campus; then it was removed to the south side, where it occupied the old Professor's house which had been enlarged and fitted up for its reception. When the University Hospital was removed from the Campus in 1891, the building that it had previously occupied, thoroughly renovated and furnished for the purpose, became the home of the school. The same year the Dental Society of the



DENTAL COLLEGE

Surgery, Operative and Clinical Dentistry, Prosthetic Dentistry and Dental Metallurgy, Dental Materia Medica and Dental Mechanism, and Dental Anatomy, Operative Technique, and Clinical Operative Dentistry. At first the course of study embraced two years of six months each. In October 1884, the terms were lengthened to nine months, and in 1889 a third term of the same length was added. The degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery is conferred upon the graduates of the school.

The Dental College has been rather migratory. At first it was accommodated in the

University of Michigan, which has contributed much to the interest of the department, was organized, and a little later the Dental Journal, published by this society, was launched.

The department has been prosperous from the beginning. The minimum attendance, 20 students, was the first year; the maximum, 247 students, was in 1899-1900; and between these extremes there have been few years that did not mark an increase in the number. This prosperity has been due in good part to the professional and administrative talents and personal character of Dr. Taft, who has been

the Dean from the beginning. Measures have been taken looking to extending the course of study to four years.

V. THE LABORATORIES: AND THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Reference has been made in another place to the important change in methods of College teaching that is reflected in the history

of Michigan, illustrate this important change. We begin with the Chemical Laboratory, because this is the mother laboratory: at the University, as well as at other seats of learning, Chemistry was the first science to be taught according to laboratory methods.

The first catalogue of officers and students that was issued, 1843-1844, contained the name of Douglass Houghton, M.D., Professor of



CHEMICAL LABORATORY (FROM THE NORTHWEST)

of College libraries. A change even more important is seen in the history of College laboratories. The enhanced use of the library, after all, still means the use of books, although books other than text-books; while the employment of the laboratory as a means of teaching signifies, in great part, the substitution of the study of things (*realien*) for the use of books. It is a fact of first consequence in the movement of modern education. It is proposed in this section to furnish an historical view of the laboratories that, at the University

Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; Chemistry was also set down as a study in the Junior year, together with Natural Philosophy; but Dr. Houghton never taught any of these subjects at Ann Arbor. The next catalogue contained the name of Silas H. Douglas, M.D., assistant to the Professor of Chemistry; and instruction in the science dates from that year. For years the instruction in Chemistry was given by means of text-books and lectures, helped out by simple experiments performed by the teacher in charge. Dr. Douglas, however,

appears to have had for some years a small laboratory for private pupils in the Medical Building. President Tappan, while holding to the principle that the University should build as little as possible, which was in the main a sound principle, still urged in 1855: "It will be necessary, however, to erect a Chemical Laboratory for the Analytical Course." He estimated that it would cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000. The Board authorized the building in May

the country at the time, as well as show the eager appreciation of students for something better. A slight chronological view will be significant. When the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Michigan opened its doors, Liebig's Laboratory at Giessen had been open to students for twenty-eight years; the elder Silliman had fitted up rooms for laboratory teaching in Chemistry fourteen years before at New Haven; while Professor J. P. Cooke had



CHEMICAL LABORATORY

1856, and it was completed the following autumn. The construction of the building was supervised by Dr. Douglas, and it appears to have cost \$3,450. As the laboratory neared completion the President said it would "unquestionably be unsurpassed by anything of the kind in our country," which was not far from the exact truth; and a month later, reporting progress to the Regents, he said "the number of laboratory students would be much larger if it had been possible to admit all applicants." These remarks throw light upon the rudimentary state of Chemical instruction in

begun the use of the new method at Harvard College in 1851, although Boylston Hall of the same institution, long used in part for a Chemical Laboratory, was not built until 1858. A private laboratory in Philadelphia had also been a resort for special instruction in Chemistry. This early advance in chemical teaching in Michigan was due, in no small degree, to the energy and administrative ability of Dr. Douglas, qualities that were made available in the construction of several University buildings.

The need of the new laboratory, as well as the growth both of the University and of inter-

est in the science, is shown by the quick succession of its successive enlargements and improvements, which came in the years 1861, 1866, 1868, 1874, 1880, 1889. The small cost of the laboratory at the close of this series had been about \$56,000, including many repairs and some fixtures, which has been cited as proving that Dr. Tappan's prudential remark about building, so far as this department is concerned, has been strictly observed.

degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist was conferred in 1869, but the school was not organized as an independent department until 1876-1877. The design of the department, as stated at the time, was to "qualify its graduates to become practical pharmacists, general analysts and commercial manufacturers, and to give them the training of systematic work in exact science." The first requirement for admission was that of "a good knowledge of the



ORIGINAL MEDICAL BUILDING — FROM THE EAST

The chemical teaching of all the departments of the University has been provided for under one corps of teachers in a building common to them all with only such separation into classes as the subject-matter of instruction requires. Academical and professional students work together, except as they pursue different branches of chemical science.

It is within the Chemical Laboratory that the School of Pharmacy was developed. A course in Pharmacy was drawn up in 1868, and the

use of the English language as determined by a written examination," but the full preparation of the ordinary high school was soon made requisite. The degree was obtained by successful students at the expiration of two years. It was not long until graduate work and a Master's degree were announced, and in 1896-1897 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy was added. The course for this degree was one of four years, its entrance requirements and first year's work being

uniform with those for the academic degrees in science.

In 1880 the Laboratory of General Chemistry was established. With this was developed, between 1895 and 1900, a Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, with a force of instruction and an equipment demanded by the rapid growth of this branch of science. General and Physical Chemistry are provided for in the Chemical Building, with a separate organization, a provision not unlike that of the "Second Chemical Laboratory" of some German Universities.

In 1889 a Laboratory of Hygiene was established in the new building that had been erected for the accommodation of Hygiene and Physics: previous to this time Physiological Chemistry had been simply one of the topics taught at the old laboratory; but now the new building became the centre of Physiological Chemistry, although, the building proving to be inadequate to the demands made upon it, a section of the Physiological Laboratory remained in the old place. The Laboratory of Bacteriology was also established in the new building.

Some of the branches of Chemical Technology have been conducted in the Chemical Laboratory since about 1868. It has prepared chemists for the iron and steel industries of nearly all parts of the country. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, authorized in 1898, gave further organization of the Courses of Industrial Chemistry in the Engineering Department. These courses were in demand especially for the Michigan industries, such as that of Portland cement and that of beet sugar. In the general distribution of the work of the laboratories Analytical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Chemical Technology have fallen to "the Chemical Laboratory" properly so-called. During the year 1896-1897 over 600 different students worked in the different laboratories in the Chemical Building.

Naturally, the Chemical Laboratory has been an important factor in University history. Thousands of students have received instruction within its walls. It has also exerted a wide influence upon the education of the country, and especially of the West, stimulat-

ing the establishment of other laboratories, and furnishing ideas for imitation, as well as sending out a great number of teachers of the science. It has also contributed richly to the industrial and commercial resources of the state and country, furnishing well trained men and women for those pursuits into which Chemistry enters. Like the other organs of the University, it has been more a place of teaching than a place of discovery; but it has an honorable standing in the field of productive investigation. Many of its teachers have been well known as chemists and not merely as teachers of chemistry. Such names as those of Dr. Silas H. Douglas, Dr. Albert B. Prescott, Dr. John W. Langley, Professor Byron W. Cheever, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dr. Paul C. Freer and Professor Edward D. Campbell are well known in the annals of chemical science. Perhaps students who haunt libraries and handle books entertain no pleasant thoughts of the laboratory and its appliances; but these things become endeared to students of Chemistry. "The Chemical Laboratory," says Dr. Prescott, "is a place of a very lively remembrance to thousands of Michigan alumni. Every one on his return straightway hunts up his old table. And it is to the standing of its graduates, those in chemical pursuits, in the states east and west, as well as in our own state, that the Chemical Department finds encouragement in going forward."

VI. THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

The fact that the Organic Act of 1837 provided for a Professorship of Civil Engineering and Architecture in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, is one of the facts showing how advanced were the ideas of the men who founded the University of Michigan. It is true enough that owing to financial pressure instruction in Engineering was not provided until 1853-54, while degrees were not given in the subject until 1860. But even then there were few technical schools in the country, and little instruction in technical studies was given in schools of general learning. When the new course came, it was a part of the momentum that marked the early years of Dr. Tappan's administration. But

while there are few older technical schools in the country than this department it was long carried on as a subdivision of the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts. Its history in that relation has already been given on previous pages.

At the beginning of the year 1895-96 the Regents concluded to give the department an independent status, making it coördinate with

languages, French, German and Latin. Students not candidates for a degree were admitted on easier terms. Four years of study comprising 130 hours of work were demanded for graduation. While the school has its own independent organism in the Faculty, it still divides or shares a large part of the instruction that it requires with the Departments of Arts and Pharmacy.



CIVIL ENGINEERING BUILDING

the other main departments of the University. Charles E. Greene, Professor of Civil Engineering, was made the Dean. The matriculation of students the first year was 331.

Students who could satisfy any one of the four groups of requirements for admission to the department of the Arts were admitted as candidates for a degree on their meeting some further requirements in plane Trigonometry and Chemistry; there were also special requirements for admission in English, Mathematics and Scientific studies, including two years of preparation in some one of three

Such, in outline, is the history of the professional departments or schools of the University of Michigan. All younger than the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, they have grown up around that department, have been helped by it, and have helped it in return. Interesting indeed are the interactions constantly going on in such a group of affiliated schools. Besides academical character, the Department of the Arts contributes valuable culture elements to the professional departments, while these again serve to turn that department towards the more practical

side of study and life. Great indeed are the advantages — libraries, lectures, music, art, social intercourse and formal instruction even, which the students of all departments enjoy and which would be either lost altogether or greatly impaired if the University were broken up and the individual schools were scattered in individual localities. One of the advantages that students enjoy, as well as the schools themselves, is well illustrated in the combined

than formerly; but in general, good feeling and common regard have reigned among the Faculties and Professors, who, while striving to build up their several departments and schools, have yet worked together towards one common end.

THE OBSERVATORY

Although not a professional school, or a part of such school, this seems the fittest place



ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

courses that are arranged for students in different departments, such as the combined Literary and Medical Course and the combined Literary and Law Course mentioned on previous pages. Such arrangements at once add to the resources placed at the command of students, and further economy of expenditure on the part of the schools. At Ann Arbor, the seven departments have lived harmoniously and helpfully together. The competition of students belonging to different departments sometimes passes beyond the limits of good order and safety, although less frequently now

to recount the principal facts in relation to the Observatory.

The story runs that the measures which led to the erection and furnishing of this adjunct of the University originated in a conversation between Mr. Henry N. Walker of Detroit and President Tappan, on the day of the latter's inauguration. In reply to a question from Mr. Walker as to what he should do to promote the interests of the institution, — a question prompted by the President's address, — Dr. Tappan suggested that Mr. Walker raise money among the citizens of

Detroit for the establishment of an observatory. He promptly undertook to do the work. He raised for the purpose some \$15,000, paying \$4,000 of the amount himself. The buildings and instruments cost \$22,000, the Regents defraying the remainder of the expense out of the University fund. Subsequently, the citizens of Detroit contributed \$3,000 more to make some needed improvements. In honor of these generous donors, the Observatory was named The Detroit Observatory. The telescope, having an object glass of 13 inches, was made in New York, but the other instruments Dr. Tappan purchased in Germany while on a visit to that country made in the first year of his Presidency.

But these instruments were the least valuable contributions that Germany made to the Observatory. President Tappan prevailed upon Dr. Francis Brünnow, the assistant of

the distinguished astronomer Encke, at Berlin, and the author of valuable astronomical works, to come to Ann Arbor as Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University. Here Brünnow remained until his resignation following the removal of Dr. Tappan, save that in the interval he spent one year as Director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. Dr. Brünnow was one of the small number of men who gave the University its high character for scientific instruction. With all the rest, he trained James C. Watson, an alumnus of the Class of 1857, who served as Professor of Astronomy during Brünnow's absence at Albany, and became his successor when he returned to Europe in 1863. Watson held the place until 1879, and during that time, by his brilliant discoveries, gave the observatory a reputation that is a part of the annals of astronomy.

CHAPTER XIII

THE LIBRARIES

THE first mention of a Library in connection with the University is found in the diary of Rev. John Monteith, President of the Catholepistemiad. He merely relates that about a year after the passage of the Act of August 26, 1817, a portion of the upper story of the building that had been erected in Detroit by himself and colleague "was occupied with a Classical School, and another with a Library." This is all the information we have in regard to the subject, and it is hardly consistent with the next entry in the record.

Mr. C. C. Trowbridge, of Detroit, was the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University for a number of years in the second period of our history, and as such was the custodian of the books that belonged to the institution. In 1869 he wrote Mr. Ten Brook, then the Librarian, that, as there was no Library in the years of his Secretaryship, the books that belonged to the University were marked and consigned to the dark corners of his house,

and that in clearing out a closet they had just been exhumed and brought out to the light of day. These books, making twelve volumes according to Mr. Trowbridge's list, were duly sent to Ann Arbor, where they may still be found. This is all that is now known about a University Library in the period that extends from 1821 to 1837.

The Organic Act of 1837 provided that so much of the moneys that the Regents received from students' fees as was necessary for the purpose, they should expend in keeping the University buildings in good condition and repair, and appropriate the balance for the increase of the Library. The Regents never carried out the letter of this law, and could not have done so, but they gave convincing proof of their interest in the subject. In June 1837, they elected Rev. Henry Colclazer, Librarian, the very first of their University appointments, at a salary of \$100 a year, on condition that he reside in Ann Arbor. In September 1838 they placed in the hands of Dr. Asa

Gray, who had recently been elected Professor of Botany and Zoölogy, and who was on the eve of going to Europe, the sum of \$5,000, with instructions to expend the same in the purchase of books in Europe. In December 1840, the Library Committee reported to the Board that Professor Gray had executed his trust in a manner that reflected credit upon his judgment and discrimination in the selec-

tion and cost of the books purchased; that the collection, which numbered 3,700 volumes, covered the various Departments of History, Philosophy, Science and Art, Jurisprudence, etc.; that a large portion of the collection consisted of works which could not be obtained in America, while many of the editions were rare in Europe, and that the University was fortunate in thus laying the basis of a Library that should do it honor. The entire collection had already been received and opened at the University building. In the mean time, the Board itself

had been buying books at home. In February 1838, it subscribed for a copy of J. J. Audubon's "Birds of America," in five volumes, at a cost of \$970, and a month later, it also ordered a copy of Rafn's "Antiquitates Americanae." The Gray collection, it is plain enough, was the real foundation of the general Library.

Such was the beginning of Library history at the University, and such also the ending until



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

more than a dozen years had passed. In those trying days the Regents had more pressing demands for the meagre funds at their disposal than the demand for books. The revival of interest came with the revival of interest in so many other things in 1852.

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This was the end of stagnation in this as in other lines of University development. The Regents soon began to make regular appropriations for the Library; in the latter half of Dr. Tappan's administration the ordinary annual appropriation was \$1,000, besides money for periodicals and binding. In the period 1856-1877, the average annual increase was about 800 volumes, and in June of the latter year the Librarian reported that the collection consisted of 23,909 volumes and 800 pamphlets.

Viewed externally, the years 1856, 1863 and 1883 were important ones in Library history. Previous to the first of these dates, there was no Library proper, meaning thereby a place, as a room, where books were kept and used; on the contrary, the books were stowed here or there in some one of the University buildings as was at the time most convenient. In the same period, also, the office of Librarian was really discharged by some student, who acted as an assistant of the nominal and responsible head, who, after 1845, was some one of the Professors. As a rule, the Library was thrown open one hour a week for the drawing of books, and was exclusively a Circulating Library. But at last the growth of the institution and of the Library itself compelled the Board to make better arrangements.

In 1856 the whole interior of the first University Building, the North Wing of the present University Hall, was remodelled and set apart for Library and Museum purposes. A commodious reading room was provided, the books were for the first time shelved, and suitable arrangements were made for the daily use of the books in the reading room. Practically, the days of the Circulating Library were now over. Mr. John L. Tappan, a son of the Chancellor, was put in charge, and thus became the first real Librarian of the University.

Naturally enough these new arrangements gave the Library a new place in University life as well as in the University buildings. The old record books show that previous to 1856 a considerable number of books were drawn out for use; but now the shelving, the reading room, and the competent Librarian made the books far more useful than they had ever been before. "An extraordinary demand for them

seemed to spring into existence," says Librarian Davis, in his historical view of the growth of the Library, "and has continually increased with the increase of books and the facilities for their use." He goes farther and says that the card catalogue of authors and subjects, which was begun and finished so far as the books then on hand were concerned, during the Librarianship of Mr. Ten Brook, more than anything else, led to this gratifying result.

The year 1863 derives its significance in Library history from the fact that the books were now removed to the newly completed Law Building, where they were made still more accessible than they had been, and where they remained for twenty years.

But the last of the years named is much the most important one for the present purpose. The Library had long outgrown its accommodations in the Law Building, and called loudly for a building of its own. In 1881 the Legislature, in response to the solicitation of the Board of Regents, appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of meeting the pressing need. There was some delay in the course of construction, but in the autumn of 1883 the building was completed according to plans and specifications made by Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt, of Boston, the architects, and its completion was duly honored by public exercises held on December 12 of that year. These exercises consisted principally of the presentation of the building, with a report, by Regent Shearer, Chairman of the Building Committee, the acceptance of the building by Dr. Angell, an address on the growth of the Library by Librarian Davis, an ode of dedication by Regent Rev. Dr. Duffield, and an address by Dr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University. It would have been strange indeed if the succeeding years of constant use had not revealed defects of plan and construction in the building, but it is still regarded, all things considered, as one of the most satisfactory structures on the Campus. The constant growth of the collection again compelled enlargement; in 1899 the book stacks were extended to a capacity of 200,000 volumes.

The year 1877 is also an important one in Library annals. In this year the Legislature

made the first of a series of special appropriations for the Library that extended over a period of fourteen years and amounted in the aggregate to \$79,000. The close of this period saw a change of policy.

With the increase of the general tax for University purposes from one-twentieth to one-sixth of a mill, in 1893, special appropriations for the library, like special appropria-

These annual appropriations are:

1877, 1878	\$5,000
1879, 1880	4,000
1880, 1881	5,000
1883	15,000
1885	10,000
1887	10,000
1889	15,000
1891	15,000
Total	\$79,000



READING ROOM, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

tions for other purposes, save in rare cases, came to an end, and the Board of Regents had to provide for that interest out of the general fund. It immediately doubled the amount that, in the years just preceding, the Legislature had voted for this purpose. More definitely, since that time, the annual appropriation for the Library, or rather Libraries, has been \$15,000, all of which is devoted to the purchase of books and periodicals, and to their binding and repair. The cost of administration is otherwise provided for.

The Library of the University of Michigan has profited largely from the liberality of individual givers. A compilation of facts made in 1898 showed that gifts of money for the direct purchase of books for the general Library alone amounted to something more than \$18,000. It was then estimated that some 30,000 volumes had been added by gift, about one-half of which, and by far the most valuable were the products of the cash gifts. The more important gifts will be briefly described.

In 1870 Hon. Philo Parsons of Detroit bought and presented to the University the Library of Professor C. H. Rau of Heidelberg, recently deceased, a very valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating principally to the Science of Political Economy. At a later date Mr. Parsons also paid for the continuation of several of the serial publications contained in the collection, and added still other works. The Regents promptly voted that the collection should be kept together and be called the Parsons Library. In 1898 it contained 4,325 bound volumes and 5,000 pamphlets. Sixteen languages are represented in the Parsons Library, besides the Slavic languages of the lower Danube.

Two large gifts mark the year 1883, the Shakespeare Library, given by Hon. James McMillan of Detroit, and a collection of works of History and Political Science given by Mr. J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs. At the last enumeration these collections contained 4,642 and 2,666 volumes respectively.

Still other gifts deserving of mention bear the names of Hon. Alpheus Felch, and Dr. Edward Dorsch. The Goethe Library, of nearly 1,000 volumes, is largely the gift of German citizens of Michigan. The working libraries of Professor G. S. Morris in Philosophy, Professor E. L. Walter, in Romance Languages, and Professor George A. Hench, in Germanic Languages, have also come to the Library.

Besides gifts of books, the Library has received two permanent endowments of money, the Ford-Messer endowment of \$20,000, the bequest of Dr. C. L. Ford and the Coyl endowment of \$10,000, given by Miss Jean L. Coyl as a memorial of her brother, Colonel William H. Coyl.

So far this chapter has been exclusively devoted to the General Library. But the professional departments have built up professional libraries that demand attention.

The Medical Library consisting of 8,630 volumes, and 1,500 unbound pamphlets, is shelved with the General Library. The same may be said of the Library of the Homœopathic Medical College, which contains 665 volumes. The Library of the College of Dental Surgery,

836 volumes, is found in the building occupied by that department.

The most extensive of the departmental collections of books is the Law Library, which occupies the large and beautiful room on the second floor of the new Law Building. It consists of about 15,000 volumes, which may be divided into four special classes. These are the Fletcher Collection, presented to the University by Hon. Richard Fletcher of Boston, 1866; the Buhl Collection, presented by Mr. C. H. Buhl of Detroit, 1885; and the Douglas Collection, a bequest of Judge S. T. Douglas of Detroit, 1898. Besides his Library of 5,000 volumes, Mr. Buhl left the University a bequest of \$10,000 to be expended in the purchase of books for the same department.

The Library has always been a working Library in an eminent sense of the expression. Dr. Angell expressed the opinion in 1879: "I doubt if, in proportion to its size, any Library in the world is as much used as ours. Statistics carefully gathered show that from the Harvard Library, with its 170,000 volumes, a smaller number of books is daily drawn than from our little collection of 26,000." The recorded use of the General Library in 1888 was 94,168 volumes; in 1894, 125,820 volumes; in 1900, 152,956 volumes.

In one of his reports Mr. Davis, the veteran Librarian, states that the main difference which exists between the University Library and the other libraries of the state, public and proprietary, is that the one exists for the increase of knowledge, while the others exist for the diffusion of knowledge. As between the University Library and the Common Library, the point is well taken. Still this view of the function of the University Library must not be pushed to the point of denying that it is an important instrument of University teaching. To Professors and more advanced students it is a means of research in the proper sense of that word, employed for the increase of knowledge; but to the large majority of students it is, as it must be, a means of discovering and learning what is already known. The second half of the century now closing has seen one important change effected in methods of College and University teaching. Formerly the great

reliance of the student was his text-books, not the Library, and when he resorted to the Library it was rather for the purpose of general culture than for the purpose of studying specific subjects. His Professors assigned him definite lessons in selected books—so many pages or paragraphs—which he was required to learn and to recite; and beyond this little was either required or expected. But no good College teacher, unless his work is largely formal and of an elementary sort, is now content to teach in that way. He has not indeed laid text-books aside, but he now uses them, with the qualification noted, as guides to the country that he wishes his students to explore rather than as a full description of that country. This means an enhanced use of the Library by the student—its use for the ends of specific instruction. There can be no question that the change has been very beneficial upon the whole. It has made study more interesting

and inspiring to the real student, and given greater breadth to his scholarship. It is possible indeed, highly probable perhaps, that the text-book and the library have not yet been finally adjusted one to the other. But whatever may be the answer to this question, teaching at the University of Michigan has conformed to the general movement throughout the country. Evidence of it is seen in the growth of the Library, and particularly in the extension of its use. Perhaps the best general test that exists of the interest of students in their work and their application to it is daily observation of those who throng the Reading Room to engage in general reading or to follow up the clues that their teachers have given them relative to their class-room work. Here may be seen in active operation much more of the power that moves the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts than is concentrated at any other spot on the Campus.

CHAPTER XIV

STUDENTS' ORGANIZATIONS

IN every good College the free voluntary life and activity of students is an important feature of the institution. In every good College history this life is suitably recognized. This chapter will be devoted to accounts of such life at Ann Arbor, so far as it has expressed itself in student organizations. It will, of course, be necessary to make the accounts of the several organizations, or groups of organizations, brief.

I. LITERARY SOCIETIES

The catalogue for 1848-1849 contains this announcement, which is the earliest official recognition of student organizations in the University: "There are two literary societies connected with the College, which hold weekly meetings during term-time, and possess valuable libraries of select and miscellaneous books." This notice is repeated in successive catalogues. The Phi Phi Alpha Society was organized in 1842, the Alpha Nu in the follow-

ing year. The Literary Adelphi was formed in 1857. The first of these societies died out in 1860; the others still exist and carry on their work, but less vigorously than in earlier years. The Webster Society came in 1859, and the Justinian in 1860, both in the Law Department. The Justinian fell by the way, and the Jeffersonian appeared. The Serapian was organized in the Medical Department in 1850, but survived only a few years. About the close of the civil war, there sprang up a crop of debating societies and clubs that endured for a time, and then withered away. An earlier historian has called this period the age of much speaking; and with class rhetorical, weekly society meetings, club debates, class debates, exhibitions and prize contests, the description would seem to have been well deserved. The first class exhibition, it may be remarked, was given in 1843, the first Junior exhibition in 1844.

Literary societies were no doubt a source of much profit to College students in their better

day, and they still are so in many of the smaller institutions. In many of the great schools, too, they are found, but commonly, if not always, in a less vigorous state than a half century ago. The causes that have tended to enfeeble them are not altogether clear; but these appear to be the most prominent — elective studies and specialization, the development of College periodicals, the widening of College interests, and the low estimate in which many College Professors of the new régime hold the gift of speaking. One may possibly regret the partial decay of the College literary society, but there is no means of restoring it to its former vigor under present conditions. It is proper to add, however, that the recent development of intercollegiate debates and oratorical contests has in a measure made up for the decline in the prosperity of the literary societies.

II. GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES

Mention has been made in an earlier chapter of this History of the establishment of the first fraternities in the University, and of the trouble that they caused. It is not necessary to repeat that story, but the public notice to which the controversy led may be quoted from the catalogue of 1850-1851. It immediately follows the account of the two literary societies.

"There are two other societies besides the regular literary associations, which, having exhibited their constitutions and adopted regulations approved by the Faculty, may, in accordance with the laws of the institution, admit students to membership. By these regulations minors, in order to become members, must exhibit to the President of the Faculty, the written consent of parent or guardian; and the admission of students to these societies, their time and place of meeting, which must, unless otherwise permitted, always be within the University buildings, and their corporate good order are under the proper supervision of the College government."

The same catalogue contains lists of the Chi Psi and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. The notice was repeated the next year, but with the coming of President Tappan, it, as well as the notice of the literary societies, disappeared from the catalogue. From this time on, Greek letter societies steadily increased. Five that are still in existence had been organized in the Literary Department in 1860, and nine in 1880.

The first sorority, the Kappa Alpha Theta, was founded in 1879; the first professional fraternity in 1869. In 1899 there were sixteen fraternities and seven sororities in the Literary Department, and ten fraternities in the professional schools. More and more societies have tended to a common life, and at present many of them own their own houses, while still others are established in rented houses. Since the first period of University history there has been no serious friction between the societies and the University Faculty.

While most of the societies have more members than they had thirty years ago, and while the numbers have much increased and attained to a greater prominence, a much smaller relative number of the undergraduates belong to societies now than then. The number is also slowly decreasing. At the middle of the century two-thirds of the students of the Literary Department were members of fraternities; at the close, not more than one-third are such members. The causes of the declension form an interesting subject of inquiry, but they lie aside from the present path.

III. THE STUDENTS' LECTURE ASSOCIATION

This Association was formed in 1854 and was formally incorporated in 1893. Its primary function was to furnish the University community — students, faculties and citizens, — with an annual course of public lectures. Afterwards, when funds accumulated in the treasury beyond the immediate necessities of the lecture course, the Association furnished the reading room with a free list of valuable periodicals. Both of these functions it has continued to perform up to the present time, the second one, however, not with entire regularity. The Association in its early history could offer to a lecturer one of the finest lecture audiences in the country, and it took pains to admit to its lists only men of deserved reputation. The Lyceum movement had not then spent its force, and the causes that have since operated to bring the public lecture very near the level of a popular entertainment had not yet set in. The Association brought to Ann Arbor many of the most distinguished lecturers of the day — such men as

R. W. Emerson, Bayard Taylor, Horace Mann, Theodore Parker, E. P. Whipple, Wendell Phillips, Edward Everett, Horace Greeley and George William Curtis. The annual course of lectures was regarded as one of the valuable features of University life, and it deserved its reputation. An old student has written: "To me in College days at Ann Arbor, it was a challenge, a tonic in education, even to look upon, and doubly to hear, such lecturers,—Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, Dr. Holland, Horace Greeley." If, in later years, the level of this early excellence has not been maintained, the fact is not peculiar to Ann Arbor.

IV. THE STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

One of the causes to which this Association has been traced is the strong and decided Christian character of the men who, in the early days, guided the affairs of the University and occupied its chairs of instruction; such men as Superintendent Pierce, President Tappan, and Professors Whedon, Williams, Boise, Ford, Frieze, Palmer and Ten Brook. At an early day a society called the Union Missionary Society of Inquiry was organized after the model then prevalent in the older Colleges of the country.¹ These societies, which followed in the wake of the great missionary movement early in the century, sought to diffuse missionary intelligence and create interest in the cause of missions among College students; they also served as centres of religious life in the institution where they were planted. However, if we may accept tradition, the one founded at Ann Arbor was anything but an unmixed blessing either to the institution or the students. Besides this society, there existed from an early time a Sunday morning prayer meeting that was held in the Chapel and conducted wholly by students.

In the winter of 1857–1858, the old Missionary Society of Inquiry broke up and disappeared,

¹ Miss Farrand says this society was in existence before the first class left the University. *History of the University of Michigan*, p. 139; but Ten Brook says it was about 1847. *American State Universities*, p. 310. Professor M. L. D'Ooge assigns 1845 as the date. *Historical Sketch of the S. C. A.*

and the Students' Christian Association arose out of its ashes.

President C. K. Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, who was a participant in the action, has given an interesting account of the organization of the Association. After speaking of the break-down of the Union Missionary Society of Inquiry, he relates that in the winter of 1857–1858 the active Christian young men of the University felt the need of such an organization; that this feeling expressed itself in the establishment of Class prayer meetings, and that the winter was one of more than usual religious interest in University circles. During the holiday vacation representatives of all the classes met for daily prayer in the room of one of the students in a small frame house on Fifth Street, opposite the old Methodist Church. The further account can best be given in President Adams' own words:

"It would, perhaps, be going too far to say that the organization of the Students' Christian Association originated in these meetings, or in that room; but it is certain that almost immediately after the return of the students in January 1858, the organization was completed by the adoption of Articles of Association, and that the spirit and force of the meetings of the Association from that day to this have been in close imitation of the meetings in that holiday vacation."¹

Owing to the loss of early records it is now, unfortunately, impossible to fix the exact date of the organization. However, this was the first one of the kind founded in any American College, the association in the University of

¹ *Reminiscences of the Early History of the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan. The Monthly Bulletin: A Journal of the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan.* Vol. IV. No. 5.

Professor M. L. D'Ooge, in his interesting *Historical Sketch of the Association*, assigns an active part in its formation to a Scotch woman, Mrs. Spence, mother of the two Spence brothers, one of whom became the first President. Her house was the headquarters for religious activity in College circles; she was deeply interested in the religious life of the University, was familiar with the beginning of the Y. M. C. A. movement in Great Britain, and, through her sons, proposed the formation of a similar organization in the University. She also proposed the name adopted.—*The Students' Christian Association Bulletin*, Vol. XIX. No. 21.

Virginia coming the same year, but a few weeks later. The Association was named at its birth, not Young Men's Christian Association but Students' Christian Association, which left the door open for the admission of women when, a few years later, they began to appear on the Campus.

The Association had no creed, but its members took a pledge binding themselves

as its end the establishment and maintenance of a free circulating library of moral and religious books. Books for this purpose were contributed by Professors and others interested in the work. This Association was abandoned at the time that the new room was fitted up for the Students' Christian Association, the books passing into the hands of that organization and forming the nucleus of its present Library.



NEWBERRY HALL

to religious character and religious service. At first, the meetings were held in a room on the fourth story of the old South College, but soon after the coming of President Haven they were brought down to the lower floor and established in a room which was especially fitted up for this purpose. Here they continued to be held, as a rule, until Newberry Hall was opened. In 1858, in pursuance of a suggestion thrown out by Dr. C. L. Ford, the Christian Library Association was formed, having

In 1866-1867 students of the professional schools began to participate in the work of the Association. About that time, too, a canvass of the University showed that 40 per cent. of the students in the Literary Department were church members, and 28 per cent. and 16 per cent. of the Medical and Law Departments, respectively. The admission of women to the University brought the Association a powerful enforcement of interest, zeal and labor that has never since spent its

force. In 1882 a mission band was organized, and a little later a ministerial band. The second of these bands died out some time ago, but the other still lives, and, under the name of Students' Volunteer Movement, carries on its work.

At the quarter-centennial in 1883 expression was given to the feeling that the Association needed a home of its own suitable for its purposes. It now had a membership of 300, which was more than twice as many as could possibly be crowded into the room where it was accustomed to hold its meetings. A movement to provide such a home sprang out of this meeting, but it never really assumed a practical form until 1887 when, for the second time, an appeal was made to the Alumni and other friends of the University, indorsed by some of the best known Professors, describing what it was proposed to do and calling for pecuniary assistance. Mr. A. E. Jennings, an enthusiastic student and member of the Association, took the field as a canvassing agent, and soon reported subscriptions that justified the Board of Directors in beginning the building. The corner stone was laid May 26, 1888, but there were delays, owing to an insufficiency of funds caused by the extension of the original plan, and it was not until June 31, 1891, that it was dedicated. Completed and furnished, the total cost of the new building was about \$40,000. Of this large sum, \$18,000 was given by Mrs. Helen H. Newberry, of Detroit, and the remainder came from Alumni and a great number of other sources, including a gift of \$2,600 from ladies belonging to Ann Arbor churches, who held an Art Loan and handed over the profits to the Association. Over and above this expenditure, members of the Faculties, students and citizens of Ann Arbor had previously contributed \$2,500 for the purchase of the lot on which the building was erected. The name, Newberry Hall, was appropriately given to the new structure, in honor of Hon. John S. Newberry, of the Class of 1847, the deceased husband of the generous lady who contributed so largely to the fund.

Since its establishment in its new home, the Association has carried on its work under conditions much more favorable than before.

Its membership has mounted up to 500 and 600 in a year. It has widened its activities. Its interest in mission work continues and it has founded an S. C. A. fellowship at the Chicago Commons. Since 1880 the Association has published a Journal devoted to its peculiar work. The series of Sunday addresses by Professors and other invited speakers has long been one of the features of University life. In recent years the Association has vigorously coöperated with the English Bible Chairs that will be described in another chapter in promoting among students the study of the English Bible. From the first the S. C. A. has been an influential and useful organization.

V. THE UNIVERSITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

In 1895 some members of the Students' Christian Association withdrew from that organization and formed a new one, to which they gave the name set down above. The motives that actuated them in taking this step were dissatisfaction with the doctrinal position of the old association, and desire to form a regular connection with the State and National Young Men's Christian Associations. The new organization found a home first in Sackett Hall, then in McMillan Hall, and has attained a vigorous growth. The character of its work is indicated by its name.

VI. THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

One historian of sports and games at the University records that "in the days before the Civil War desultory games of foot-ball, base-ball and cricket, for which there had not been any regular practice, constituted the athletics of Michigan students." To follow the course of events that led from this primitive state up to the present period of thorough organization, would be foreign to the present purpose. Between the two extremes lie many temporary organizations, both for play and control, many "teams," men and schedules, many victories and defeats; but athletics continued to be disorganized, or rather unorganized, until 1890-1891, when the management of all athletic sports was entrusted to a central

organization called The University of Michigan Athletic Association.

In respect to games, cricket, although played for a number of years, never took strong root in the Michigan soil, base-ball and foot-ball proving to be too strong competitors. In modern foot-ball Michigan took the lead in the West, the Rugby game coming in in 1878. Boating on the river is heard of as early as 1873, an athletic tournament was held in 1876, and lawn tennis is mentioned in an annual published in 1881-1882. A trust fund called the "gymnasium fund" was created in 1878-1879, the proceeds of which, some \$6,000, were

devoted to equipping the Waterman Gymnasium thirteen years later. From time to time the Regents made small appropriations for the encouragement of athletics, previous to 1890: in that year they bought the ten-acre tract on South State Street now known as "Regents' Field," a half mile from

the Campus, paying for the tract and the improvements necessary to fit it for its purpose, \$7,500. It was open to play in 1891. The new Gymnasium, the history of which is given in another place, was ready for use two years later; and the two gave athletics at the University a new and much needed impulse.

In respect to management, the year 1893 marks the most important step taken since the formation of the Athletic Association two years before. Athletic sports were henceforth subject to the supervision of a Board of Control composed of five members of the various Faculties chosen by the University Senate, and four undergraduates chosen by the Athletic Association.

[Note, 1906. — The four undergraduate members have been chosen latterly by the student body at large.]

VII. THE WOMAN'S LEAGUE

This useful organization dates from the year 1890. The purpose of its founding was to organize and bring to bear the intelligence, experience, and moral force of the older women in the University, together with the similar elements in women outside of the University, but closely connected with it, upon the younger and inexperienced women. The immediate object, stated in a word, was to assist the women students and especially the younger ones, on their arrival in Ann Arbor, in adapting themselves easily and quickly to College life, and the life of

the College town. A purely social organization, the League invites to its membership all the women in the University, and calls into coöperation with them such of the Faculty ladies as see fit to participate. The work of the organization has fully justified the wisdom of those who founded it.



McMILLAN HALL

VIII. THE GLEE CLUB

Perhaps no one of the student organizations has done more to popularize the University than the Glee Club. At a meeting held on February 12, 1867, the students of the Literary Department adopted yellow (maize) and blue as the College colors. But it was not until many years later that an alumnus, Charles M. Gayley, now a Professor in the University of California, but then an instructor in his Alma Mater, composed the song that the Glee Club has made so widely and favorably known.

THE YELLOW AND BLUE

Sing to the colors that float in the light;
Hurrah for the Yellow and Blue!
Yellow the stars as they ride thro' the night,
And reel in a rollicking crew;

Yellow the fields where ripens the grain,
And yellow the moon on the harvest wain; —
Hail!
Hail to the colors that float in the light:
Hurrah for the Yellow and Blue!

Blue are the billows that bow to the sun
When yellow-robed morning is due;
Blue are the curtains that evening has spun,
The slumbers of Phœbus to woo;
Blue are the blossoms to memory dear,
And blue is the sapphire, and gleams like a tear; —
Hail!
Hail to the ribbons that nature has spun:
Hurrah for the Yellow and Blue!

Here 's to the College whose colors we wear;
Here 's to the hearts that are true!
Here 's to the maid of the golden hair,
And eyes that are brimming with blue!
Garlands of bluebells and maize intertwine;
And hearts that are true and voices combine; —
Hail!
Hail to the College whose colors we wear;
Hurrah for the Yellow and Blue!

IX. COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

One important channel through which the activities of students have expressed themselves remains to be noticed, and that is College publications. Not including annuals, the list of periodicals is about twenty-five in number, many of which have been owned, controlled, or edited by students. The names of the more important of these publications are subjoined.

University Chronicle, students, bi-weekly, 1867-1869. Consolidated with the *Michigan University Magazine* and became the *Chronicle*.

Michigan University Magazine, students, monthly, 1867-1869. Consolidated with the *University Chronicle* and became the *Chronicle*.

Chronicle, students, bi-weekly and weekly, 1869-1890. Succeeded by the *Chronicle-Argonaut*.

University, students of the professional schools, semi-monthly, 1879-1881.

Bulletin, Students' Christian Association, monthly and weekly, 1880-

Michigan Argonaut, students, bi-weekly and weekly, 1882-1890. Succeeded by the *Chronicle-Argonaut*.

Chronicle-Argonaut, students, 1890-1891.

U. of M. Daily, students, daily, 1890-

Inlander, students, monthly, 1891-

University Record, Committee of the University Senate, quarterly, 1891-1893 (sixteen numbers).

Dental Journal, students of the Dental Department, monthly, 1892

Michigan Alumnus, alumni, monthly, 1894-, published by the Alumni Association from 1898.

University News-Letter, University Editor, bi-weekly, 1898-

X. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

These are a few of the student organizations in connection with the University. There are, besides these, The Oratorical Association, Good Government Club, Graduate Club, Engineering Society, Medical Society, Republican Club, Democratic Club, Comedy Club, Fruit and Flower Mission, Philosophical Society, Pedagogical Society, Choral Union and several others. Some of these organizations look exclusively or mainly to social ends; others combine profit in intellectual pursuits with such ends. Most of them, as their names suggest, exist for the sake of their members, but some also in some measure for the sake of the public. The purpose of the Graduate Club is defined to be "to create and foster a spirit of fellowship among its members, to stimulate an interest in graduate work and method, and by all possible means to further the welfare of the Graduate School of the University." The end of the Engineering Society is thus defined: "To encourage original investigation in engineering and scientific subjects, acquire a knowledge of the most approved methods of engineering procedure, collect materials of value to engineers, publish such information as may be deemed of interest or of benefit to themselves, and to promote a social spirit among students and members of the profession."

It may well be assumed that into these organizations students of the University have long poured a great amount of activity. How far this activity has been beneficial, and how far harmful, cannot be nicely told; that is a question about which the most competent judges might well disagree in opinion. The ends that the organizations propose are, generally, if not always, perfectly legitimate, so that such harm as they do must be sought in the manner in which these ends are promoted. No one student, it must be recollected, belongs to many of these organizations; while it may safely be asserted that, as a rule, the ends that they propose are not pursued with an excess of vigor.

No doubt some students consume in such activities time and talents that could better be given to their studies. Probably the worst side of the subject is that the organizations furnish considerable scope and verge for College politics, some of which is unquestionably injurious.

Upon the whole, the best judges will agree that the student organizations, taken together, supplement in a useful way the work of the University, and that, collectively speaking, they do far more good than evil. The University would be bare enough without them.

CHAPTER XV

THIRTY YEARS OF COEDUCATION

THE Organic Act of 1837, it will be remembered, provided that in connection with every branch of the University there should be established an institution for the education of females in the higher branches of knowledge, wherever suitable buildings should be prepared, to be under the same general direction and management as the branch with which it was connected. Moreover, several of the branches, as we have seen, made provision for such instruction. As a matter of course, girls were admitted to the new Union schools when they came to be formed, on the same terms as boys. But the question of admitting women to the University does not appear to have arisen in its early days. There was small reason why it should arise. Oberlin College, at its foundation in 1833, opened its doors to men and women alike, but no institution of high character followed the example. In fact, taking the country together, the question of the higher education of women, as well as of coeducation, was yet in the future. And still causes were at work that could not fail soon to bring that question to the front; such causes as the democratic spirit working in society, the incipient "Woman's Rights" movement, and the great educational revival. Many academies and seminaries founded at the middle of the century, some of which developed into Colleges, at least at the West, offered the same opportunities to women and to men. Normal schools, too, and some of the smaller Colleges perhaps, exerted an influence in the same direction.

As far as the published records show, the admission of women first came before the

Regents in 1858. Something had already been heard of the subject in the Legislature. About the same time, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the State Teachers' Association brought forward what, at an earlier time, would have been considered advanced views relative to the education of women. Several communications were now received by the Board from women or their friends asking permission to enter the University; one of them stating that a class of twelve ladies would present themselves at the entrance examinations in June of the year just named. The Board referred the subject to a Committee of three of its members for investigation and report. On September 27 this Committee submitted a carefully prepared Report, with accompanying documents, which the Board accepted and ordered printed for distribution throughout the state.

The Committee found a sharply defined issue between the friends and the foes of the new measure. "The advocates of the proposition," the Report says, "claim that the ladies, by every consideration of right and justice, have a title to a share in the educational advantages which the University may and should confer, while its opponents insist that to admit ladies to the University would be an innovation never contemplated by its founders or its patrons, destructive to its character and influence, and ruinous to the ladies who might avail themselves of it." One interesting feature of this Report was the views of distinguished educators and public men, who had been called upon by the Committee, expressive of their experience and judgment. President Hopkins, of Williams College, thought the Regents might

try the experiment safely, and he hoped they would do so. Chancellor Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, thought the propriety of such a step very questionable, and feared its effects upon the interest and reputation of the University would be bad. President Nott, of Union College, after arraying the *cons* against the *pros*, said that if he were at the head of a University in Michigan, and public opinion called for the trial of the experiment, he should not oppose obedience to that call. President Walker, of Harvard, thought the decision must turn in no small measure on the question whether females were to be educated for public or private life, while President Woolsey, of Yale, said he could not see of what use degrees were to be to girls, unless they should addict themselves to professional life. Still others were heard from, the general stream of counsel running hard against the scheme. Even the avowed advocates of coeducation spoke in guarded language. President Finney, of Oberlin College, said, in effect, that coeducation was not to be encouraged save under favorable circumstances; while President Horace Mann, who had accepted the Presidency of Antioch College in 1853, in great part, because that institution proposed to admit women as well as men to its advantages on equal terms, also dwelt on the dangers of the experiment, pronouncing it a "terrible" one, and not to be thought of save under favorable conditions. President Tappan, while deeply interested in the education of young women, was not in favor of admitting them to men's colleges; there was an incompatibility, he thought, between the two sexes; while college life and study, manners, discipline and surroundings were inconsistent with the nature of women and the requirements of a woman's education.

The Committee came, after a fair review of the whole subject, to the cautious and safe conclusion that, since the Regents and the Committee were divided on the question, the wisest thing to do was to do nothing, but to allow matters to stand as they were. The Report closed with the suggestion that it would be wise for the state, in some suitable way, to provide for the higher education of young ladies, and thus relieve itself of the opprobrium

of longer neglecting the higher education of its daughters, while it had so abundantly provided for the education of its sons. The Board, besides accepting the Report, adopted a resolution declaring that to open the University to the education of both sexes would require such a revolution in its management that it was wiser, under existing conditions, both in respect to the interests of the institution and of the young ladies themselves, that the applications for admission should not be granted.

From this time on the subject was more or less discussed in the ways that influence public opinion, and in the winter of 1867 the Legislature adopted a resolution expressing the deliberate opinion that the high objects for which the University of Michigan was organized would never be fully attained until women were admitted to all its rights and privileges. This resolution again forced the subject upon the attention of the Regents, who instructed their Executive Committee to consider it in its various bearings and to report at some future time its conclusions.

President Haven had at an earlier day not only advocated the higher education of women, but the coeducation of the sexes; still, now that he was confronted by a practical situation, he took at first the other side. Within a year, however, his views underwent a complete change. In his next report he said the more he considered the subject, the more he was inclined to the belief that the best method for Michigan would be to make provision for the instruction of women at the University on the same conditions as men. The standard of education would not be changed; the habits of study would not be affected; the honor of the University would be rather increased than diminished. No doubt the President's change of view was an honest one, but it is apparent on the face of his Report that he shrank from again meeting the Legislature with a plea for appropriations, until its recommendation to the Board was favorably answered.

At the ensuing session of the Legislature, a resolution was passed urging the Board to act in accordance with Dr. Haven's recommendation, and on January 5, 1870, the following resolution, offered by Regent Willard, was adopted:

“Resolved, That the Board of Regents recognize the right of every resident of Michigan to the enjoyment of the privileges afforded by the University, and that no rule exists in any of the University statutes for the exclusion of any person from the University, who possesses the requisite literary and moral qualifications.”

The month following the adoption of this resolution, which threw the doors open to women without mentioning them, a single woman Miss Madelon L. Stockwell, of Kalamazoo, was admitted to the Literary Department, and continued the solitary woman student to the end of the year. She graduated in 1872. With the year 1870-1871 several women entered in the different departments. That year there were four graduates. The first woman graduate was Miss Amanda Sanford, of Auburn, New York, who took the degree of M.D. in March 1871. Miss Sarah Killgore of Crawfordsville, Indiana, took the degree LL.B. the same day.

The Acting President was prompt to report the first results of coeducation. He said in his Report for 1869-1870 that, while many would think the step taken a bold one, and many a hazardous one, no person who considered the relations of the University to the state and community could deny its entire justness. The general system of education to which the state was committed, necessarily pledged to its daughters, as well as to its sons, the highest as well as the most elementary education free of charge. The authorities had already ceased to fear the dangers which had been apprehended from the admission of women, and which constituted the chief argument against it, such as the loss of reputation and caste among Universities, the decline of scholarship, and the corruption of morals. The real cause of anxiety lay in quite another direction; the coming of the women, increasing as it did the total number of students, increased the perplexity of the authorities, already great, in regard to buildings, recitation rooms and officers of instruction. The next year he said, while it was yet too early to speak of results, certainly nothing had occurred to give rise to any misgiving in regard to the ultimate success of the new movement; even those Professors who were at first opposed

and doubtful, no longer expressed any regret on account of the innovation, or any apprehension in regard to its effect, either upon the internal condition of the University or its reputation abroad.

In the discussion of the question, the usual arguments in favor of the higher education of women were reenforced by the consideration that a democratic state like Michigan, which maintained a University at the public cost, could not, logically, deny admission to any class of citizens prepared to receive this instruction. From that day to this there has never been any serious contention on the part of sober-minded men that the action taken was not in the line of public thought and feeling; while it has been generally admitted that continued disregard of the legislative recommendation, and of the expressions of public feeling, would have placed the University in serious jeopardy. Dr. Frieze touched this phase of the subject significantly in one of his reports. Whatever might be the influence of the innovation upon the internal condition of the University, its beneficial effect upon its external relations had become immediately apparent. It had removed a ground of complaint against the University, constantly increasing and obviously just, and therefore shutting off more and more from the institution the sympathy of a very large number, if not even a majority, of citizens. He said there could be no doubt that the friendly reception by the Legislature of the Regents' renewed request for financial aid was due in no small degree to the Board's wise and timely action.

There were, however, some facts pertaining to the subject that Dr. Frieze neglected to recognize, and very properly so, in his Reports. At first, there can be no doubt, a large majority of the Professors and of the students deprecated the coming of the women. The feeling, however, was not all one way. The admission of women did not come as a surprise; the question had been under discussion in University circles for some time preceding, and there were a considerable number both of Professors and students who advocated the measure. Still others, both Professors and students, felt no particular repugnance to the

admission of women. The students, while showing the women no favors, were perhaps never positively insulting, and were rarely indecorous to the women. In the feelings of Professors and students alike were mingled a certain good natured curiosity and contempt for the "co-eds," as they were at once dubbed; they looked upon them as standing outside the pale of well-ordered society, and so as strange persons or, borrowing terms from a later period, as "cranks" and "freaks." In the town the anti-woman feeling was no doubt stronger than in the University itself. The fear lest the University should become less attractive to students, and lest the business interests of the place should suffer, intensified the traditional scruples and fears. Society, of course, did not recognize the women in any way; but a few Professors and some ladies standing in the local social circle were glad to do what they could to help them on their way. At first it was solemnly objected that the women would lower the standard of the scholarship, but they speedily laid that bogie when once they had the opportunity. The history of the period has its anecdotes and humors, but this is hardly the place to record them. When all is said, the attitude of University and town alike to the women was more one of coldness and indifference than of positive hostility. However, the women were not long in winning a victory; and when they had won it, nobody could deny that they had won it by their own ability, force of character, and womanly deportment.

Naturally the step that had been taken engaged the early attention of President Angell. Referring to the subject in his inaugural address, he said, in substance, that, if the admission of women was followed by no undesirable results of importance, then the action already taken would have a more decisive effect upon the Colleges and professional schools of the land than any other event in the history of the institution had ever had. When the University of Michigan should feel justified in declaring the experiment beyond dispute successful, several eastern Colleges would, in his opinion, open their doors to women; while it was not extravagant to be-

lieve that the effect might be felt by some of the schools of Europe. Moreover, his annual reports show clearly enough that he has never ceased to regard coeducation at the University with the keenest interest. We may well glean from this series of documents some of the more important of the facts and views that he has presented relative to the matter.

In 1872, while avoiding hasty generalizations from brief experience, he said no one who had been familiar with the inner life of the University for the past two years would admit that, thus far, any reason had appeared for questioning the wisdom of the Regents' action. Hardly one of the many anticipated embarrassments had actually arisen; the young women had addressed themselves to their work with great zeal and had shown themselves quite capable of meeting the demands of severe studies as successfully as their classmates of the other sex. They had also enjoyed good health, and their presence had not led to administrative difficulties. He said further that he was receiving frequent inquiries relative to the experiment from various parts of the country, and some from England. The next year he reported that experience was still running in the same direction. So far from there being any evidence that the intellectual success of women was being purchased at the cost of physical nature, he doubted if any equal number of women in any other pursuit in life had been in better health during the year. He was persuaded that, with ordinary care and prudence, any one of the courses of study given in the University might be completed by young women of fair ability without any undue draft on their physical strength and vitality.

In 1876, when the registration of women was 101, the President remarked that the number had varied but little in three years, which might indicate that a further rapid increase in the proportion of women to men was not to be expected. Women seeking higher education might generally prefer women's Colleges; but the opening of the doors of the University and other Colleges to them was no doubt furnishing a healthful and powerful stimulant to those institutions to extend and

improve their instruction. The next year he said it was very gratifying to see how readily the more gifted women who had graduated at the University, especially those who had taken the Classical Course, had received conspicuous positions as teachers in high schools, seminaries and Colleges for women. Returning to this point a little later, he stated that six members of the Faculty of Wellesley College, including the President, were graduates of the University. Moreover, women graduates in the Medical Department were already engaged in foreign lands as medical missionaries. In 1879 he threw out the observation that many of the theoretical discussions of coeducation, by those who had no practical acquaintance with the subject, read strangely at Ann Arbor. In 1883 he thought it a question whether the change in public opinion in respect to the higher education for women was not the most important fact in recent educational history; and in 1886 hazarded the remark that most of those institutions which provided separate instruction for the two sexes would at no distant day abandon so expensive and unnecessary a system.

In his report for 1887, he considered a new phase of the subject. Immediately following the admission of women, it was said, and with some truth, that those who entered the University were mainly women of exceptional ability and force of character, since others did not venture to come; and their success in study, which could not be questioned, was ascribed to this fact. Those who took this view urged that, when young women should come in larger numbers, including those of average as well as marked ability, embarrassments would appear, and the impolicy of admitting them in the first place would become manifest. Time enough had now elapsed to test in some measure this theory, and it must be said that the predicted evils had not declared themselves. There were women, as there were men, not eminent in scholarship, but no embarrassment had arisen from this source, and no inference against receiving women into the class rooms could be drawn from the facts. The women who partially or wholly failed in the work met the same fate as

the men who had the same misfortune; they neither asked nor expected any discrimination on account of their sex.

The report for 1893 presents still another view of the subject. Women now constituted 37 per cent. of the attendance upon the Literary Department. Whether one observed the high schools or the colleges of the country, he could not but be struck with the increase in the number of women compared with that of men who were seeking an academic or collegiate education. In many Michigan High schools, the classes were made up almost wholly of girls. The boys were drawn off to wage-earning pursuits before they completed the High School Course, while it was no longer an exceptional thing for the girl of the family to go to College. It was indeed becoming a question whether in a generation more there would not be as many College-trained women as College-trained men in the country; at all events, for the time the stimulus to attain a College education needed to be given to the boys more than to the girls, at least in the West. The next year he pointed out that the hard times had interfered more with the attendance of women than the attendance of men. He observed, too, that some of the Universities which had relegated women to annexes and separate Colleges, were beginning to admit women to their graduate work, and it required no prophet to predict that they would before long find it safe and wise to go farther and provide for the joint education of the two sexes. In 1898 he observed that for several years the proportion of women to the total attendance had not fallen below 20 per cent. nor risen above 22.4 per cent.

Again in 1899 he remarked the singular steadiness of the ratio between the number of men and the number of women in the University; it varied little from the ratio of 5 to 1; but in the Literary Department, it now stood at 44 to 56. Fifty-three per cent. of the graduates the preceding June with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for which Latin and Greek are required, and of the graduates with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, for which Latin is required, were women; while only 22 of the 53 students who took the degree of Bachelor of Letters, which requires neither of these languages,

were women. Still further, six of the twenty-one Masters were women, and one of the four Doctors was a woman. These ratios, compared with the ratio of women to men in the department, told their own story, showing conclusively that at Ann Arbor the women were not running after the "soft" studies. He added that, while a large majority of women who came to the University were preparing themselves for teaching, there was an increasing number who were simply seeking culture without any intention of entering the ranks of the

practically stationary for some time, the ratio in the Literary Department is all the time increasing. The meaning of these two facts is that the number of women seeking higher education has far outrun, relatively, the number seeking professional education. Once more, the preferences of women for studies in the department to which most of them resort is another interesting topic. This can be adequately shown by analyzing the baccalaureate degrees that have been conferred upon them, both by themselves and in comparison with

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN AND OF MEN AND WOMEN
Respectively, attending the University of Michigan, at intervals
of five years, from 1869-70, to 1898-99, classified by departments.

YEARS	Literary	Medical	Law	Pharmacy	Homœopathic	Dental	Engineering	Total Women	Total Men and Women
1869-70: Women	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,112
Men and Women .	430	338	308	36	....	....	....	....	....
1874-75: Women	62	47	3	....	....	....	....	112	1,191
Men and Women .	408	370	345	68	....	....	....	....	....
1879-80: Women	81	43	1	2	8	3	....	138	1,427
Men and Women .	448	350	395	81	70	83	....	....	....
1884-85: Women	119	56	2	1	10	8	....	196	1,295
Men and Women .	524	334	262	61	34	80	....	....	....
1889-90: Women	284	57	2	1	20	5	....	369	2,153
Men and Women .	1,001	372	522	83	72	103	....	....	....
1894-95: Women	494	72	3	....	2	5	....	576	2,828
Men and Women .	1,518	379	649	78	19	185	....	....	....

teachers' profession. Few factors, he added, were more instrumental in the improvement of the public schools, especially of the West, than the opening to women of the doors of the Colleges and Universities in which they are trained.

Quotations and references could be farther multiplied; but the foregoing furnishes a conspectus of the whole history as written year by year by the man who was the most competent to write it.

The above table tells its own story. In the early years, it will be seen, the women in the professional departments often nearly equalled, and sometimes surpassed, those in the Literary Department; but, relatively speaking, these departments have continued to lose ground for the last twenty years. Again, while the ratio of women to men in all departments has been

men. For the whole period the degrees conferred upon women are as follows:

Bachelor of Arts	314
Bachelor of Science	78
Bachelor of Philosophy	269
Bachelor of Letters	176
Total	837

The table on the following page shows the movement in comparison with men for the last ten years.

The facts presented show conclusively that, for thirty years, the University has been a good College for women, and that they have thoroughly demonstrated their ability to carry on its studies and bear its discipline. Whatever the changes of the future may be, no man cognizant of the facts will pretend for a moment

that the 837 women who have taken baccalaureate degrees, as a body, would have obtained, or could have obtained, as good an education elsewhere. As the University confers no honors and has no system of marking, it is impossible to make a statistical comparison of the relative efficiency of the two sexes in studies. There is reason to think, however, that such a test, if it could be made, would establish two facts conclusively. First, that the average work of the women has been from the first higher than the average of the men, and, secondly, that the women as a class have

with excess of confidence. The effect, whatever it may have been, has been mainly seen in the Literary Department, and to that department the present discussion will be confined.

In 1870 there was one woman to 429 men in the department; in 1880 the ratio was 81 to 367; in 1890, 284 to 717; in 1898, 588 to 745. On the one hand it may be said, these figures show that the University is becoming a less attractive school for men, since the per cent. of men does not keep pace with the per cent. of women in later years. On the other hand,

TABLE SHOWING THE BACCALAUREATE DEGREES GIVEN TO WOMEN,
AND TO MEN AND WOMEN (EXCLUSIVE OF ENGINEERS),
at the University of Michigan, from 1889 to 1898.

YEAR	B. L.		B. S.		Ph. B.		B. A.	
	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total
1889	8	15	....	8	8	28	12	35
1890	8	20	1	14	11	29	15	51
1891	9	19	2	22	17	35	15	55
1892	9	26	5	23	16	35	17	62
1893	17	30	9	29	22	53	24	74
1894	13	31	9	33	20	44	14	61
1895	15	46	13	31	24	54	26	66
1896	28	45	7	23	34	53	19	57
1897	14	41	11	41	28	50	24	64
1898	29	58	5	42	31	60	38	80

not produced as many scholars of the highest rank, all things considered, as their numbers alone would lead us to expect. The high average of scholarship that women have maintained is due in part to the relatively high grade of ability and character of the women who, under the process of natural selection, have come to the University, and in part to the fact that they are less influenced by disturbing forces than men. Perhaps there are still other factors entering into the problem. The failure of women to produce their fair share of first class scholars is less easily explained, and will not here be formally considered.

But what has been the effect of the presence of women upon the University considered as a College for men? This is a difficult question, and one that should not be answered

it may be replied that the figures 429, 367, 717, and 745 represent what the normal growth of the department would have been had women never come to the University at all; that women have never yet reached their proper proportion of attendance, and that when they have passed this point the per cents will be practically stationary. The problem does not admit of demonstration, and gives large room for the play of the personal equation. Still, some facts that enter into the problem may be stated.

In the first place, opposition to the presence of women in the University on the part of the men has never died out. It still lives beneath the ashes that conceal and smother it. To measure the amount of such opposition is more difficult than it is to indicate its sources, but it

cannot fairly be called inconsiderable. It is due in part to the old sentiment in regard to coeducation, or even to the higher education of women, which still lingers in some circles; in part to the unwillingness of men to meet women on equal terms in the class-room; in part to the feeling that the University is not so enjoyable a place for men as it would be without the women. The last of these considerations probably outweighs both the others put together. Students who are deeply interested in the athletic record of the University sometime reflect sadly upon the fact that women contribute little to athletic success or to athletic spirit. They send no representatives to the "diamond" or the "gridiron," and pay no fees into the treasury of the association. But it has never been shown that men actually stay away from the University for any of these reasons. Probably a canvass of the diploma schools would be necessary to demonstrate that question. In the mean time, it is important to remember that the spirit of the West is decidedly coeducational, that boys and girls grow up together in the public schools, and that, if men preferred to go to men's Colleges, they could hardly find them without resorting to the old institutions of the East. It is well known that many men and many women of the West go to the men's Colleges and the women's Colleges of the East, but how many of them go because they or their parents are opposed to coeducation has never been ascertained. An inquiry would probably reveal the fact that the coeducational factor is considerably more prominent in the cases of such women than of such men.

It may be added that a certain number of Professors and instructors still harbor the ancient feeling, but it is not altogether easy to ascertain how many of them do so, nor how strong the feeling is.

The effect of coeducation upon College manners and morals has been the subject of much difference of opinion. On the one hand, it has been maintained that it cannot fail to be bad, and on the other that it cannot help being good. The intellects of the men and the manners of the women alike suffer, it is said, from such contact. The intellects of the women are

toned up and the men's manners are refined, is the reply. These views are mainly *a priori*. Moreover, it is even more difficult in such a case to segregate a single cause from the whole group of causes than it is to gauge the total effect. For one thing, it is indisputable that College manners have considerably improved in thirty years, the country over. Practical jokes, horse-play, hazing, rushing and the like have been, in a good degree, abated. Class hostility or rivalry has been mitigated. The change for the better is due to a number of causes that need not be enumerated. Now the University of Michigan, like other coeducational schools, has shared to the full in this process of amelioration, but how much of the result is due to coeducation is a question that no man is wise enough to answer. At the same time, the most competent judges will agree that the presence of women has been a large factor in mitigating the rudeness of the old College manners. It could not well be otherwise. Students belonging to rival classes, meeting in narrow passageways, or even in the open, are much less likely to indulge in violence if women are certain to be involved in the *mêlée*. As to the graver charge once urged against coeducation, it can be said that from the beginning there has been at Ann Arbor a singular absence of improprieties of conduct growing out of the relation of the sexes, while scandals have been practically unknown. A generation ago the proposition to place 600 or 700 young women on a College Campus where 2000 or 2500 young men come and go, and to throw open lecture rooms and other places of instruction to them on the same terms, would have filled conservative minds with alarm, if not with horror. Nevertheless the experiment has been not only tried but solved. The success attained is all the more noteworthy when it is stated that neither the men nor the women have been subjected to surveillance, but have been left free to be guided by their own good sense and the common rules of intercourse between the sexes. Could Horace Mann, who gave such timid advice to the Regents in 1858, visit the University, he would find in the success of coeducation a new argument with which to strengthen his constitutional optimism.

The writer is not called upon to defend any thesis relating to the general subject of coeducation. His function as an historian devolves upon him the simple duty of recording the result of a single experiment. As has been said, it is, in his judgment, fortunate that women in the United States seeking higher education may find it in so many different places; as coeducational Colleges and Universities, women's Colleges, and annexes or affiliated Colleges. No doubt these institutions all meet real wants. All of them, within their several spheres, appear to be successful. But it is idle

to affirm that this or that class of schools is better than the others, or that it will become the universal type. No man living is in a position to say positively that any one of the three types will become universal, or even general. Much depends upon social traditions, ideas and feelings; much upon educational history and current usage; much upon the organization and administration of particular institutions; much upon the character and training of particular students. And why should not much continue to depend upon these factors in the future?

CHAPTER XVI

THE UNIVERSITY AS A CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTION

THE acceptance by the public-land states of the grants of University lands, in connection with the grants for common schools, necessarily added to state laws a new title, and, in a majority of cases, also added such a title to state constitutions. This was the case in Michigan. The title written above is, therefore, of sufficient importance to justify its formal treatment.

In the first place, the constitutional sections relating to the University, and the legislation growing out of them, are naturally subject to the construction of the courts, the same as other constitutional sections and legislative enactments. Not unnaturally, too, considerable litigation has arisen to which the University has been a party. Only so much of this litigation will be reviewed in this place as has involved constitutional questions, or has touched the status of the University considered as a constitutional institution.

The first constitutional question that confronted the Regents arose out of the provision of law requiring them to create and maintain branches of the University in different parts of the state. Was this requirement in accordance with the provisions of the trust that Congress had created in 1804, 1826 and 1837? The laws of Congress as well as the state constitution and laws were involved. The story is

that when it became evident to the Regents that the branches must be lopped off or the mother tree be starved, they appropriated, in 1850, ten dollars to the branch at Romeo, directed their Secretary not to draw the warrant for the money, and then caused an application to be made to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus commanding the Secretary to draw the warrant. No decision was ever rendered, and the records of the Court contain no reference to the case.¹ So the Regents and not the Court gave the branches the *coup de grâce*. We shall see, as we proceed, that essentially the same question came up in a new form at a later day; nor is it improbable, perhaps, that if the Court had actually passed upon this first issue, later litigation would have been prevented.

The defects of the Constitution of 1835 and the Organic Act of 1837 the Constitution of

¹The case is said to have been pending in 1851. See Shearman, *A System of Public Instruction, etc., of Michigan*, p. 282; Ten Brook, *American State Universities, etc.*, p. 149. The local Trustees of the Romeo branch considered the decision a foregone conclusion. They said in their report for 1851: "It is hardly perceived how any doubt could be entertained on this point. The intention of Congress is so clearly expressed in the grants of University lands to other northwestern states that the omission to particularize in the grant to this state could not lead to any ambiguity in reference to the design of Congress in appropriating these lands."

1850 and the Organic Act of 1851 undertook to correct. This history has been set forth in previous pages and need not be recapitulated.

The next case involved a much more fundamental question, viz.: the relative rights of the Legislature and the Board of Regents over the University. It arose out of a clause that the Legislature, in 1855, inserted in the Organic Act: "Provided that there shall always

authority or by some person who had been directly injured, which was not true of Drake; and that, even if the Court had the power to interfere, it should not do so, because (1) there was no pressing necessity; (2) the delay was not unreasonable, and (3) such interference would be disastrous. They further stated their belief to be that the law in question was unconstitutional, and yet they said that, in deference to the Legislature, they had set on foot



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be one Professor of Homœopathy in the Department of Medicine." This was a mandate from the Legislature to the Regents to establish such a Professorship, regardless of their own views as to its wisdom and propriety. As the Regents showed no haste to obey the mandate, Mr. Elijah Drake resorted to the Supreme Court for an alternative mandamus to compel such obedience. The Regents set up the defence, by counsel, that Drake was not competent to sue out a mandamus against them, since, if they had been guilty of a legal offence, they must be prosecuted by the public

and were still conducting an investigation in relation to the feasibility of establishing a Homœopathic Chair and the best means of filling it.

At the January term, 1856, the Court, Judge Wing declaring the unanimous opinion, refused to grant the writ on the technical ground that the relator was not privileged to sue for it. The Court held that it could grant the writ "in the exercise of a sound legal discretion," but that it saw no reason why it should do so. The Regents had a sound discretion to exercise, and until it was made apparent that they

sought to evade the law by necessary and wilful delays, the exercise of the discretionary power of the Court could not be called into action. This was a tacit admission that, in the presence of such evasion of its duty by the Board, the Court might see fit to grant the motion for the writ. The Regents averred, the Court said, "that they had acted in good faith, but at the same time under the influence of much uncertainty as to the constitutionality of the law, and had been compelled to recognize in this question what might well suggest doubts of the binding force of the law, and occasion some hesitation in their [the Regents'] action." The Court held further that the respondents were constitutional officers, to whom the general supervision of the University and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund were committed; that they were elected by the people and came at short intervals fresh from their constituents, and could not be supposed to be influenced by sentiments not common to those whom they represented. It was only in these hints that the Court touched upon the constitutional question involved. It will be seen, therefore, that the element of time was a material one in the opinion of the Judges; the Regents had not been guilty of such unreasonable delay as would justify the Court in granting the applicant for the writ.¹

In 1867 the Regents were greatly embarrassed for funds with which to carry on the University, and then, for the first time, resorted to Lansing for the purpose of obtaining a direct grant in aid. Such a grant the Legislature made to the extent of a tax of one-twentieth of a mill on the dollar of all the taxable property of the state, but only on this condition:

"That the Regents of the University shall carry into effect the law which provides that there shall always be at least one Professor of Homœopathy in the Department of Medicine; and appoint said Professor at the same salary as the other Professors in this department; and the State Treasurer shall not pay to the Treasurer of the Board of Regents any part or all of the above tax, until the Regents shall have carried into effect this proviso."

¹ The People *ex rel.* Drake *v.* The Regents of the University of Michigan, 4 Mich. Reports, 98.

The perplexity of the Regents was sore indeed; they greatly needed the \$15,000 that the Act conditionally granted them, but they did not want it on the condition that the Legislature had imposed. After some time had passed, they sought to solve the problem by adopting, March 25, 1868, the resolutions that have been summarized in the sketch of the Homœopathic Department. Having taken this action, the Regents promptly called upon the Auditor-General to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the \$3,000 that they had appropriated for the new School of Homœopathy. That officer, not believing that the mere passage of these resolutions constituted compliance with the condition upon which the appropriation had been made, refused the application, and the Regents resorted to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing him to issue the warrant. The immediate question was whether the Regents had in fact complied with the condition, but the larger question of their right, under the Constitution and the Organic Act of 1851, to establish Professorships as a part of the University at some other place than Ann Arbor hung upon the margin of the controversy. This was in effect the old question that had come up just as the branches of the University were passing into oblivion. The Court passed upon the application for the writ at the July term, 1868.

It was urged by the counsel for the Regents that it was not at all necessary that all parts of the University should be located at Ann Arbor; the word "University" applied to a union, one whole of many parts, as the University of London, a corporation in London, but including associated Colleges in distant parts of the British Empire; and, as a matter of convenience, the location of professorships or departments should be left to the discretion of the Board of Regents. Departments should be located where the best practical advantages could be had for them. There might be good reasons for the creation of a Department of Mining in a mining district, and equally good reasons why a Medical Department should be located where there was a large population. There was nothing in the law preventing the Board from establishing different departments



UNIVERSITY HALL, SHOWING THE WINGS

in different places. The Attorney-General, for the respondent, argued that the Regents had no such controlling power outside of the Act of the Legislature as justified them in establishing a school in a place separate and apart from the place where the Department of Medicine in the University was established, to wit, at Ann Arbor; and that they were, therefore, governed by the limitations of the Act.

The motion for a mandamus the Court denied, a majority of the four judges not assenting to its issuance. Judge Christiancy held that the University, having been located at Ann Arbor, by the Act of the Legislature in 1837, no matter how desirable it might be to establish a department or professorship elsewhere, a legislative permission to that effect must first be obtained. Still he did not think it necessary in this case to raise that question; the Regents had not, by pass-

ing the resolutions of March 25, met the conditions on which the grant in aid had been made by the Legislature, since that body had the Medical Department at Ann Arbor only in mind. Judge Graves said he was not prepared to admit that the Regents had the power to establish a professorship at a place other than Ann Arbor, but as the disposition of the case did not require the Court to decide this question he forbore to discuss it. He held, with Christiancy, that neither the passing of the resolutions nor the actual establishment of the new professorships would meet the conditions upon which the Legislature had made the grant. The Legislature required the new professorship to be established at some place, and it was quite unlikely that they meant, or that they supposed the Regents understood them as meaning, that it should be at a point

distant from the seat of the University and all its appointments. He laid stress upon the fact that, in 1855-1856, the expedient of establishing a Homœopathic Professorship at a distance from Ann Arbor had not occurred to the Board. Judge Campbell held that the laws locating the University upon a specified tract of land were not designed to localize all of its educational operations, but simply to make that the great centre of such operations; that, when the purposes of the University were so extended as to require wider facilities for their complete fulfilment, the Regents should not

be hampered; and that the Regents, in this case, had not gone beyond the fair intent of the scheme of the University. Chief-Justice Cooley gave no opinion.¹

The next move in the game, if the expression may be allowed, was made by the Attorney-General, who applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of man-



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

damus to compel the appointment of a Homœopathic Professor in the Medical Department, in accordance with the Act of 1855. The legislation of 1867 was in no way involved in this case. The direct question raised by the Attorney-General's motion was the right of the Legislature to issue the mandate in question to the Board of Regents, and it went to the heart of the constitutional controversy. The case was argued and disposed of at the April term, 1869.

Counsel for the motion argued that the construction for which the plaintiff contended had always been held by the Legislature, and under such peculiar circumstances as to give it great weight; that the Regents themselves had given to the Constitution the same con-

¹ The People *ex rel.* the Regents of the University *v.* the Auditor-General, 17 Mich. Reports, 161.

struction, since they were carrying on the University under the law of 1851, and had made a pretence of obeying the law of 1867 even applying to the Court for aid to enforce its provisions; that public policy and the welfare and prosperity of the University pointed to the same construction, and that the public good also required the enforcement of the law. He contended that the "general supervision of the University" conferred by the Constitution upon the Regents was the same in kind as the "general supervision" over the public schools of the state that the constitution conferred upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Counsel for the Regents denied the right of the Legislature to issue such a mandate to them as the provision of 1855. The convention that framed the Constitution had shown great distrust of the legislative power; it had intended to place the entire power over the University in the hands of the Regents, who were elected by the people, and who as much represented them as the members of the Legislature themselves; and that the evil sought to be avoided by the convention was the interference with the internal affairs of the University by a changing body not familiar with its conditions or wants. The Regents had the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the

University interest fund. The Organic Act of 1851 had given the Regents power to enact ordinances, by-laws, and regulations for the government of the University; to elect a President, to fix, increase, and reduce the regular number of professors and tutors and to appoint the same, and to determine the amount of their salaries. The Act of 1855,

was, therefore, plainly unconstitutional. If the Legislature could require the appointment of one professor, it could require the appointment of another, or of any number of others. If it could say what professorships should exist, it could say what professorships should not exist, and who should fill professors' chairs; moreover, if it could regulate the internal affairs of the University in this regard, it could do so in others, and thus the supervision, direction, and control which the Constitution vested

in the Regents would be at an end. If the Legislature could regulate the number and kinds of professors, it could indirectly control expenditures; either the Legislature had no power of the kind, or it had unlimited power; either the Regents were the representatives of the people who elected them, or they were the servants of the Legislature; the question was a vital one to the interests of the University.

In length, the decision of the Court was in the inverse ratio of the briefs of the lawyers.



THE BOILER HOUSE

Judge Graves, in delivering it, said the Court had considered the constitutional question presented with an earnest desire to reach a decisive result, but that it had been disappointed, the judges being equally divided. As this circumstance would deprive their opinion of all force as judicial authority, they did not deem it expedient to add their reasoning to the elaborate arguments from the Bar. Thus the application for the writ failed, as the pre-

"That the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan shall, on or before the 15th day of July, 1873, appoint, install, and thereafter maintain two Professors of Homœopathy in the Department of Medicine of the University, to wit: one Professor of Theory and Practice, and one Professor of Materia Medica, who shall receive the like salary and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of other Professors in said Department of Medicine."

The Regents refusing, or at least neglecting, as before, to heed this mandate, the Attorney-



THE CAMPUS FROM THE NORTHWEST

vious one had done, and the constitutional question stood precisely as before; one-half the judges holding that the Legislature had power to coerce the Regents in such a matter, and one-half holding that it had not such power.¹

So far, then, neither the view of the Legislature nor the view of the Regents had commanded the sanction of the highest legal tribunal of the state. Neither did the trial of the next case lead to any decisive issue. On April 7, 1873, the Governor approved an Act that ran:

¹ The People *v.* the Regents of the University, 18 Mich. Reports, 468.

General applied to the Court to compel them to do so. The old question was fully argued once more, but with no change in the result. All the judges concurred in the brief decision. "*Per curiam*. The very able argument in this case has not brought any member of the Court to any different views than those heretofore sufficiently expressed, and we therefore make no order."² The application for a mandamus had failed again. The meaning of the decision is that the judges, who were the same

² The People on the Relation of the Attorney-General *v.* The Regents of the University of Michigan, 30 Mich. Reports, 473.

that sat at the two preceding hearings, were equally divided on the question whether the Legislature had or had not the power to coerce the Regents of the University.

The case of Julius Weinberg *v.* the Regents of the University of Michigan originated in a state of facts very different from any that has thus far been described. In constructing the University Hospital in 1890-91 the University authorities paid no attention to the law requiring that, when public buildings or other public works or improvements were about to be built or repaired under contract at the expense of the state, or of any county, city, village, township, or school district thereof, it should be the duty of the board of officers or agents making the contract to require sufficient security, by bond, for the payment, by the contractors and sub-contractors, of all labor and material claims: and Weinberg, the plaintiff, who had furnished one of the sub-contractors with materials used in the construction of the hospital, brought an action against the authorities to recover the price which the sub-contractor had failed to pay. In the Circuit Court he received a judgment for the amount sought, but at the October term of the Supreme Court, 1892, this judgment was reversed, on the ground that the law in question did not apply to the University, three of the five judges uniting in the decision. Judge Grant, delivering the opinion of the Court, held that the grounds, buildings, etc., of all the other state institutions, penal, reformatory, charity and educational, belonged to the state in the sense that the state created and controlled them, but that such was not the case with the University, which was not mentioned in the enumeration made in the law. He held that the Regents made no contracts on behalf of the state, but solely on behalf of the University. Under the Constitution the State could not control the action of the Regents; it could not add to or take away from its property without their consent; in making appropriations for the support of the University, the Legislature might attach any conditions it might deem expedient, and the Regents could not receive the money without complying with these conditions, as had been done in several instances; but when the

state appropriated money for the University, the money passed to the Regents and became the property of the University, to be expended under their exclusive direction, and so was beyond the control of the state through its legislative department. The people, who were the corporators of the institution, had by their Constitution conferred the entire control and management of its affairs and property upon the corporation known as "the Regents of the University of Michigan," and had thereby excluded all departments of the state government from any interference therewith. The property of the University was the property of the state, but not in a sense to bring it within the purview of the statute.¹

The next case was a part of the homœopathic controversy. An Act that passed in 1895 contained the following provision:

"That the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan are hereby authorized and directed to establish a Homœopathic Medical College as a branch or department of said University, which shall be located in the City of Detroit, and the said Board of Regents are hereby authorized and directed to discontinue the existing Homœopathic Medical College now maintained in the City of Ann Arbor, as a branch of such University, and to transfer the same to the City of Detroit."

Again the Board refused to obey the legislative mandate, whereupon Mr. Charles F. Sterling applied to the Court for a writ of mandamus directing it to obey the law. The Regents set up the double defence that such obedience was not, in their judgment, for the best interests of the University, and that the Legislature had no constitutional right to interfere with or dictate the management of the University. The case was argued and decided at the June term, 1896. One of the judges appears to have dissented from the reasoning followed in the opinion, but all concurred in the judgment.

Judge Grant, delivering the opinion, reviewed the history of the relation of the University to the Legislature from the beginning, and placed the right of the Regents to control the University upon higher and firmer ground than the Court had ever reached before. He said the constitutional convention of 1850 had intended to take the University out of the hands of the

¹ 97 Mich. Reports, 246.

Legislature. The Board of Regents elected under the new Constitution immediately took control of the University, interpreting the Constitution in accordance with its plain provisions, denying the power of the Legislature to interfere with its management or control, and for forty-six years had declined obedience to any and all acts of the Legislature which they, upon mature discussion and consideration, had deemed against the best interests of the institution; and the Court had sustained them in that position, denying, on every occasion when asked, its right to interfere with their action. The Board of Regents and the Legislature

Another case to which the University was a party may be mentioned, although it does not bear directly upon the question. The state long ago borrowed the University fund, using it for its own purposes, and thereby incurred a debt of equal amount to the University, on which interest was to be paid at stated times. But neither then nor afterwards did the Legislature declare what rate of interest should be paid on the fund. However, the Auditor-General at the time computed the interest at seven per cent., which was then the legal rate, and his successors for more than forty years followed his example. But in 1896 the Auditor-



THE CAMPUS FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH STEEPLE

derived their power from the same supreme authority, namely, the Constitution. The Board of Regents was the only corporation whose powers were defined therein; in the case of every other corporation provided for in the Constitution, it was expressly provided that its powers shall be defined by law. No other conclusion was, in his judgment, possible, than that the intention was to place the institution in the direct and exclusive control of the people themselves, through a constitutional body elected by them. The maintenance of the power in the Legislature would give to it the sole control and general supervision of the University, and make the Regents merely ministerial officers, with no other power than to carry into effect the general supervision which the Legislature might see fit to exercise, or, in other words, to register its will.¹

¹ *Sterling v. Regents of the University*, 110 Mich. Reports, 369.

General refused to pay more than six per cent., assigning as a reason that the Legislature, in 1887, had made that the legal rate in the state. Failing to induce him to recede from this position, the Regents applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, commanding him to pay the former rate, which the Court granted, on the ground that, when the acts creating the debt to the University were passed, the Legislature intended that the legal rate of interest should be paid, and thereby created a contract which the change of 1887 did not affect.² It may be added that back of the laws directing the payment of the University interest is a constitutional provision which not only guarantees its payment, but also strengthens the constitutional position of the University. This provision is that "all specific state taxes, except those received

² *Regents of the University of Michigan v. Auditor-General*, 109 Mich. Reports, 134.

from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied to paying the interest upon the primary school, University and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the state debt in the order herein recited," etc.

This narrative, in which the refinements of lawyers and judges have been avoided as far as possible, shows abundantly that the constitutional status of the University is a subject of no small or temporary interest. It shows that the University holds a unique place among the

cannot invade the proper sphere of University operations. This central fact is more and more clearly perceived as time goes on.

The contention between the Legislature and the Board, which goes back to the early days of the present Constitution, is in no way strange; it is part of the old contention between the law-making power and the other branches of government. The Regents, pursuing a conservative policy, have shunned antagonism with the Legislature as far as possible, but the facts show that they have



CAMPUS ENTRANCE FROM THE NORTHWEST

state institutions. When the Constitution of 1850 created the Board of Regents and committed to it "the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund," it created a department of the state government that, within its sphere, is co-ordinate with the legislative, executive and judicial branches. It is as independent of them as they are of it. The Legislature indeed holds the public purse; it gives or withholds financial assistance as it sees fit; moreover, it imposes its own conditions upon its appropriations, which the Regents are not at liberty to disregard if they accept the money; but it

taken higher ground with the passage of time, and that the Supreme Court has sustained them with increasing firmness. Still other questions will no doubt arise, involving the old issue. The Organic Act itself is a perfect arsenal of such questions, most of which, it is likely, will never be furbished up for use. But the general principle involved is now well established.

It is a source of congratulation to the people of the state, as well as of credit to the Legislature, that that body has not, as a rule, been disposed to proceed to extremes. It has never withheld, or long withheld, needed appropriations from the University, because a

majority of its members held one theory of the Constitution while the Regents held another theory. Had the Legislature been of a different temper, insisting upon denying appropri-

tions unless the Regents should conform to its wishes, it would be difficult to imagine how different the history of the University for the last thirty years would have been.

CHAPTER XVII

CONSPECTUS

THE preceding chapters have dealt with the University of Michigan with as much detail as the scope of the present work will admit of—its conception, organization, and results. It will, however, be an advantage in this final chapter to throw some of its general features together into a conspectus, especially as this will make it possible to bring forward some things that have been neglected, or have not been made prominent.

The first thing for the reader to fix in his mind, if he would understand the subject, is the fact that the University is a state institution and not a private corporation; a University organized, conducted and maintained by the State of Michigan; a part of the state government and a constitutional institution. It rests immediately upon the Organic Act and the state constitutions, but ultimately upon the popular will. It is governed by a Board of Regents chosen by the people at the state elections. Besides the interest on the endowment fund, it depends for support upon the appropriations made by the Legislature. It is an integral part of the state system of public instruction. The connection between the University and the lower grades of schools is much closer than it is between the Colleges and Universities and the schools in the older states of the Union, where the State University is unknown and the higher schools are private corporations. Even in Germany and other continental countries the connection is practically looser than it is in Michigan, because in those countries few of the pupils who are preparing for the University are found in the elementary schools, while a very great majority of the students found in the University of Michigan

come up from the schools below. Accordingly, the University touches the life of the people at all points, it commands a wide, intelligent, and growing suffrage, and draws its life blood from the commonwealth. It may be considered as an expression of what the State of Michigan is able to accomplish in the sphere of higher education. This central fact it is necessary firmly to grasp, for it determines the character of the institution.

An institution of learning that derives its life from an American state, and particularly a Western state, could hardly fail to be democratic in constitution, spirit and tendencies. Some of the more striking facts showing that such is the case in the present instance will be mentioned.

And first, there is the important matter of fees and expenses. The Western State Universities have striven to keep tuition fees and other charges at as low a point as possible. This is because these institutions are an organic part of the state system of free public instruction. Michigan has had much to do with establishing this policy. The Organic Acts of 1837 and 1851 both provided that the admission fee to the University should never be more than \$10, and that it should be open to all residents of the state who wished to enter it without charge of tuition, and to all others under such restrictions and regulations as the Regents should prescribe. At first each student was charged a matriculation fee of \$10 and an annual tax of \$7.50 for the use of his room and the services of the janitor. With the abandonment of the dormitory system, each student in every department was required to pay an annual fee of \$5. In 1865-1866 the matriculation fee of non-residents was doubled,

and the next year raised to \$25; the annual tax was also made \$10 to all students. This was the first time that any discrimination had been made between resident and non-resident students; but, once made, it was never abandoned. The matriculation fees still stand as they were fixed in 1865-1867, but soon after the discrimination in the annual fee was doubled. A second discrimination, but one on another line, came in 1882-1883, when the annual fees in the Professional Department were made somewhat higher than the fee in the Literary Department.

After 1866 raising the fees became a more frequent operation: the constant growth of the University and the straitened financial circumstances of the Board allowed of no alternative. Instruction became more expensive relatively as well as absolutely, owing to

the advance of salaries, the multiplication of assistants, and the expansion of laboratory methods. In 1894 the financial committee of the Board estimated the average per capita cost of instruction, not including the lighting, heating, or repair of buildings, for three consecutive years, as follows: 1892-1893, \$64.90; 1893-1894, \$72.32; 1894-1895, \$89.04.

Accordingly, the years 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884 and 1896 marked new legislation in regard to fees. At the last of these dates

the schedule of annual fees was fixed as follows:

In the Department of Literature, Science and Arts, resident students \$30; non-resident, \$40.

The Professional Departments; resident students \$35; non-resident, \$45.

The diploma fee remained unchanged, \$10. Special fees, as those charged for laboratory material, have always stood on another footing.

Here it may be observed that the treatment to be accorded to students from beyond the state, "foreign students" as they are sometimes called, has caused some differences of opinion. The Organic Act of 1837, and again the Organic Act of 1851, declared that the University should be open to all residents of the state, without charge of tuition, under prescribed regu-

lations, and to other persons under such regulations and restrictions as the Regents might prescribe. These "regulations and restrictions" have been the subject of some controversy. At no time has it been proposed to exclude non-residents from the University, or to subject them to special regulations save in the matter of fees. Why should the State of Michigan, it is demanded, pay twice as much for educating the sons and daughters of Ohio or Illinois as it charges them in the form of fees? This



THE LONG WALK

view of the case often comes to the front in the Legislature when new appropriations are asked for, and it, no doubt, has considerable support throughout the state. To some extent the Regents have deferred to this feeling. The answers made to the question just asked are such as these: Michigan owes something to the Nation, for she received from the Nation the fund that constitutes the financial foundation of the University. Again, the question assumes what is not really the fact. The state would require an institution practically as well developed as the present one for her own children; so that the extra-state students do not add to the expense at all proportionately to their number, and may even be regarded as a source of income. These are political arguments; but the more enlightened

friends of the University, rejoicing in its wealth and prosperity, love to contend that its mission is to advance knowledge and human cultivation, irrespective of state boundaries.

On the whole, it will be admitted that the state has pursued a liberal policy in the matter. Also that foreign students have contributed very greatly to the growth, reputation and usefulness of the University. While it may be true that the University would have needed an institution of learning as well developed for her own sons and daughters, it is not at all likely that she would have had such a one without the stimulus obtained from without. The foreign students have contributed to swell the stream of attendance, which has been so potent in drawing from the Legislature those

necessary appropriations which are chronicled in other parts of this history.

Other items of expense cannot be reduced to definite terms. As respects the expenditure of students much depends upon the scale of living to which the student is accustomed, his supply of pocket money, his power of self-control, the company he selects or falls into, and the like. What is more, the amount of his expenditures, outside of a very limited circle, will have little effect in determining his university status, unless his lavishness or extravagance

works to his disadvantage. It has often been said that the University is the "poor boy's College"; a better statement of the fact would be that it is the College of the people of the state, a College in which the life of the people is, in this regard, fairly reflected.



SPANISH MORTAR AND FLAGSTAFF

In the academical year 1886-1887 President Angell, in order to test the truth of the allegation sometimes made that the University was the school of the rich rather than of those in moderate circumstances, undertook to gather statistics that would reveal the pursuits of the fathers of the students then in attendance. He sent a circular to every student, asking him to report the occupation of his father, and received replies from 1,406 persons: the total registration for the year was but 1,572. The summary for the pursuits most largely represented ran as follows: farmers, 502; merchants, including tradesmen of all kinds, 171; lawyers, including six professors, 93; physicians, 83; manufacturers, 52; mechanics, 54; clergymen, 51; real estate and insurance agents, 33; bankers and

brokers, 28; teachers, 26; lumbermen, 24; contractors and builders, 17; salesmen, clerks, and bookkeepers, 17; druggists and chemists, 16; tailors, 15; dealers in live stock, 14; millers, 14; commercial travelers, 14; dentists, 12; common laborers, 8. The President reached the conclusion that 45 per cent. of the fathers of students gained their livelihood by manual toil. He insisted, therefore, that the figures showed what every one familiar with students knew to

up from the bottom; the pressure of tradition and custom was less heavy than at the East; while necessity made possible, and even compelled, innovations that in older communities were difficult or wholly impracticable. It is true enough that the first colleges established in the West were after the old pattern; the fact is, however, that the new pattern did not begin to attract attention until the middle of the century, and that when the West recog-



CAMPUS IN WINTER

be true, that the sons and daughters of the rich did not form a very large percentage of the whole number. There could not be a more effective answer to the taunt sometimes heard that the interior life of the University was "aristocratic."

The state paternity and connections of the University have exercised an unmistakable influence upon its ideals, instruction, and whole policy. It was natural enough that the modern and liberal educational ideas should take deep root in Western soil. Society was new, and institutions had to be built

nized it she hastened to adopt it in practice. The Legislature of Michigan had already taken one important step forward before Dr. Tappan arrived on the scene. Thenceforth, as long as he remained in Ann Arbor, he gave the movement both stimulus and guidance. Since that time, generally speaking, there has been no faltering. Some of the more prominent facts showing the power of the new spirit are these: the parallel courses of study crowned by appropriate degrees; the wide range of elections within the several courses; the prominence of modern studies; the credit system, the uni-

versity system and the graduate school; the seminary, the library and the laboratory; the admission of women; the diploma system of admission; the admission of special students. The early development of scientific instruction, with improved methods, had much to do with the growth of the University in the decade 1850-1860. In all these matters the Faculty and Board of Regents have kept in touch with progressive public opinion. Professors have, indeed, looked out carefully for their several departments and favorite lines of work, but there has been no war of studies, no battle of the books. In this vital contact of the institution and its constituency — this ready and sympathetic interpretation of either one by the other — lies the secret of its extraordinary growth. The constituency of the University has always been quick to respond to new steps in the direction of enlarged opportunity. What the results would have been had the opposite course been taken, — had the old straight and narrow way been persisted in, — Dr. Frieze pointed out in one of his reports twenty years ago.

“We should have witnessed here that false and foolish antagonism which elsewhere has been provoked between classical and scientific studies, and which, in a broad and liberal and true University would be absurd, and even impossible; and we should have found our University, or what in our old ‘Colleges’ is the same thing, its ‘Academic Department,’ entrenched and fortified against all progress and itself the most obstinate foe to its own advancement.”

Still other features of the free spirit remain to be mentioned. One is the total absence, from the beginning, of a marking system, and of a hierarchy of College honors, and the sole reliance upon natural incentives to secure study and win scholarship. In the early years, and in fact until the institution attained large proportions, students were subjected to an old-fashioned code of College rules; but in time this code was thrown aside, and the student was thrown upon the common code of morals and manners, with an appeal to his good sense, self-respect and sense of honor, with an assurance that he was deemed worthy of regard and confidence until he proved the contrary. The free spirit prevailing in later years has no

doubt been an element in that improvement of manners and morals which has already been remarked upon. The advent of women and the constant increase of their number, has also tended to the extirpation of the grosser forms of disorder. The abolition of the dormitory and the housing of students in the homes of citizens have perhaps worked toward the diminution of the college spirit, but they have certainly worked towards the better order.

The story of the University lends no support to the view that the educational policy of a democratic state, especially in so far as it affects higher education, will necessarily be small, mean, and selfish. The people may support common schools liberally, because they use them, but what use have they for a University? it may be demanded. It was, no doubt, assumed in 1837 that the avails of the Congressional land grant would be abundantly sufficient to found the University and carry it on on a large scale. That was no way surprising; first, because competent authorities estimated that the endowment would yield at least a capital of a million dollars and an annual income of sixty thousand dollars, which it would have done, if it had been wisely and honestly handled, and secondly because there was not then a College in the country that enjoyed an annual income equal to sixty thousand dollars a year.¹ It may be true that the people of 1837 would have refused the land grant if they had foreseen the University appropriations at the close of the century, but so they would have refused many other things, if they had seen simply their cost disconnected from

¹ The small financial basis of the foremost Colleges in the country a half century ago now seems surprising. In 1842 President Wayland spoke of “the Trustees of the Colleges of New England alone” as being “invested with more than one and a half million dollars” especially set apart for liberal education. — *Thoughts on the Present College System of the United States*, Boston, 1842, p. 49.

Eight years later the same authority says the amount of funds appropriated to the education of undergraduates in Harvard College is \$467,162, producing, at 6 per cent., an annual income of \$28,029. — *Report to the Corporation of Brown University*, etc., Providence, 1850, p. 25.

In 1850, the invested funds of Brown University were \$34,300, and the annual receipts, less contingent expenses, \$7,300. — *Ibid.* pp. 42-48.

At the same time, the annual income of Yale College from all sources, fees included, was but \$21,000.

their benefits. No one then foresaw or could foresee the future growth of the state, education included. Again it may be said that the state was slow to wake up to the needs of the institution, and that it is not fully aroused even now; but all such things are relative, and the only fair and practical question is whether the people since it finally became apparent that the Legislature must appropriate money for the University have supported it with reasonable liberality. The best answer to this question will be a brief account of legislative appropriations for the benefit of the University.

The state appropriations to the University, as respects their source or character, not counting the \$100,000 loan of 1838, may be classified as follows:

Law of 1867, one-twentieth of a mill, two years	\$30,796.60
Law of 1869, \$15,000 a year for five years	75,000.00
1873-1893, one-twentieth of a mill	803,862.50
1893-1899, one-sixth of a mill	1,121,699.98
1899, one-fourth of a mill	276,295.00
To cover deficit, 1873	13,000.00
To pay outstanding warrants, 1875	13,000.00
Appropriations for specified buildings and improvement	553,289.08
Homœopathic Department	238,750.00
College of Dental Surgery	129,750.00
University Hospitals	93,500.00
Books for libraries	79,000.00
Special salaries	36,600.00
Repairs and contingent expenses	125,125.00
Unclassified	78,765.94
Total	\$3,668,434.10

Men enlisted in carrying on State Universities are not solely agreed as to the best form of legislative appropriations for their support. The current of opinion is no doubt, that a mill tax or a fixed rate on the tax duplicate of the state which is commonly expressed in fractions of a mill on the dollar, is to be preferred. This has long been the view held by the President and Regents of the University of Michigan, the institution that first received assistance in this form, and has had most experience in the matter. President Angell stated the argument, briefly but suggestively, in 1877, although without mentioning it, when commenting upon the failure of the School of Mines.

"The history . . . must impress all, who bestow any careful thought on the subject, with the desirableness of having legislative action which affects the University shaped, so far as possible, with relation to some fixed and definite plan of development of the institution. To establish a school, and just as it is fairly organized to destroy it, not only disappoints and incommodes the teachers and students in that school, it must make it difficult to secure accomplished professors and earnest students for other schools in the University, since, rightly or wrongly, they infer that there is instability in the whole institution. Of course, one Legislature cannot control the action of its successors. But reflection upon the evil results of a vacillating policy towards the University must impress all wise legislators with the importance of avoiding hasty and frequent changes in its organization and work."

It has been often asked whether state-founded and state-managed institutions are likely to receive generous gifts of money and other resources from private givers, or whether non-state institutions are likely to absorb the major part of such beneficence. The question is an important one, because no state is likely to deal with its University so liberally as to make generous private gifts a matter of indifference. Another question is more or less bound up with this one, viz., are the states of the Union, or any of them, likely to give their Universities that large financial support which is essential if they are to attain to the rank among the educational institutions of the world which the name connotes, and to maintain that rank? It cannot be claimed that experience enables us to answer either question with absolute confidence. Upon the whole, it must be conceded that a number of states have so far met reasonable expectations; but, considering the extraordinary educational development of the times, involving cost, the question whether they will continue to do so is an anxious one. There are citizens of Michigan who believe, rightly or wrongly, that the University has practically reached its greatest development as a state-supported institution. They say the time has come for men of wealth to step forward, bringing private endowments and other gifts in far greater abundance than they have ever done in the past. These views are sometimes met with in the press, especially. They are not confined, however, to critical and captious persons; excellent friends of the University have often taken

that view of the matter. Frequent appeals have been made, both publicly and privately, to the public spirit and benevolence of the citizens of the state. For example, Acting-President Frieze, discussing "the sources of aid" in his report for the year 1870-1871, argued that the University could not properly expect to receive from the state alone that rapid accumulation

now he would still urge, on occasion, the old arguments. This subject has never been left long to sleep since 1872. Time and again President Angell has pressed it upon the attention of the Regents in his reports, and upon citizens in public addresses. In 1895 he assigned three reasons why the State Universities had not yet been so generously aided by private



THE OLD FENCE IN WINTER

of grants and endowments which would place it even within the next ten years on an equal footing with the wealthier Universities and Colleges of the East. He held that the state would continue to act in the liberal manner upon which it had already entered, but that it could not be expected to furnish all the assistance that was needed.

It is not probable that Dr. Frieze in 1872 anticipated the extent to which the liberality of the state would go before the end of the century; but there is reason to think that if living

munificence as could be desired. First, they were found in the younger states where wealth had not been accumulated as in the East, and where such wealth as existed, was urgently needed for other purposes; secondly, the gross mismanagement of the University land grants in many cases, and the bitter controversy too often waged over the conduct of University affairs had discouraged men of means in respect to rendering them financial assistance; thirdly, when the states began to contribute to their Universities with more liberality, men of means

reposed in the belief that they would make provision for all their needs and so sought other channels for their beneficence. He contended, however, that since all doubts of the permanence of these institutions had vanished, since it had become apparent that, with one or two exceptions, the State University would be the strongest and most important University in each state west of New York and Pennsylvania, and since their usefulness was constantly becoming more apparent, men and women of means would give much more freely to them in the future than they had done in the past. He looked upon the bequests and other gifts that the University of Michigan had received as only the harbingers of others more numerous and more valuable that were yet to follow.

Everything considered, the gifts and bequests made to the University have been quite as generous, perhaps, as could have been expected. They amount in the aggregate to about three-quarters of a million of dollars.

Previous to a practical test it might be thought that a democratic State University would tend to low ideals of study and scholarship, as well as to modern and practical instruction. Michigan experience does not confirm this view. Modern courses do not mean inadequacy and superficiality any more than ancient courses mean the contrary. At a particular time and under special conditions one class of studies may be better taught or worse taught than another class, but thoroughness is not an attribute of studies as such. Still more, the democratic spirit while comprehensive has not been averse to the higher culture studies. So far from it, the provision of free teaching in these studies has been greatly appreciated by a large class of citizens who could not otherwise expect to see their children pursue them at all. The University has been considered, and is still considered a bulwark of classical studies in the West. It may be added that the anxiety which some scholars and teachers show lest classical studies will not fare well in a free competition with modern studies, and that they must be accorded some prescriptive rights does not show strong faith either in the Classics, or in the tendencies of the times. Perhaps the first

place where we should search for proof of the idea that a democratic state institution is likely to incline to low ideals is professional schools. Here the facts in the present case tell their own story. How courses of instruction have been successfully extended in these schools and the standards raised has been shown on previous pages. Furthermore, the efforts that are being made to raise the standards in these schools as well as in the Department of the Arts have always met with popular approval.

There would be little profit in comparing institutions that have grown up under such different environments as the old Colleges of the East and the new Universities of the West. It would be strange indeed, if in the latter the modern and practical elements of education had not upon the whole received larger recognition than in the former, but they have by no means been hostile or indifferent to the ideal and culture elements.

In the Department of the Arts, the effects of elective studies declare themselves in several ways. Students vary in scholarship in the same study as well as in the choice of studies; the differences of scholarship may not be farther apart under the new regime than under the old one, but students tend more strongly toward the extremities of the scale. It will hardly be denied by experienced College teachers that the class system operated to keep the class closer together, and so to prevent scattering than the elective system operates. This fact is no doubt an argument for freedom of elections, as it conforms more nearly to the order of nature. Again, the wide introduction of electives has broken down the class spirit to such an extent that there are only two or three days in the whole course when the class becomes a matter of real interest; one is the day of the class organization, another the day on which it elects representatives to present the Class-Day exercises, and the third is Class Day itself, when the members of the class, or rather so many of them as can or choose to do so, meet under the Tappan Oak, to listen to their orator, historian, poet and prophet, and to share in the social greetings.

Some students are preparing for professional schools or professional life; a still larger number, perhaps, are getting ready for teaching; some do not know just what they are doing, for the very good reason that they are not doing anything in particular; while another class, and a large one, too, are in pursuit of a liberal education as a general preparation for life. This analysis applies to men and women alike, but fewer women, relatively speaking,

dents, as a whole, cannot help being interested, after graduation, in the College of their choice. The athletic spirit has grown greatly in strength the last few years, and the Greek letter influence, while not growing, is assuming more tangible forms, such as the multiplication of fraternity houses, — the last fact being looked upon in quite different ways by different professors. It is not impossible that the relative number of students who do not know just



WATERMAN GYMNASIUM — FROM SOUTHWEST

are found in the first and third of the four classes. The students respond to the common motives that inspire and move students in other Universities. The tides of interest and feeling rise and fall much the same in different institutions of higher learning, only in large institutions students as a whole do not become as strongly attached to their teachers, to one another, and to Alma Mater as in smaller ones.

Whether a state institution appeals to students and binds them to itself as strongly as a private one, may perhaps be doubted; but however that may be, College and University stu-

why they are at the University is increasing, but the whole body shows a high average of purpose, application and attainment. That they are an earnest body, no one can doubt who watches them as they move from room to room or along the walks of the Campus at the striking of the hours, and especially as they throng into the amphitheatre of the general Library to follow out the references and clues that the teachers have given them, or to engage in general reading.

Michigan has always been a teaching University in an eminent sense; the old keynote

was instruction and not research. The original ideal did not embrace, in any prominent sense, the increase of knowledge, but looked rather to its diffusion, while the condition of the University, as the great amount of teaching to be done compared with the number of men to do it, held the professors quite strictly to that ideal. Still, members of the Faculties at an early date appeared in the field of production, but not, perhaps, production of a very high order. As conditions changed within and without, especially as the idea that the teachers of the academic youth should themselves be investigators and discoverers became more common, the libraries and laboratories of the University began to yield valuable contributions to knowledge. It is impossible to speak of these contributions in quantitative terms, but they have been considerable. Perhaps the best quantitative expression that has been given was the exhibit of books and other publications written by professors and other teachers of the University, which was sent to the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893. The Committee having the exhibit in charge first aimed at a "collection of publications showing, so far as practicable, the entire literary output of the University"; but the scheme was afterwards so enlarged as to include all the writings, wherever produced, of men who by long and important service had been identified in the public mind with the University, whether living or dead. The collection consisted of two hundred and fourteen volumes and one hundred and twenty-five pamphlets by ninety-two different writers. Many of these publications had only a temporary value, but others had great value and form a part of the permanent literature of the country.

The growth of the Faculties in number and in size is not the only change which they have undergone in sixty years: the change in the *personnel* or character of their members is equally striking. The old-fashioned all-around man has disappeared, and the specialized man has taken his place, particularly in the professional schools. The effect is seen in the coherence of the Faculties; since not only Faculties but Professors within the same Faculty tend more and more to fall apart, as specialization

goes forward, the personal relations of men turn even more upon personal than departmental affinity. The Faculties, it should be said, have always worked harmoniously together; in fact, there has been a singular absence of departmental jealousy. Perhaps the members of the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, or a majority of them, would claim that their department, since it is by some years the oldest, since its work is general education, and therefore more fundamental than professional teaching, since it has counted more students than all the other departments put together, and continued to count more until the detachment of the Engineering School, since in numbers it far leads any other single department to-day, and since the general administration has always been more closely connected with it than with any other, — perhaps they will claim for these reasons that it is the heart of the University; but it is far from certain that members of the leading professional Faculties would admit the claim.

There can be little doubt that the literary students more than any other single group, perhaps some would say more than all other groups, give the University its local character. Their habits and places of congregation throw them more under the observation of the visitor. Again, the whole body coming from widely separated localities, from different social classes, and from homes of various descriptions, combines many and diversified elements. As a body they are very democratic. Graduate students, while tending to absorption in their specialties, and so to segregation, mix with the upper classmen in lecture room, laboratory and library, and exercise a growing influence in directing the attention of undergraduates to graduate studies. The candidates for the different bachelor's degrees lead the same courses of study, as far as they are common to them. Formerly, no doubt, the A. B. men were the strongest body of students in the group; perhaps that is still true; but professors who meet all the groups in non-classical lines of instruction do not find their superiority so manifest as professors of the classics would probably claim. The fact is, some of the strongest students find an especial attraction in courses of

study that offer wider range of electives than the classical course offers. The great majority of professional students are looking to the practice of the professions that they are engaged in studying; but not all; a considerable number of the law students, for example, and an increasing number, are looking ultimately to a business rather than a professional life. To describe with faithfulness the different groups of students would not be easy, perhaps it would be found in the end that there are only three groups recognizable, but the professionals as a body, when compared with the literary students, are of a greater average age, and rela-

to form an opinion either question or discard it. The President of the oldest and largest American University, speaking out of a ripe experience, has said: "In spite of the familiar picture of the moral dangers which environ the student, there is no place so safe as a good College during the critical passage from boyhood to manhood."¹

First and last, the severest criticisms that the State Universities have sustained have been on account of their real or assumed religious attitude and spirit. Such, at least, is the case with Michigan. The subject of religion at the University has been already mentioned more



REGENTS' FIELD, FROM THE SOUTHWEST

tively stronger in native ability and character than in literary cultivation. While it cannot be denied that there has been some departmental jealousy among the students, it may be asserted that such jealousy has never entered deeply into discipline, and that it tends to disappear.

The immediate effects, and even the ultimate effects, upon religious faith and moral life of residence at a great modern University is a matter about which men can hardly be expected to agree. Much depends upon individual personal experience and observation. A limited number of facts is often made the superstructure of a universal conclusion, while *post hoc* and *propter hoc* are often confounded. It will be hard to convince the man whose son's morals have been wrecked at College, as he believes, that a College is a good place for boys. Popular opinion probably inclines to this view of the case, but it may well be questioned. Those who are most competent

than once, but it now calls for fuller treatment.

Obviously, it is out of the question for an American State University to teach Theology, like the German Universities, or to maintain a sectarian *cultus* and spirit, like our denominational Colleges. But the founders did not therefore admit that it could not be, and should not be, a distinctly Christian school; on the contrary they took careful pains to make it such a school. While the early policy of giving the professorships to clergymen was abandoned, still it cannot be said that the religious character of professors has ever been a matter of indifference. The two first Presidents were Doctors of Divinity, and a large majority of members of the Faculties have been members of churches. In fact, it is not easy to see how, everything considered, this side

¹ President C. W. Eliot, *Educational Reform*, New York, 1898, p. 16.

of the University could have been more effectually defended than it has been.

At the same time, the University has shared in the unmistakable movement of the last fifty years. The ecclesiastical habit of mind has to a great extent given way to the scientific spirit; the institutions and functions of the state have become more secular; even the denominational schools have not preserved their ancient character, some of the most prominent of them, in fact, denying it; clergy-

upon chapel and church, and the exemption tended to weaken the hold of these observances upon others. As late as 1871, however, the rule still stood in the catalogue: "The undergraduate students are required to attend prayers daily in the College Chapel, and public worship on the Sabbath at any one of the churches in the City of Ann Arbor which they or their parents or guardians may select." The next year this rule disappeared, and attendance upon prayers and church became



"WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL"—REGENTS' FIELD, FROM THE NORTHWEST

men are less numerous relatively in Faculties and on Boards of Control, while the professorial function has been specialized. Then the American College is much less a seminary for preparing ministers of religion and far more a school of secular learning than it was even a half century ago. With all the rest, the College regimen, especially in the great institutions, has changed; the rules that were cheerfully obeyed by the students of the old institutions would produce an instant revolt if an effort were made to enforce them to-day. Still more, at Ann Arbor the professional schools have done much to break down the regimen and spirit that were first established. From the first, the students attending them were exempted from compulsory attendance

wholly voluntary, in both law and fact, as indeed attendance upon church had long been in fact. Daily prayers were, however, maintained, with a relatively small and slowly diminishing attendance, until 1895, when they were discontinued and semi-weekly vesper services, with voluntary attendance, were substituted in their room.

A state institution moving along these lines could not fail to provoke opposition, especially as several of the leading churches of the state had schools of their own that competed with the University for students. In 1857 the Board of Regents formally referred to the Faculty some resolutions that the two Methodist Conferences of the state had adopted, expressing doubt, or something stronger, as to the

moral and religious soundness of the University, and asked what it had to say in the premises. Since then similar criticisms, some of them much more severe, have been made, and have occasionally called out replies.

It is interesting to note that at a later day the University was assailed from the opposite quarter. The Legislature at one time actually sent a Committee to Ann Arbor to investigate

abolition of the old compulsory rule in regard to Chapel and Church.

Several religious censuses of the University have been made, none of them possessing much more than a formal value, since the religious spirit eludes such tests. However, we shall glance at two or three of them.

In 1870 Acting President Frieze reported that one-third of the students in the Acade-



BARBOUR GYMNASIUM — FROM THE NORTH

the charge that it was sectarian in management and spirit. A brief extract from the report of this Committee will express the essential facts in the case, as fairly as they can be stated.

"The teachings of the University are those of a liberal and enlightened Christianity, in the general, highest, and best use of the term. This is not, in our opinion, sectarian. If it is, we would not have it changed. A school, a society, a nation, devoid of Christianity, is not a pleasant spectacle to contemplate. We cannot believe the people of Michigan would denude this great University of its fair, liberal, and reasonable Christian character, as it exists to-day."

This subject was one that engaged the serious attention of Dr. Frieze, who denied that real religion had suffered detriment from the

mical Department were members of churches, and that sixteen were preparing for the ministry.

In 1890 President Angell discussed the general subject of religious life in State Universities.¹ Relative to Chapel attendance, he said: "Where, as at the University of Michigan, the average age of the Freshman on entering College is 19.5, it is at least open to discussion whether the spiritual welfare of undergraduates will be promoted by their being driven to religious service under fear of a monitor's mark." He reported that in twenty state institutions seventy-one per cent. of the teachers

¹ The Andover Review, June, 1890.

were members of churches, and not a few of the others were earnestly and actively religious men, who had not formally joined any communion. The University of Michigan had sent out twenty-five missionaries to foreign fields; fourteen had gone as medical missionaries, of whom eight were women. He expressed a doubt whether a really better state of religious life had ever existed in our principal Colleges and Universities than at the time he wrote his article. To be sure, the type of religious character had somewhat changed; but never, within his recollection, had it been more wholesome or vigorous; he found no good ground for the despondent view of the religious condition of students which some men seemed to take.

Much the most thorough inquiry into this matter that has ever been made formed part of the attempt to take a religious census of the State Universities and certain Colleges put forth in 1896-97. The three tables showing the principal results attained at the University of Michigan are summarized below. If the statistics may be trusted, and if they have any ethical value, the religious state of the University has improved since 1870. The compiler found that for the half-century ending in 1894 three hundred and one students went out from the University to become clergymen and missionaries, an average of six for every graduating class.

	Men	Women	Total
Church members	1,185	461	1,646
Church adherents	718	168	886
Not adherents	298	31	329
Unreached	62	2	64
Total	2,263	662	2,925

The percentages of students reached who were church members, were: of men, 53.8; of women, 69.8; of all, 57.5.

The subject should not be dismissed without mention of one of Dr. Tappan's dreams, and of what has been done in later years to make it a reality. Holding at once that Theology is a noble department of learning, and that a Theological Faculty is impossible in an American

State University, he said it was to be hoped that schools of Theology would be established in Ann Arbor; in some Departments of Theological Science it might be possible for the different denominations to unite in establishing common professorships; in others they would naturally choose to have separate professorships; but every one would perceive at once the advantages to be derived from collecting all the learned Faculties in one place, where the students could enjoy the common benefit of the University Library, and attend, at their pleasure, while engaged in particular professional study, lectures on other branches of literature and science. Thus, too, a more general spirit of scholarship would be awakened and a general competition be kept alive.

While this large plan has never been carried out, some things have been done that may well prove to be advances in that direction. In several of the churches, societies consisting chiefly of graduates have been organized for moral and religious culture and for social entertainment. The Hobart Guild, an Episcopal Society organized in connection with St. Andrew's Church, is established in Harris Hall, a building well adapted to its purposes, and two lectureships have already been endowed; the Baldwin Lectures for the Establishment and Defence of Christian Truth, and the Slocum Lectures in Christian Evidences. The Tappan Association, a Presbyterian organization, is quartered in McMillan Hall, a building also well adapted to its uses. This Association owns a Theological Library of several thousand volumes and furnishes courses of lectures on church history and church work. The Methodist Episcopal Church supports the Wesleyan Guild, and has a permanent fund for the maintenance of a lectureship. Tentative steps have also been taken looking to the building of a home for this society. The Unity Club and the Foley Guild are the organizations in which the Unitarians and Roman Catholics have respectively expressed their practical interest in religious matters. The Christian Church, sometimes called the Disciples of Christ, through its Woman's Board of Missions, maintains, in connection with the local congregation, an organization known as the English Bible Chairs

for teaching the Bible to University students and others seeking such instruction.

It was hoped by those who were most active in founding the University that the churches of the state would look to it for the higher teaching, and not set up independent schools, except for theological purposes. The prevalent opinion in the University has always been one of keen regret that this course was not followed. Under the circumstances the hope was a futile one; the time has not yet come when the people of a great American State will be content to relegate the higher education wholly to state institutions. Some of the church colleges are almost as old as the University itself. It was inevitable that more or less friction would grow out of the situation. It may, however, be fairly said that the University has striven to cultivate friendly relations with these schools, and that the College men, as a whole, have reciprocated the feeling. It is gratifying to know that the state of feeling becomes more friendly as time goes on.

A careful study of the attendance upon the University as respects residence and other

Years	Michigan Students	Total Students
1870-71 . .	515	1110
1875-76 . .	565	1127
1880-81 . .	680	1534
1885-86 . .	717	1401
1890-91 . .	1162	2420
1895-96 . .	1628	2917
1898-99 . .	1869	3192

antecedents, including the election of departments and studies, could not fail to be most instructive, from the social as well as the educational point of view. Such a study cannot be entered upon in this work. One or two facts only can be mentioned. With the coming of Dr. Tappan, in 1852, the University of Michigan began to take the first place among the institutions of higher learning in the West: in its own sphere it came to have, for a time, no real competitor. But this state of things could not be lasting; the development of younger institutions challenged leadership and brought a new and a keener competition. Unfortunately, the catalogues previous to

1870-1871 did not classify the students by states, and the distribution could not now be ascertained without much labor. Beginning with that date, however, the results, at intervals of five years, are shown in the preceding table.

It will be seen that notwithstanding the growing competition the foreign students still continue to increase in number. But they do not increase as rapidly as the resident students. Commenting upon the movement of the two classes of students in 1896, when the ratio of residents to non-residents was 55 to 45, the President said he did not regret the proportional decline in the number of foreign students, finding his reason in the gratifying proof afforded that Michigan students are more and more appreciating the advantages that are presented to them by the State University. In 1898-1899 the number of foreign students had fallen to forty-one per cent. of the total numbers. Every state but Delaware was represented, while there were forty-four students from foreign countries. "Notwithstanding the improvement in Colleges and Universities in all sections of the country," the President said, "this University continues to draw students from all parts of the land, and from other lands."

One of many interesting illustrations of the way in which the State of Michigan and the State University have grown up together is furnished by the statistics of population and University attendance for a term of years, that is, attendance from the state.

Year	Population of State	Michigan Students	Ratio of Michigan Students to Population
1870	1,184,059	....	....
1871	....	515	1 : 2,300
1880	1,636,937	680	1 : 2,407
1890	2,093,889	1,162	1 : 1,802
1900	2,420,982	2,006	1 : 1,206

To a greater extent than is commonly appreciated, is the State University dependent for its success or failure upon its governing board. There is an obvious difference in this respect between such an institution and a denominational College. How the Michigan

Board has been constituted at different times, and how appointed or chosen, has been fully shown in the course of this work, and the facts need not be recapitulated; but a general characterization of the way the Board has done its work will not be out of place.

Since 1837 there have been 127 Regents, a considerable number of whom have served more than one term. As may be supposed, these men have presented a considerable variety of ability, character, and fitness for their work. Few of them have been professional educators, or men devoted to scholarship or science, but many have been men of liberal education; a majority have been men of affairs and professions. Ministers of religion have not been numerous on the Board, the last minister retiring in 1886. Many of the Regents have been distinguished in public or private life. Some of them have been grossly incompetent, some indifferent to their trust, some selfish users of their power to promote private or partisan ends; but these men are the exception. In general the Regents have devoted themselves with intelligence and honest zeal to their responsible work, desiring to advance the best interests of the institution. As the University has grown the demands upon a Regent's time and thought, if he does his duty, have greatly increased, so that service is now onerous, especially as it is wholly uncompensated. Some of the Regents have held the office and performed its duties in a spirit of genuine self-sacrifice. No doubt mistakes have been made through thoughtlessness or inattention; there has been more or less bad judgment; but the State University may safely challenge comparison with any other state institution in respect to the efficiency and integrity of its management.

We may apply a test that will be final. The Board of Regents has always controlled the institution, deferring more or less to the advice and influence of the Faculties. Sometimes it may have been headstrong; sometimes it would probably have done better to yield more to advice and influence, sometimes possibly it should have yielded less; but it has never been a nodding committee; it has legislated

and administered, and it may justly claim a large share of credit for the great success of the University.

Few institutions, perhaps, are more affected by age than a great seat of learning. Time mellows and softens it, gives the imagination a background on which it can work, supplies materials for poetry and romance, produces tradition as well as history, and furnishes firm supports for the associating activities of the mind. Time does far more than simply to produce materials for the poetic imagination to work upon; it exerts its spell upon the minds of students and forms or tempers character. It even controls, to a degree, the choice of studies and the manner in which they are carried on. It is true enough that the young imagination tends to counterfeit the glamour that the past casts over the present; that students think of their seniors by but a few years as being already old, and affectionately call the school of their choice "the old school" regardless of its age; still this is true only within limits; there is something in Eton and Oxford, and in New Haven and Cambridge, that our prosaic minds miss in the new institutions of learning built in the forests and on the prairies of the West.

Some persons may say that the hand of Time becomes heavy; that old seats of learning tend unduly to conservatism; that younger schools are better attuned to the spirit of the times. This is not the place to canvass this interesting subject. It will hardly be denied, for one thing, that an old school is more likely than a new one to impress the student with a true sense of historic perspective and proportion, and of his own relations with the world of human society; as it certainly will not be that such an institution furnishes a richer subject to the historian who knows how to improve his opportunity.

American Colleges and Universities suffer in this respect in comparison with the great schools of the Old World. Historically, they do not possess the same rich elements of interest. This is especially true of the Colleges of the West. Young in years, planted and sup-

ported by practical democratic societies to do their pressing work, having often views of the future that are shorter than their own past, they make a much feebler appeal to the literary and the historic sense. This characterization applies to the University of Michigan, as it applies to the class of schools to which it belongs. Even the most skilful pen would not find it altogether easy wholly to cover the realism that it presents to the writer's view. It is true enough that materials for this purpose are not wholly wanting. Sketch-writers in numbers have found congenial themes in the history and life of the University; an occasional novelist has drawn from it a scene or found in it the materials for a plot, while poets and musicians have set its more ideal elements to verse and to music. A College that has given birth to so fine a College song as "The Yellow and The Blue" is not destitute of such elements. These things are evidences that time is already telling on the ideal side of the University, and also promises of the rich fruitage yet to come.

But, on the other hand, the State Universities of the West have elements of interest that

are almost peculiarly their own. They point to the early existence in the body politic of a high educational ideal, and to strenuous efforts to fix this ideal in enduring institutions. They show how firmly the belief that the state should furnish facilities for educating its youth, in the higher studies as well as the lower ones, has taken hold of men's minds. They have done great things for the states that have created them, and for the country at large. They already exert an appreciable influence upon the old schools of the East. They are of deep interest as examples of what the enlightened and energetic states of the West have accomplished in the field of higher education, in the very face of the wildness of nature. They are of still deeper interest as promises of what the future will bring forth. They need only the influence of Time to ripen and mature their culture in the measure of its present strength and practical value. However it may be with the subtler and finer elements of story, it is hoped that this history adequately portrays this more practical and instructive side of the University of Michigan.

REGENTS

FOR the constitution of the first Board of Regents see pages 26 and 28. Under the Acts of March 18 and June 21, 1837, the Board was originally made up of eighteen members, six *ex officio*, and twelve by appointment of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the twelve Regents named by Governor Mason, March 21, 1837, three were to hold office for one year, three for two years, three for three years, and three for four years; thereafter the term was four years. In 1838 an additional Justice of the Supreme Court was authorized, which increased the members to nineteen; but in 1847 the office of Chancellor of State was abolished, thus reducing the total to eighteen again. The Governor was President of the Board; in his absence the Lieutenant-Governor. In case of the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* was chosen by the Board. These conditions held till January 1, 1852, when a new Board chosen under the Constitution of 1850 took office. (See Chapter VI.)

The Constitution of 1850 provided that the Regents should be elected by the people voting at the April election of 1851, on the same ticket with the Circuit and Supreme Courts, one Regent to be chosen from each Judicial Circuit, to hold office for six years from January 1 following the election. In case of death or resignation, the vacancy was filled by popular election. In practice vacancies were not promptly filled, sometimes not at all. The first Board chosen under this arrangement took office January 1, 1852, and consisted of eight members. Six years later the number was increased to ten. In 1861 the Constitution was amended so as to provide for a Board of eight Regents to be chosen on a general ticket at the April election of 1863 and to take office January 1 following. These were to be divided into four classes to serve two, four, six, and eight years respectively. Thereafter two were to be elected every second year, at the April election, for the full term of eight years. In case of vacancy from any cause the Governor was to appoint. This arrangement still continues. (See page 49.)

In all, one hundred and thirty-one persons have borne the title. A few appear not to have attended a single meeting of the Board, and a few others to have attended but one or two meetings. In the early days when travel was much more difficult and tedious, the attendance was naturally less regular and continuous than it has been latterly. Of the entire number, thirteen have served for ten years or more. The longest period was eighteen years (Edward Carey Walker, 1864-1882) and the next longest seventeen years (Elon Farnsworth, 1837-1842, 1846-1858).

The biographical sketches are here arranged in three groups, according to priority of original service:

1. Regents, *ex officio*, subdivided into Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chancellors, and Justices (1837-1852).
2. Regents by appointment of Governor and Senate (1837-1852).
3. Regents by election and by appointment of Governor to fill vacancies (since 1852).

REGENTS, EX OFFICIO

STEVENS THOMSON MASON was born in Virginia in 1812. When Lewis Cass resigned the office of Territorial Governor in 1831 there were many men in the Territory fitted by experience to succeed him, but the appointing power was at Washington, and President Jackson was taking care of his friends. He appointed John T. Mason, of Virginia, Territorial Secretary; and as no one had been appointed to succeed General Cass, by law the new Secretary would be Acting Governor. Mr. Mason wishing to go abroad in the interest of some private persons, persuaded the President to transfer the appointment to his son, Stevens T. Mason, a youth nineteen years of age. Naturally there was loud protest from the people, but the voice from the woods of Michigan was feebly heard in the White House in Washington. There was nothing for the new settlers to do

but to submit to the powers, and when, at a banquet to the late Governor, the elder Mason appealed to the guests to "give the boy a trial," over their wine they promised him their support. Finally George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Governor; but he was a lawyer in large practice, his engagements keeping him away from the Territory nearly all the time, and Mason was virtually the Governor throughout the remaining existence of the Territory. The boy Governor was conciliatory in his way; there was little for him to do until the boundary controversy with Ohio broke out; and when it did, he so pleased the people by the zeal with which he defended the rights of the Territory that, when the State government was organized, he was elected Governor by popular vote. His history in connection with the banks and banking interests

and with the internal improvements of the State, shows that he made some grievous mistakes; but with the interests of the University he displayed great wisdom. He appointed John D. Pierce Superintendent of Public Instruction, the most judicious appointment that could have been made. The Regents of the University appointed by him also proved to be wisely chosen. When the University lands were in danger of being sacrificed at one dollar and a quarter an acre, under the Pre-emption Law of Congress, a bill having passed both branches of the Legislature to that effect, he promptly vetoed the bill. He did not seek re-election to the Governorship, and at the expiration of his term, in January, 1840, he removed to New York City to engage in the practice of the law. He died there January 4, 1843. The Legislature of 1905 provided for the removal of his bones to Detroit; and re-interment in Capitol Square Park was carried out with appropriate ceremonies on June 4 of that year. (For portrait, see page 30.)

EDWARD MUNDY was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1794, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1812. He began the practice of the law in his native county, but in 1819 emigrated with his family to Illinois, at that time an almost unexplored region. After many hardships and some success his property was lost by fire, and he returned to New Jersey and engaged in business. But visions of the West haunted him, and he removed to Michigan and settled at Ann Arbor in 1831. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1835, and was re-elected in 1837. In 1844 he was appointed Regent of the University, and served for the full term of four years. He was Attorney-General of the State for the year 1847. In 1848 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, and died in office in 1851.

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE was born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 20, 1780. His father, Dudley Woodbridge, a graduate of Yale, was educated for the Bar. The breaking out of the Revolutionary War closed the courts of justice; so the legal career was abandoned and the prospective lawyer became a minute-man of Connecticut. At the close of the war he removed with

his wife to Marietta, Ohio, but their children were left at school in Connecticut. In 1791 the son William joined them. He remained some four or five years, most of which time was spent at Marietta and among the French colonists at Gallipolis. He then returned to Connecticut to take up the study of the law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1805. Almost immediately upon his return to the Northwest Territory he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio, thus beginning an active political career. From 1809 to 1814 he was a member of the State Senate, and left that duty to accept an appointment to the Secretaryship of the Territory of Michigan, proffered by President Madison. He now took up his residence in Detroit. In 1819 he was delegate to Congress from the Territory. Through his efforts appropriations were made for fitting out an expedition to explore the Indian country in the region of Lake Superior. He resigned from Congress in 1820, and was again made Secretary of the Territory, serving in that capacity eight years in all. In 1828 President Adams appointed him Chief Justice of the Territory, which position he held for four years. He was the only Whig elected from his district to the Convention which met in 1835 to form a State Constitution. In 1838 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1839 was elected Governor. He resigned the Governorship in February, 1841, on his election to the United States Senate; and on the expiration of his term in 1847 he retired from public life. His professional attainments were of the highest order. He was also a scholar in the broad sense of the word, and his name is intimately connected with the early educational history of Michigan. He was instrumental in procuring from Congress the first land grants for the University, and as Acting Governor of the Territory he signed the Act establishing the Catholepistemiad. He died in Detroit, October 20, 1861.

JAMES WRIGHT GORDON was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1809. His father removed to Geneva, New York, but the son was sent back to the East to be educated. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1829, and returned to Geneva to accept a Professorship in the College there. He began the study of law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York. He came west in 1835 and settled at Marshall, Michigan, where he

continued in the practice of the law. He was a member of the State Senate in 1839, and the same year was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, succeeding to the governorship when Governor Woodbridge was elected to the United States Senate in February, 1841. In 1846 he was the Whig candidate for Congress from his district, but was defeated. A change of climate seemed necessary because of failing health; so, in 1849 he accepted a consulship to Pernambuco, South America, offered by President Taylor. He was not much benefited by the change and died at Pernambuco, December, 1853.

JOHN STEWARD BARRY was born in Vermont, January 29, 1802. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and prepared in a private office for the legal profession. He removed to Michigan at an early day, and turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. He served as State senator from the organization of the State Government to 1839 and again in 1841, and was President *pro tempore* of the Senate for two sessions. He was chosen governor of the State in 1841, and was re-elected in 1843, and again in 1849. He was also a presidential elector at large in 1848 and in 1852. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1854, and again in 1860, but in those days his party was in a hopeless minority. He died at his home in Constantine, Michigan, January 15, 1870.

ORIGEN D. RICHARDSON was born at Woodstock, Vermont, July 20, 1795. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in his native state. In 1826 he removed to Michigan and settled at Pontiac, where he continued in the practice of his profession. He turned his attention to politics, and in 1836, and again in 1841, was a representative in the State Legislature. From 1842 until 1846 he was Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He continued in the practice of the law at Pontiac until 1854, when he removed to Omaha, Nebraska. He died there November 30, 1876.

ALPHEUS FELCH was born in Limerick, Maine, September 28, 1804. He prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1827. He took up the

study of the law, and was admitted to the Bar, at Bangor, in 1830. About 1833 he came West and settled at Monroe, Michigan. Here he opened a law office and soon became one of the prominent men of the community. He was elected a representative to the first legislature of the State. In 1840 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated at the polls. In February, 1842, he was appointed Auditor-General of the State, but resigned within a few weeks to accept an appointment to the State Supreme Bench. This position he resigned in November, 1845, on his election to the



ALPHEUS FELCH

governorship. He served as governor from January 1, 1846, to March 3, 1847, when he resigned the office to take his seat in the United States Senate, to which he had been elected a month before. At the close of his term, in 1853, President Pierce appointed him a member of the Board of Commissioners to settle the claims in California, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He was the Democratic candidate for governor again in 1854, but the change in the political complexion of the State cut short his public career and he henceforth devoted himself actively to the practice of the law. In 1879 he accepted a professorship of law in the University, lecturing on real estate and the estates of deceased persons, for the next four years, when he

resigned. He died at Ann Arbor, June 13, 1896. Perhaps no one man connected with the early history of the University of Michigan kept in such close touch with the institution throughout his life as Alpheus Felch. From 1843 until the time of his death in 1896 he made his home in Ann Arbor, and retained his warm interest in the University to the last. In 1877 Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

WILLIAM L. GREENLY was born at Hamilton, New York, September 18, 1813. His parents were Thomas and Nancy Greenly, who were able to educate their son liberally and give him a fair start in his profession. He was prepared for college at the Hamilton Academy, and in 1831 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Union College. He then entered a law office as a student in Hamilton and remained three years. He was admitted to the Bar at Albany in 1834, and practised law in Eaton, Madison County, until October, 1836, when he removed to Adrian, Michigan, and established himself in his profession. He represented his district in the State Senate in 1839 and 1840, and again in 1842 and 1843, being chosen President *pro tempore* during his second term. In 1845 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Alpheus Felch for Governor. He served until March 3, 1847, when, by the election of Governor Felch to the United States Senate, he succeeded to the Governorship. During his administration the bill was passed removing the Capital of the State from Detroit to Lansing. He was married three times: first, to Sarah A. Dascomb, of Hamilton, New York, in December, 1834; a second time, June 11, 1840, to Elizabeth W. Hubbard, of Northampton, Massachusetts, by whom he had a son, Marshall H.; and a third time, October 25, 1859, to Maria Hunt. He was twelve years Justice of the Peace in Adrian. He was also Mayor of the city in 1858. He died at Adrian, November 29, 1883.

EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM was born at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, in 1797. He removed to Vermont, where he worked on a farm summers, and attended or taught school winters. He was graduated from Chester Academy, Windsor, Vermont; also, from the Law School at Northampton, Massachusetts. He came to Michigan in 1834, and settled at Kalamazoo. When Michigan was

admitted into the Union, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1843 he was appointed Chief Justice to succeed Chief Justice Morell. He was elected Governor in 1847 by a majority vote of every county. On the expiration of his term in January, 1850, he was appointed Regent of the University for two years, in place of Edwin M. Cust, resigned. He represented Kalamazoo County in the State Legislature in 1853-1854. The following year he accepted an appointment as Receiver of the United States Land Office in Kansas and removed to that Territory. He died at Fort Scott, Kansas, November 9, 1859.

WILLIAM MATTHEW FENTON was born at Norwich, New York, December 19, 1808. He was the son of a prominent banker of the town. He entered Hamilton College when fourteen years of age, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1826. His health now seeming to demand an outdoor life, he shipped from Charleston, South Carolina, as a common sailor, and followed the sea for eight years. His health having greatly improved, he returned home, married, and shortly afterwards came to Michigan. For two years he was a merchant at Pontiac. He then removed to Genesee County, and purchased the property where the village of Fenton, which bears his name, now stands. In 1839 he began to read law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. He soon became a leader in the Democratic party. He was State Senator for 1846 and 1847, and Lieutenant-Governor from 1848 to 1852. In 1850 he removed to Flint, and three years later was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at that place, which position he held until the office was removed to Saginaw. When the country was threatened with civil war Mr. Fenton worked heartily for the preservation of the Union. He was active in enlisting and organizing troops, and was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Michigan Infantry in 1861; but after two years of very active service in the field, he was compelled to retire on account of failing health. In later life he did much towards the growth and prosperity of Flint. He died at Flint, November 12, 1871.

ELON FARNSWORTH was born at Woodstock, Vermont, February 2, 1799, and was educated in the public schools of New England. In 1822 he moved to Detroit, Michigan, and began the

study of the law. He held a number of public positions, the first one being a seat in the Legislative Council of the Territory, 1834-1835. He served as State Chancellor from 1836 to 1842, and for a brief time in 1846-1847 till the Court was abolished by law. He was Attorney-General of the State from 1843 to 1845. He was also Regent by appointment from 1847 to 1852. Under the constitution of 1850 he was elected Regent from the Third Judicial Circuit, being the only member of the outgoing Board to find a place in the new Board. He was a very influential man in the Board, and had a large part in electing Henry Philip Tappan to the Presidency. The University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1844. He died in Detroit, March 24, 1877.

RANDOLPH MANNING was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, May 19, 1804. He studied law in New York City, and settled at Pontiac, Michigan, in 1832. He was a delegate from Oakland County to the Constitutional Convention of 1835, and was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary in that body. He was a State Senator for the session of 1837. From 1838 to 1840 he was Secretary of State. In February 1842, he was appointed Regent of the University, and, shortly after, Chancellor of State, and filled these offices with distinction till 1846. Under the Act of 1857 reorganizing the Supreme Court of the State, he was chosen a member of the Court, and served continuously till his death, August 31, 1864.

WILLIAM A. FLETCHER was born in New Hampshire in 1788. When a young man he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Salem, Massachusetts. He afterwards removed to the county of Schoharie, New York, where he studied law. In 1821 he came to Detroit, Michigan, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1833 all the organized counties of the Territory except Wayne were made into one Judicial Circuit, and over the Court thus created Mr. Fletcher was appointed Judge. Upon the organization of the State government in 1837 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned the office in 1842. In April of that year he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Randolph Manning resigned, and served till 1846. During the entire nine years of his service on the Board of

Regents he was a resident of Ann Arbor, and was always an active and influential member of the Board. He died at Ann Arbor in August, 1853.

GEORGE MORELL was born in Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 22, 1786. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Williams College in 1807 and took up the study of the law at Troy, New York. He was admitted to the Bar in 1810 and settled in Cooperstown, New York, where he became distinguished in his profession. He was twice appointed Judge of the county of Otsego; but resigned that office on being appointed a United States Judge for the Territory of Michigan in 1832. He held this office till the State was admitted into the Union. He was then appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of the State and served from 1837 to 1842. On the resignation of Chief Justice Fletcher in April, 1842, Justice Morell was appointed to the vacancy, and held the office for a little over a year. He died in Detroit, March 9, 1845.

CHARLES W. WHIPPLE was born in 1805. He was the son of Major John Whipple, of the United States Army, and was educated at West Point. He did not enter the army, but studied law and in 1829 began the practice of his profession in Detroit. He was Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. He was a member of the first State House of Representatives and was chosen Speaker. In 1838 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1848 Chief Justice. Under the Constitution of 1850 he was chosen one of the Circuit Judges of the State and of the Supreme Court. He died in office at Detroit, October 25, 1855, after seventeen years of continuous service on the Bench.

DANIEL GOODWIN was born at Geneva, New York, November 24, 1799. He was the son of Daniel Goodwin, and the seventh in descent from Ozias Goodwin, who settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635. His mother, Lucretia Collins, was granddaughter of Timothy Collins, the first Pastor of Litchfield, Connecticut. The young Daniel entered Union College and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1819. He fitted himself for the legal profession and began practice in his native town. In 1825 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and soon acquired a high standing at the Michigan

Bar. In 1834 he became United States District Attorney for the Territory and continued in this office for several years. In 1843 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, but resigned the office in 1846. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the District comprising the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and adjacent islands, and was continued in office by successive re-elections till 1881. He resided in Detroit many years, and died there August 25, 1887.

WARNER WING was born at Marietta, Ohio, in 1805, son of Enoch and Mary (Oliver) Wing. Both parents were from New England. When a boy he removed to Detroit and resided in the family of his brother, Austin Eli Wing. He began his legal education in the office of William Woodbridge, and continued it in the Law School at Northampton, Massachusetts. He began the practice of his profession in Monroe, Michigan. He was a Representative in the first State Legislature in 1837, and State Senator in 1838 and 1839. In 1845 he was appointed Justice of the State Supreme Court to succeed Justice Felch, and held the office till 1852. Under the new Constitution he was chosen Judge of the Circuit Court and of the Supreme Court for a term of six years, but resigned the office in 1856 in order to become General Counsellor of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. He remained in this employment until his death at Monroe, March 10, 1876.

GEORGE MILES was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York, April 5, 1789. He was admitted to the Bar in 1822, and served as District Attorney of Allegany County for a time. In 1837 he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he continued the general practice of his profession until appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Goodwin, in 1846. He died in office, at Ann Arbor, August 25, 1850.

SANFORD MOON GREEN was born at Grafton, New York, May 30, 1807. He was educated in the common schools and under private teachers. In his early life he worked on a farm during the summer, and taught in the country districts in winter. Later he turned his attention to the study of the law, and began the practice of his profession at Brownville, New York.

In 1837 he removed to Michigan and settled at Owosso. He was a State Senator in 1843, and again in 1846. In 1848 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of the State for four years. Under the new Constitution he was chosen Circuit Judge and Justice of the Supreme Court for six years from January 1, 1852, but resigned the office in 1857. He returned to the Bench later and was for many years Circuit Judge for the Bay City District. He revised the statute laws of Michigan and published works on the practice of the Circuit Court and the Courts of Common Law in Michigan. His last publication was a work entitled, *Crime: Its Nature, Causes, Treatment, and Prevention*. He died at Bay City, Michigan, August 13, 1901.

ABNER PRATT was born at Springfield, Otsego County, New York, May 22, 1804, the son of Abner and Mary (Cook) Pratt. He was self-educated. He read law at Batavia, New York, and later took up the practice of his profession in Rochester, remaining in that city until 1839, when he removed to Marshall, Michigan. He was a State Senator in 1844 and 1845, and a Representative in the Legislature in 1863. In 1850 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, for two years, to succeed Justice Miles. Under the new Constitution he was elected Circuit Judge and Justice of the Supreme Court for six years, but resigned the office in 1857, being Chief Justice at that time. In 1858 he was appointed United States Consul to Honolulu and served till 1862. He died at Marshall, Michigan, March 7, 1866.

GEORGE MARTIN was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1815. He was graduated from Middlebury College in 1833. He then studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1836. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids, Michigan. In 1851 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Mundy, and thus became Regent of the University for a few months. Under the new Constitution he was elected Circuit Judge and Justice of the Supreme Court from 1852 to 1858. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the newly organized Supreme Court, and drew the two-year term; but in 1859 he was re-elected for the full term of eight years. He died in office, at Detroit, December 15, 1867.

REGENTS BY APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR AND SENATE

THOMAS FITZGERALD was born at Germantown, New York, April 10, 1796. He was educated for the Bar and came to Michigan at an early day. He practised his profession at St. Joseph and later removed to Niles. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Regents for two years, but resigned the office June 1, 1837, a few days before the Board held its first meeting. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1839. In June, 1848, he was appointed United States Senator in place of Lewis Cass resigned, and served for a brief term, General Cass having been returned to the seat early in 1849. He died at Niles, March 25, 1855.

ROBERT McCLELLAND was born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1807. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1829. In 1833 he removed to the Territory of Michigan and engaged in the practice of the law at Monroe. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. In 1837 he was appointed a member of the first Board of Regents of the University for the term of four years, but resigned the following December. He was a Representative in the Legislatures of 1838, 1840, and 1843, and during the last year was Speaker of the House. He represented Michigan in the Twenty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth and the Thirtieth Congresses. He was one of the few Democrats associated with David Wilmot in bringing forward the celebrated Wilmot Proviso. On leaving Congress in 1849 he returned to the practice of his profession at Monroe. In April, 1850, he was again appointed Regent of the University, and served till January 1, 1852. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. At the first election under the new Constitution he was chosen Governor for one year, and was re-elected for two years in 1852. He resigned the office in March, 1853, to accept a seat in President Pierce's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. At the close of that administration he returned to Michigan and settled in Detroit. He represented Wayne County in the Constitutional Convention of 1867. He continued to reside in Detroit and died there August 30, 1880.

JOHN FREDENRICH PORTER was born at Albany, New York, March 17, 1806, of German parentage. He came to Michigan in 1835, and settled at St. Joseph where he developed a large commission and shipping business. About 1845 he removed to Niles. He was State Commissioner of Internal Improvements in 1846 and represented the State in the disposal of the Michigan Central Railroad. From 1853 to the time of his death he was the New York City agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad. He was appointed Regent of the University June 2, 1837, in place of Thomas Fitzgerald resigned, but after a brief term of service he in turn laid down the office. He died in Brooklyn, New York, November 16, 1866. A daughter, Mrs. M. A. Manchester, resides at Beloit, Wisconsin.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN was born at Clifton Park, New York, in 1788. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar at Herkimer, New York. He was a Representative in Congress from his district from 1825 to 1833. In 1836 he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Saginaw, Michigan. In 1837 he was appointed Regent of the University and drew the three-year term; but he soon resigned the office and returned to Herkimer, New York. He afterwards served in the New York Legislature three terms, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of New York in 1846, and later was Naval Officer of New York City. He died in Brooklyn, New York, September 27, 1848.

LUCIUS LYON was born at Shelburne, Vermont, February 26, 1800, son of Asa and Sarah (Atwater) Lyon. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and entered upon the study of engineering and surveying in the office of John Johnson, of Burlington, Vermont. In 1822 he was appointed by the United States Surveyor-General one of his deputies for the district northwest of the Ohio River. He immediately removed to Detroit and continued in this office until 1832. He was a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan, and a member of the first convention for framing the State Constitution. The first Legislature chose him to represent the new State in the

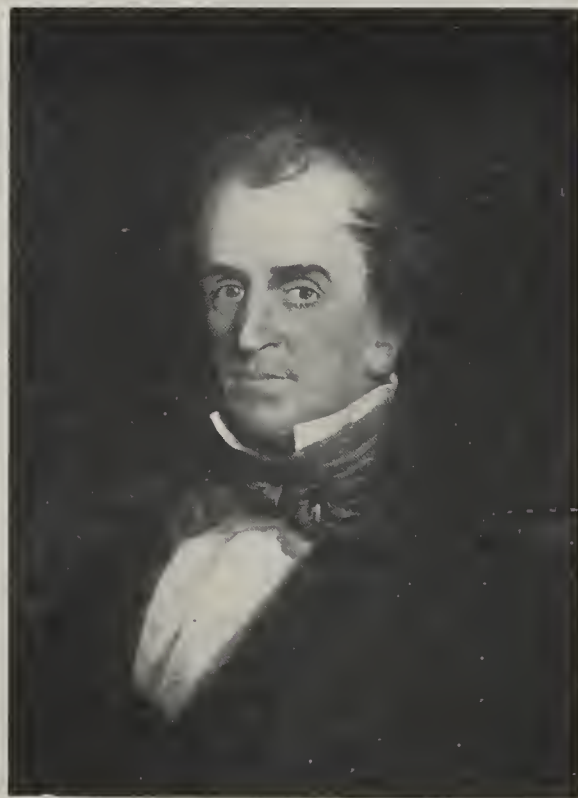
National Senate, an honor due to his character and to his general knowledge of the conditions and necessities of the Northwest. He was appointed Regent of the University in March, 1837, and drew the two-year term. He was re-appointed for the full term, but resigned the office within a few weeks. In 1842 he was elected Representative to Congress. Upon the expiration of his term in 1845, he was appointed United States Surveyor-General for the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, and continued in that office up to the time of his death. He died at Detroit, September 24, 1851.

JOHN NORVELL was born near Danville, Kentucky, December 21, 1789. He was the son of Lipscomb Norvell, a Virginian, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. The son, advised by Thomas Jefferson to learn a trade, went to Baltimore and became a printer. At the same time he studied law and was soon admitted to the Bar. He became a journalist and politician, and after the close of the War of 1812 became the editor of a Democratic paper in Philadelphia, where he resided sixteen years. In May, 1832, he was appointed by President Jackson, Postmaster of Detroit, Michigan. He was a delegate from Wayne County to the Constitutional Convention of 1835. He was chosen one of the first United States Senators from the new State and served from 1837 to 1841. It was the wise management of Mr. Norvell, and his colleague, Lucius Lyon, that secured to the State the Upper Peninsula, with its vast mineral wealth, to compensate for a narrow strip of land on the southern boundary. He was appointed Regent of the University in 1837, and drew the one-year term. He was re-appointed for the full term of four years, but resigned the office in 1839. After the expiration of his term as Senator in 1841, he resumed the practice of the law in Detroit. He represented Wayne County in the State Legislature of 1843. In 1845 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Michigan and held that office until 1849. He died at his home in Hamtramck, near Detroit, April 11, 1850.

JOHN JOHNSTONE ADAM was born at Paisley, Scotland, October 30, 1807. He was graduated from the University of Glasgow in 1826, and emigrated the same year to the United States, settling at Tecumseh, Michigan. He immediately

became identified with the history of his adopted country, and in 1835 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1839, in 1847, and again in 1871-1872. During the years 1837 and 1838 he was Secretary of the State Senate, and was a State Senator in 1840 and in 1841. He was State Treasurer from 1842 to 1845; and Auditor-General of the State from 1845 to 1846, and again from 1848 to 1850. In 1837 he was appointed a member of the first Board of Regents and drew the one-year term. He was re-appointed for the full term of four years, but resigned the office early in 1840. From 1844 to 1846, and from 1848 to 1851, he was Treasurer of the University. During the period of his Regency he was nearly always present at the meetings of the Board and took an active part in the proceedings. He died at Tecumseh, July 8, 1888.

SAMUEL DENTON was born at Wallkill, New York, July 2, 1803. He was graduated at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, in 1825, and



SAMUEL DENTON

shortly after removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan. He occupied several positions of trust in his adopted State. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Regents of the University and drew the

three-year term. From 1845 to 1848 inclusive, he represented Washtenaw County in the State Senate, and during the last session was President *pro tempore*. He was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Pathology in the Medical Department of the University from its organization in 1850 until his death. He died at Ann Arbor, August 17, 1860.

GIDEON OLIN WHITTEMORE was born at St. Albans, Vermont, August 12, 1800. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar at an early age, entering upon the practice of his profession at Pontiac, Michigan. He held for a time the office of Judge of Probate for Oakland County. From 1846 to 1848 he was Secretary of State. Later in life he became interested in the lumber business, and removed to Tawas City. He died suddenly at the residence of his son, James O. Whittemore, in Tawas City, Michigan, June 30, 1863. He was a member of the first Board of Regents of the University and served from 1837 to 1840.

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT was born at Albany, New York, March 28, 1793. He was educated at Middlebury College, Vermont, and at Union College. He had a decided bent towards the study of Mineralogy and Geology and early began to examine the drift and rocks of his native county. In 1817 he began the study of the Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, and Ethnology of the Mississippi Valley, and in 1819 published *A View of the Lead-Mines of Missouri*. In 1820 Mr. Calhoun, a member of President Monroe's Cabinet, offered him the position of Geologist and Mineralogist with an exploring expedition under General Cass to the sources of the Mississippi. He published an account of this expedition in 1821, giving the earliest scientific knowledge of the copper-mine region of Lake Superior. In 1821 he made further explorations along the rivers of Indiana and Illinois, made a study of the Galena deposits, and followed the Des Plaines to Chicago. Here, as Secretary for the Government, he conferred with the Indians concerning the cession of their lands. In 1825 he published an account of this exploration under the title, *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley*. In 1822 he was appointed by President Monroe Agent for Indian Affairs on the North-

west Frontier. In October, 1823, he married Jane Johnston, whose father, an Irish gentleman of good standing and fortune, had married a daughter of Waboojeeg, a celebrated war sachem. The daughter, Jane, at nine years of age, had been sent to Europe to be educated, and returned a beautiful and accomplished lady. She was well versed in both the English and Algonquin languages and was of material service to him in dealing with Indian matters. From 1828 to 1832 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, where he secured the passage of several laws respecting the treatment of the Indian tribes. In 1832 he made a second expedition to the sources of the Mississippi and discovered and named Lake Itasca. He published an account of this discovery in 1834. In 1836 he made an Indian treaty which secured sixteen million acres of land to the United States. In 1839 he published a collection of oral Indian legends under the title *Algonquin Researches*; in 1844, *Oneota, Characteristics of the Red Race of America*, and in 1846 *Notes on the Iroquois*, authorized by the Legislature of New York. Besides these he was the author of many other works relating to the Northwest. In 1847 an appropriation was made by Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to collect the statistics of all the Indian tribes within the Union, together with materials to illustrate their history, condition, and prospects. Mr. Schoolcraft was selected to conduct this inquiry in connection with the Indian Bureau. He began to publish his results in 1851 under the title *Historical Information Respecting the Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*, and the work when finished contained six large volumes (1851-1855). He was chosen a member of the various American Philosophical, Geological, and Antiquarian societies; also of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, and the Ethnological Society of Paris. In 1846 the University of Geneva conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. His first wife having died in 1842, in 1847 he married Mary Howard, of Beaufort, South Carolina, who was of great assistance to him in revising and copying his writings for the press. He died in Washington, December 10, 1864. He was appointed to the first Board of Regents of the University in 1837, and served the full term of four years. He attended the meetings of the Board with much regularity, took a prominent part in its deliberations, and had great influence in shaping the early policy of the University.

ROSS WILKINS was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1799. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1832 President Jackson appointed him Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court of Michigan. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. When the State was admitted to the Union in 1837, he became United States District Judge; and when the State was divided into two judicial districts, he became Judge of the Eastern District. He held this office until he retired voluntarily in 1870. He died at Detroit in 1872. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Regents of the University and drew the one-year term; and in 1838 he was re-appointed for the full term of four years.

ISAAC EDWIN CRARY was born at Preston, Connecticut, October 2, 1804, son of Elisha and Nabbey (Avery) Crary. He was educated at Bacon Academy, Colchester, and at Trinity College, Hartford, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the latter institution in 1827. For two years he was associated in the editorial work of "The New England Review" with George D. Prentice, subsequently the well-known editor of Louisville, Kentucky. He studied law, and in 1833 removed to Michigan, settling at Marshall. He was delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan from 1835 to 1837, and was the first Representative of the State in Congress, 1837-1841. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1842 to 1846 and was Speaker of the House during his last term. He was a member of the Convention that drafted the first Constitution of the State. In this Convention he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and drafted the Article on that subject. He had made a study of Cousin's Report on the Prussian System of Education, and under the influence of that study sketched in the Article a most comprehensive plan. It provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an officer then unknown to any of the states; for a library for each township; for a University; and, in general, for the promotion by the Legislature of intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement. Through Mr. Crary's influence the Reverend John D. Pierce was appointed the first Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State. (See page 16.) Governor Mason appointed him a member of the first Board of Regents of the University. He drew the two-year term and was re-appointed in 1839, and

again in 1843, each time for four years. He resigned the office early in 1844. He was a member of the State Board of Education from March, 1850, to the time of his death, which occurred at Marshall, May 8, 1854.

ZINA PITCHER was born in Washington County, New York, April 10, 1797, son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Stevenson) Pitcher. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Middlebury College in 1822. Immediately after graduation he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, and in 1830 was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. While occupying this position he was stationed upon the Great Lakes, and also in the Arkansas Valley, among the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee Indians. He was detailed to Fortress Monroe, and was made President of the Army Medical Board in 1835. In 1824 he married Anna Sheldon, of Kalamazoo County, and thereafter was more or less identified with Michigan. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Regents, and held the office by successive re-appointments till 1852. For his part in the establishment of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, see page 91. He was Mayor of Detroit in 1840, 1841, and 1843, and in this relation was able to secure the enactment of the law authorizing the establishment of the public school system of the city of Detroit. He was a regular contributor to the various medical journals, and for many years was editor of "The Peninsular Journal of Medicine." At the close of his long period of service as Regent of the University, he was honored with the appointment of Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Obstetrics in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. He died at Detroit, April 5, 1872. (For portrait, see p. 31.)

SEBA MURPHY was born at Scituate, Rhode Island, July 25, 1788. After receiving a common school education he decided to enter upon a business career. When quite young he was connected with the large mercantile house of De Graff, Walton, and Company, of Schenectady, New York. In 1835 he removed to Monroe, Michigan, where he soon became prominent in local affairs and filled both town and county offices. He served in turn as County Commissioner, Register of Deeds, and County Treasurer. On the resignation of Regent

McClelland, December 1, 1837, he was appointed to the vacancy and served till July 1, 1839, when he resigned the office. He was a member of the State Senate in 1840 and in 1841. He died at Monroe, November 16, 1856.

GURDON C. LEECH was born at West Bloomfield, New York, February 8, 1811. He received a common school education, and turned his energies to mercantile pursuits. He started in business at Palmyra, New York; but after a few years emigrated to the West. In 1830 he settled at Utica, Michigan, where he engaged in the milling and dry-goods business. He became a prominent citizen of the place and was elected to various local offices. In March, 1838, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Michael Hoffman resigned, and served out the remainder of the term, retiring in 1840. In 1841 he represented his district in the Lower House of the State Legislature. He died at Utica, May 10, 1841.

JONATHAN KEARSLEY was born in Virginia in 1786, and was graduated from Washington College in 1811. In 1812 he was appointed, by President Madison, First Lieutenant of the Second Artillery Corps. He was promoted in turn to the rank of Captain, Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General. He was engaged in the battles of Stony Creek and Chrysler's Field, and lost a leg in the sortie from Fort Erie. In 1817 he was appointed Collector of Revenue Taxes in Virginia, and in 1819 was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Michigan. He now removed to Detroit and continued in the public service there for nearly his entire remaining life. In March, 1838, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of John F. Porter resigned, and continued to hold the office under successive re-appointments till January 1, 1852. He was Chairman of the Committee on Buildings for many years, and superintended the construction of the North and South Wings of University Hall and of the original Medical Building. The solid walls of these structures still attest his honesty and fidelity. He died at Detroit, August 31, 1859.

JOSEPH W. BROWN was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1793. He was of Quaker descent. In 1824 he removed to

Michigan, and organized the company of Brown, Evans, and Wing. The company bought the village site of Tecumseh, and in 1826 erected at that place the first saw-mill and the first grist-mill in the county. He was also interested in the staging route between Detroit and Chicago. He was the first Judge of Lenawee County, in 1826; Colonel of the Eighth Regiment Michigan Militia, in 1829; Commander of Michigan troops in the Toledo War; and Register of the Land Office at Ionia in 1836. July 1, 1839, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Seba Murphy resigned, but he in turn laid down the office within a few months. He appears to have attended but a single meeting of the Board. He died at Tecumseh, Michigan, December 9, 1880.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER TROWBRIDGE was born at Albany, New York, December 29, 1800, son of Luther and Elizabeth (Tillman) Trowbridge. He was of New England ancestry. He came to the Territory of Michigan in 1819 and early became associated with General Lewis Cass, whom he served in various relations, especially in negotiating treaties with the Indians. From 1825 to 1835 he was Cashier of the Bank of Michigan and later its President. He was the Whig candidate for Governor of the State in 1837, but was defeated by a narrow margin at the polls. In June, 1837, he was appointed Treasurer of the University, but declined the office. July 1, 1839, he was appointed Regent, in place of John Norvell resigned, and served till the close of the term in February, 1842. From 1844 to 1853 he was President of the Michigan State Bank. In 1853 he became the Secretary, Treasurer, and Resident Director of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and was President of this Company from 1863 to 1875. In 1826 he was married to Catharine Whipple Sibley, daughter of Solomon Sibley, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. He died in Detroit, April 3, 1883, where he had been a prominent figure for more than sixty years.

GEORGE DUFFIELD was born at Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1794, son of George and Faithful (Schleiermacher) Duffield. His father was a merchant, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and his grandfather, of the same name, a graduate of Princeton College in 1752. He entered the University of Pennsylvania and was

graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1811. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1815. He proceeded from the University to the Theological Seminary of New York City, where he studied for three years, and in 1815 was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The following December he accepted a call to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and served the Presbyterian Church there for nineteen years. He was then pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia for two years, resigning this charge to accept one at the Broadway Tabernacle of New York City. In 1838 he removed to Detroit at the invitation of the First Presbyterian Society, and was pastor of that church until his death in 1868. He was appointed Regent of the University of Michigan July 1, 1839, in place of Lucius Lyon resigned, and served out the term, retiring in February, 1843. March 12, 1844, he was appointed Regent for the full term of four years. He was the first clergyman to sit in the Board. His high idealism, his wide culture, and his enthusiasm for the cause of higher education, all rendered him an especially influential and valued member of the Board at this formative period of the University. He published the following: *Regeneration*, *Claims of Episcopal Bishops Examined*, *Travels in the Holy Land*, and numerous discourses and addresses. In 1841 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Pennsylvania. He died at Detroit, June 26, 1868, being struck with glottal paralysis while addressing a Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city. His wife was Isabella Graham Bethune, of New York City, and there were thirteen children. Only six of these reached adult years, of whom three are still living: William Ward, of Washington; Samuel Pearce (A. B. 1854, A. M. 1857, Ph. D. [Giessen] 1858, M. D. [Detroit] 1871), of Dearborn, Michigan; and Henry Martyn (A. B. [Williams] 1861), of Detroit. George (Regent, 1877-1886), D. Bethune, and Isabella Graham (Mrs. Morse Stewart) have been deceased for some years.

MICHAEL A. PATTERSON was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1805. He studied medicine and settled as a physician at Tecumseh, Michigan, early in the history of the Territory. He took an active part in the organization of the University Branch at that place and gave it careful oversight while it existed. February 4, 1840, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of John J. Adam resigned, and served till the expiration of

the term, February 1842. Under the Constitution of 1850 he was elected Regent from the Tecumseh District and served the full term of six years from January 1, 1852 to 1858. He retired from professional life in 1875, and removed to Henrico County, Virginia, where he died, April 17, 1877.

WILLIAM DRAPER was born at Marlboro, Massachusetts, February 12, 1780. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College in 1803. He chose the profession of the law and practised at Marlboro until 1833. He then removed to Pontiac, Michigan, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death. He was appointed Regent of the University February 4, 1840, and served the full term of four years. He died while on a visit to Fort Mackinac, in July, 1858. A grandson, Charles Stuart Draper, was also a Regent of the University.

DANIEL HUDSON, a retired physician of Marshall, Michigan, was appointed Regent of the University, February 20, 1840, to succeed Joseph W. Brown resigned. He died at Marshall shortly after the expiration of his term in 1841.

FRANCIS JOHN HIGGINSON was born in Massachusetts about the year 1804. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College in 1825, and Doctor of Medicine from the Harvard Medical School in 1828. In 1835 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, at that time a mere frontier settlement with a sparse population largely made up of Indians. After practising his profession in this wilderness for a few years he finally wearied of frontier life and returned to Massachusetts. He died at Boston in 1872. February 20, 1840, he was appointed Regent of the University for the full term, but resigned the office early in the following year.

SAMUEL WILLIAM DEXTER was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1792, son of the lawyer and statesman, Samuel Dexter. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College in 1812, and settled at Athens, New York. From there he removed to Michigan in 1824, settling in the vicinity of the present village of Dexter. In 1829 he established at Ann Arbor "The Emigrant," the first newspaper published in Washtenaw County. He was appointed Justice of the County Court by Gen-

eral Lewis Cass, and held the first court for the county of Washtenaw at the house of Erastus Priest, in Ann Arbor, on the third Monday of January, 1827. He laid out Saginaw City in the year 1825; and also Byron, Shiawassee County; in the same year he located lands in the vicinity of Tecumseh. February 20, 1840, he was appointed Regent of the University for the full term, but resigned after a single year's service. He died at Dexter, February 6, 1863.

OLIVER CROMWELL COMSTOCK was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, March 1, 1781. He studied medicine, and practised his profession at Trumansburg, New York, for some years. He was a Representative from New York in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Congresses (1813-1819). In 1820 he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church, and was settled as pastor of the First Baptist Church in the city of Rochester for several years. In 1834 he was appointed Chaplain to the United States House of Representatives. Later he removed to Michigan and settled at Detroit as pastor of the First Baptist Church. In March, 1841, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Samuel W. Dexter resigned. Two years later he in turn resigned the office to accept the State Superintendency of Public Instruction, and occupied that position from 1843 to 1845. He died at Marshall, Michigan, January 11, 1860.

MARTIN KUNDIG was born November 19, 1805, at Schwyz, in the Canton of Schwyz, Switzerland. He made his classical studies and part of his theological course at the colleges in Einsiedeln and Lucerne. In 1827 he went to Rome to continue his studies. There he was found by Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, in 1828, and was immediately engaged by him for his American missions. On his arrival in this country he completed his studies at Bardstown, Kentucky, and was ordained to the priesthood February 2, 1829. He was at once appointed rector of St. Peter's, Cincinnati, and the following year was placed over the missions in Wayne County, Ohio. Late in 1833 he came to Detroit, having been assigned to St. Anne's Church, at that time the only Catholic church in the place. He was pastor of St. Anne's for several years and during that time built St. Mary's and Holy Trinity churches. During the frightful cholera epidemic of 1834 he labored most heroically, and

converted one of the churches into a temporary hospital. March 18, 1841, he was appointed Regent of the University and proved a very punctual and efficient member of the Board till his removal to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1842. There is no record of his resignation, and no successor was appointed till the close of the term in 1845. On his removal to Milwaukee in 1842 he became rector of St. Peter's, then the only Catholic church in the city; and two years later he was made Vicar General of the diocese, an office that he retained up to the time of his death. For many years he was a kind of wandering missionary over a wide range of country in the Northwest, where he established many parishes and churches all over the land. He died at Milwaukee, March 6, 1879.

JOHN OWEN was born near Toronto, Canada, March 20, 1809. He came to Detroit with his widowed mother in 1818. Early thrown upon his own resources, he showed such energy, fidelity, and strength of character, that at the age of twelve he was admitted into the employ of Dr. Marshall Chapin, a well-known physician and druggist of the city. He acted as druggist's clerk until the autumn of 1829, when he was admitted as a partner in the business. He continued in this relation until the death of Dr. Chapin nine years later, when he became sole proprietor. By steady application to business he was enabled to retire with a competence in 1853. March 18, 1841, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Francis J. Higginson resigned, and at the expiration of the term, in 1844, was re-appointed for the full term of four years. From 1861 to 1867 he was State Treasurer. He was a man of large affairs and generous impulses. He died at Detroit, March 31, 1892.

GEORGE GOODMAN was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1793. He settled at Niles, Michigan, in 1836. He kept a bookstore there, and was for many years agent of the American Express Company. During the administration of President Fillmore he was Postmaster of the place. April 5, 1841, he was appointed Regent of the University for the full term of four years, but after two years' service resigned the office. He died at Niles, April 10, 1862.

ANDREW MASON FITCH was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, March 15, 1815, son of Gurdon and Hannah (Peck) Fitch. He was fifth in descent from the Rev. James Fitch, who was born at Bocking, Essex County, England, in 1622, and who came to Connecticut about 1638. His grandfather, Andrew Fitch, was Captain of the Fourth Connecticut Infantry in the War of the Revolution. His parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1826. He there received a common school education, after which he entered Norwalk Seminary in 1834. He was ordained a Deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1838 and an Elder in 1840. He held pastorates at Lima and Toledo, Ohio; and was then called to Michigan, where he was pastor of churches at Monroec, Adrian, Detroit, Jackson, Ann Arbor, and Grand Rapids, and Presiding Elder of the Marshall District. February 16, 1842, he was appointed Regent of the University and served the full term of four years. From 1851 to 1856 he was Financial Secretary of the Western Seamen's Friends Society, and from 1856 to 1861 was United States Indian Agent for Michigan. For many years he was a Trustee of the Wesleyan Seminary and of its successor, Albion College. He served for a time on the School Board of Albion. He was married in 1841 to Cornelia Chittenden, of Adrian, who died in 1858, leaving three children: William Mason, Emma Chittenden (Mrs. Sackett), and Cornelia Abby. In 1862 he was married to Susan C. Searles, of Newark, New Jersey. He died at his home in Albion, Michigan, January 8, 1887.

ELISHA CRANE was born at Bethel, Vermont, November 2, 1800. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and removed to Detroit in 1834, where he preached two years. He was afterwards pastor in succession of the churches in Marshall, Ann Arbor, Monroe, and Ypsilanti. He was Presiding Elder of the Detroit district for a time, and later was pastor in succession of the churches at Coldwater, Constantine, and Litchfield. He was active in establishing Albion College, and was for many years President of its Board of Trustees. He was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan from 1842 to 1846. He died at Litchfield, Michigan, April 22, 1868.

DEWITT CLINTON WALKER was born at Clarendon, Vermont, in 1812. He entered

Middlebury College and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1834. He studied at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1836. He immediately removed to Romeo, Michigan, and practised his profession there for twenty years. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1840, 1844, and 1846, and State Senator in 1841 and 1842. March 8, 1843, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of George Goodman resigned, but after one year's service he in turn laid down the office. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1850. In 1857 he laid out the village of Capac, St. Clair County, to which he removed. Here he passed many years of prosperity and influence, and here he died August 17, 1904. During his residence at Capac he served four years as Probate Judge of the county.

MARVIN ALLEN was born at Fabius, New York, November 4, 1800, son of Peter and Rowena (Pierce) Allen. His early life was spent on a farm.



MARVIN ALLEN

He studied at Hamilton College, New York, and was graduated from the Theological Department in 1826. After holding pastorates in the Baptist churches at Williamson, Manchester, and Canandaigua, New York, he came to Michigan in 1837 and was settled as pastor over the Baptist Church at

Adrian. In 1843 he accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Ann Arbor, where he remained three years. In 1846 the State Baptist Convention appointed him general missionary to the churches of the State, and he spent the next four years travelling over the State, forming new churches and encouraging the feeble ones. In 1850 he took up his residence in Detroit, where he conducted a bookstore and published "The Michigan Christian Herald." He was appointed Regent of the University, March 9, 1843, and was continued in office by successive re-appointments till January 1, 1852. He was an unusually punctual and active member of the Board. He died at Detroit, June 13, 1861. September 12, 1826, he was married to Julia Ann Green, of Auburn, New York, and they had four children: Ann Maria (Mrs. Stone), Jane Eliza (Mrs. Marsh), Mary Lavinia (Mrs. Caleb Ives), and Marvin Augustus.

LEWIS CASS was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. Having received a classical education at Exeter Academy, he began his active life as a teacher. Reports of a growing West attracted the young man; and when nineteen years of age, he left New England, crossed the Alleghanies on foot, and settled at Marietta, Ohio. Here he began the study of the law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1802. In 1806 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate and served in that body from 1807 to 1812. From 1807 to 1812 he also served as United States Marshal for Ohio. On the breaking out of the War of 1812 he was placed at the head of the Third Volunteer Regiment of Ohio. He marched to the frontier and did efficient service in recapturing Detroit. Later he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan and moved to Detroit. While holding this office he showed himself exceptionally well fitted to deal with the Indians and negotiated twenty-one treaties with them. He was instrumental in organizing a canoe expedition to explore the region around Lake Superior. Mr. Cass began a wider political career in 1831 when he was made Secretary of War by President Jackson. In 1836 he received the appointment of Minister to France. During his absence he travelled extensively, visiting most of the European countries and Palestine. He returned to America in 1842. In 1845 we find him in the United States Senate from Michigan; but he resigned his seat in 1848 upon becoming a candidate for the Presidency. Failing to be elected, he was returned to

the Senate the following year and retained his seat until 1857. He then became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Buchanan; but strained relations between him and the President, due to their differing attitudes towards the Southern States, impelled him to resign his office in December, 1860. This practically ended his political career. He returned to Detroit much enfeebled in health and died June 17, 1866. April 1, 1843, he accepted an appointment as Regent of the University of Michigan to succeed Oliver C. Comstock resigned, and served out the term, retiring in 1844. He was regular in his attendance on the meetings of the Board and gave the weight of his counsels and of his great name to the cause of the new and struggling University.

ROBERT RANSOM KELLOGG was born at Hudson, New York, May 18, 1813. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of the City of New York in 1835. He was ordained to preach in 1838, his first charge being in Brooklyn, New York. In 1840 he removed to Michigan and was for some years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Romeo. March 11, 1844, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of DeWitt C. Walker resigned, and served out the term, retiring in 1845. During the years 1848-1852 he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Detroit, and from 1853 to 1855 he was Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. From 1861 to 1866 he was a pastor at Milford, Pennsylvania, and died there September 25, 1866.

ALEXANDER HEMAN REDFIELD was born at Manchester, New York, October 5, 1805. He studied three years at Hamilton College, but spent his fourth year at Union College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1829. He read law with General James Lawrence of Onondaga County, New York, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York in 1830. In 1831 he removed to Cass County, Michigan, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He helped found the city of Cassopolis, and in 1837 was its first Postmaster. He was State Senator from 1848 to 1850, and again from 1857 to 1859. He was appointed Regent of the University March 11, 1844, to succeed Isaac E. Cray resigned, and held the office by successive re-appointments until January 1, 1852. He died at Cassopolis, November 24, 1869.

MINOT THAYER LANE was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, March 12, 1807. He came to Michigan in 1831 and settled near Romeo. He was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1838, and again in 1848. He removed to Detroit in 1848 and became active in the politics of the city. From 1861 to 1865 he was Justice of the Police Court of Detroit. March 17, 1845, he was appointed Regent of the University and served the full term of four years. He died at Detroit, February 23, 1875.

AUSTIN ELI WING was born at Conway, Massachusetts, February 3, 1792, son of Enoch and Mary (Oliver) Wing. When a mere lad he accompanied his parents to Marietta, Ohio. He was prepared for college at Chillicothe and at Athens Academy. He entered Williams College in 1810, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1814. He returned to Marietta immediately and entered the law office of the Honorable William Woodbridge, then one of the most prominent and influential lawyers of the West. On the advice of General Cass and Mr. Woodbridge, he accompanied them to Detroit, where he entered the law office of the latter and soon rose to distinction in his profession. He represented the Territory of Michigan in Congress from 1825 to 1829, and again from 1831 to 1833. He served one term as United States Marshal for Michigan. He represented Monroe County in the Legislature of 1842. March 17, 1845, he was appointed Regent of the University for four years, and was re-appointed in 1849, but did not live to serve out the second term. He died at Cleveland, Ohio, August 25, 1849. He married Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Skinner, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and they had six children, of whom the last survivor, Mrs. Charles T. Mitchell, of Hillsdale, Michigan, died May 7, 1906.

CHARLES COFFIN TAYLOR was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, February 16, 1805. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Bowdoin College in 1833. He studied theology and was ordained to the Episcopal ministry in 1838. He removed to Michigan, and during the years 1844-1850 and 1852-1853, was rector of St. Andrew's Church in Ann Arbor. He was President of St. Mark's College, in Grand Rapids, in 1850-1851. Afterwards he became rector of St. Luke's Church

in Kalamazoo, where he died February 1, 1855. March 16, 1846, he was appointed Regent of the University and served the full term of four years.

ELIJAH HOLMES PILCHER was born at Athens, Ohio, in 1810. He early entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1830 removed to Michigan and was assigned to the Ann Arbor Circuit. He rode five years upon circuits in southern Michigan at a time when there were no bridges spanning the streams, and no roads except the Indian trails, and when the paths were marked by blazing the trees. He was promoted to be Presiding Elder of the Marshall district, and subsequently presided over several Michigan districts. He built up many congregations, dedicated their meeting houses, and lived to dedicate beautiful church edifices which in time superseded the old ones. He found time to do many things outside the pulpit. While stationed at Ann Arbor he studied medicine and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University in 1859. In 1860-1861 he attended lectures in the Law Department of the University, and shortly after was admitted to the Bar of the United States Court. The public school systems of several places were largely due to his efforts. He was appointed Regent of the University in 1846, and was re-appointed in 1850, serving till January 1, 1852. He was an early advocate in the Board of the policy of discontinuing appropriations to the various Branches and centralizing all the funds on the support of the University proper. He was one of the first to agitate the establishment of the State Agricultural College, and was a founder of the Wesleyan Seminary out of which grew Albion College. In 1878 he published *Protestantism in Michigan*. In 1879 his right side was palsied, but he recovered sufficiently to prepare with his left hand *The Three-quarter Centenary of Methodism in Detroit*, which he left in manuscript. He died April 7, 1889, at the home of his son in Brooklyn, New York. In 1848 Ohio Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts and in 1865 the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

JOHN GUEST ATTERBURY was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 7, 1811, son of Louis and Katherine (Boudinot) Atterbury. His paternal ancestors were English; on the mother's side he was descended from a French Huguenot

family. After a preparatory training in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, he entered Yale College, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1831. In 1843 he also received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in New York City, and began to practise his profession there; but he soon removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he relinquished the practice of law to enter the Christian ministry. He was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Flint, Michigan, and held the position for six years, when, owing to failing health, he sought a change of climate and removed to New Albany, Indiana. Here he remained as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church till a further failure of health made it necessary for him to give up this charge. After a season of rest he was appointed Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, with residence in New York. He held this position until the reunion of the old and new schools in 1870. Returning to Detroit he organized the Calvary Church and acted as its pastor for three years. February 14, 1848, he was appointed Regent of the University and served till January 1, 1852. In 1863 Marietta College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was married September 1, 1840, to Catherine Jones Larned, and there are five surviving children: Charles, of New York; Henry, of St. Louis; Allen, of Detroit; William Wallace, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Katharine Conner, of Rye, New York. He died in Detroit, August 24, 1887.

JUSTUS GOODWIN was born at Westmoreland, New York, April 3, 1796. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Hamilton College in 1824. He was a member of the Bar in New York and in Pennsylvania before coming to Michigan. He was the first Postmaster of Union City, Michigan, and also practised his profession for several years at that place. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1837, 1842, 1843, and 1847, and was Warden of the State Penitentiary in 1849-1850. From 1848 to 1852 he was a Regent of the University. He died at Uvalde, Texas, September 6, 1858.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HAWKINS WITHERELL was born at Fair Haven, Vermont, August 4, 1797, son of James and Amy

(Hawkins) Witherell. His father, born at Mansfield, Massachusetts, in 1759, served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary War, and settled at Fair Haven about 1789. There he obtained considerable prominence and was a Representative from Vermont in the Tenth Congress. He resigned this office in 1808, having been appointed Territorial Judge of Michigan, and removed to Detroit. The son studied law in the office of William Woodbridge in Detroit and was admitted to the Bar in 1819. From 1830 to 1840 he was Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County, Michigan. He was a State Senator in 1841 and in 1842. From 1843 to 1851 he was a District Judge of the Criminal Court. He was appointed Regent of the University in February, 1848, and served till January 1, 1852. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850. In 1857 he was chosen Circuit Judge of the Detroit district, and continued on the bench till his death, which occurred at Detroit, June 26, 1867. In 1824 he was married to Mary A. Sprague, of Poultney, Vermont, who died in 1832, leaving him four children: Martha E., James B., Harriet C. M., and Julia A. His second wife was Delia A. Ingersoll, whom he married in 1837, and who died in 1847, leaving a son, Charles Ingersoll. In 1848 he was married to Cassandra Brady, daughter of General Hugh Brady.

EDWIN M. CUST, an Englishman by birth, settled near Hamburg, Livingston County, Michigan, in the early history of the State. He was a State Senator for four sessions, 1842-1845, and was President *pro tempore* for the session of 1844. February 2, 1849, he was appointed Regent of the University for the full term, but resigned the office before the end of the year, without having attended a meeting of the Board. He died soon after.

GUSTAVUS LEMUEL FOSTER was born at Royalton, Niagara County, New York, May 5, 1818. He studied theology at Auburn Seminary, and at the Yale Theological School. He was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church in 1842. He did pastoral work at Dexter, Jackson, Clinton, Ypsilanti, Coldwater, Howell, and Lapeer. March 2, 1850, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Austin E. Wing deceased, and served to the end of the term, January 1, 1852. He died at Lapeer, Michigan, September 9, 1876.

REGENTS BY ELECTION

MICHAEL A. PATTERSON. (See Regents by Appointment, page 176.)

EDWARD SHAW MOORE was born near Trenton, New Jersey, June 4, 1805. He attended a private school for a few terms, where he learned the rudiments of the common English branches. In 1824 he spent the winter in Philadelphia, looking for an opening in business. Becoming acquainted with some engineers who were surveying a route for the Pennsylvania Canal, he conceived the idea of forming a company to take contracts for the building of bridges and locks. The company was formed in 1825 and became the largest construction company engaged in the work of the canal. In 1834 he removed to Michigan, and soon after established a mercantile and milling business. This business prospered and in 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Three Rivers. He had an important part in securing the Michigan Southern Railroad from Constantine to Three Rivers. He was a member of the Convention for framing the State Constitution of 1850. In 1852 he was elected Senator from St. Joseph County, and during his term in the Senate was Chairman of the Committee on Public Education. In 1851 he was elected Regent of the University for six years and served the full term. He died at Three Rivers, Michigan, May 2, 1885.

ELON FARNSWORTH. (See Regents *Ex Officio*, page 168.)

JAMES KINGSLEY was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, January 6, 1797. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar at Brooklyn, Connecticut. In 1823 he went to Virginia and for some three years was a private teacher in the family of Ludwell Lee, son of Richard Henry Lee. In 1826 he settled in the town of Grand Gulf, Mississippi; but on the breaking out of the yellow fever shortly afterwards he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and began the practice of the law, being the first lawyer admitted to practice at the Ann Arbor Bar. In 1828 he was appointed Judge of Probate for Washtenaw County, and was continued in the office for eight years.

He was a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory from 1830 to 1834. He is said to have been largely instrumental in securing the location of the University at Ann Arbor. In 1837 he was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and a member of the State Senate in 1838, 1839, and 1842. While a member of the Senate in 1842, he drew the first charter of the Michigan Central Railroad under which it went into operation. In



JAMES KINGSLEY

1848 he was again a member of the House. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, in which he served on the Judiciary Committee. From 1852 to 1858 he was Regent of the University. In 1869-1870 he again sat in the Lower House of the Legislature, which was his last official position. He died at Ann Arbor, August 17, 1878.

ELISHA ELY was born in 1734. He came to Michigan while it was still a Territory and founded the town of Allegan, where he developed a prosperous milling and mercantile business. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1835, 1836, and 1837. He was chosen a Regent

of the University by his district in April, 1851, for the full term of six years and served from the following January to the time of his death. He died at Allegan, November 2, 1854. The vacancy caused by his death was not filled till the end of the term.

CHARLES HENRY PALMER was born at Lenox, New York, in 1814. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Union College in 1837. He

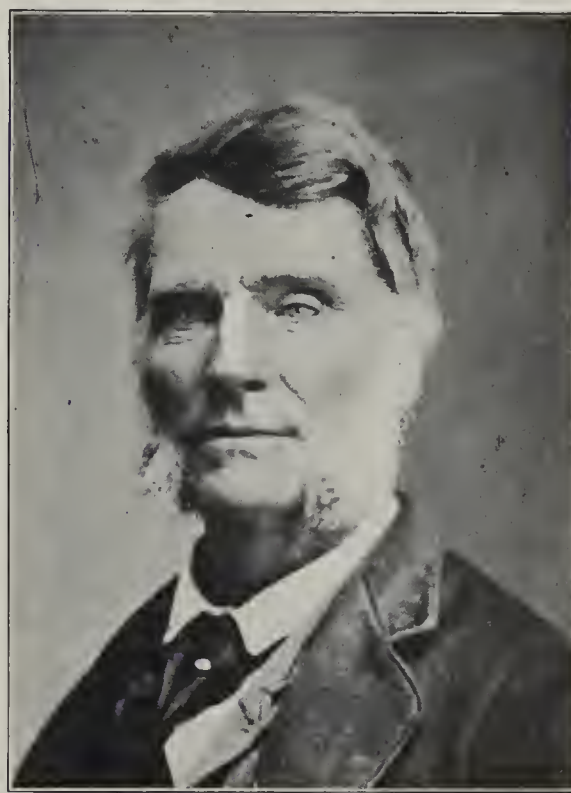


CHARLES HENRY PALMER

was Principal of the Academy at Fredonia, New York, for a time, and afterwards of the Academy at Geneseo. In 1847 he removed to Michigan to become Principal of the Academy at Romeo, which he conducted successfully for many years. He was chosen Regent of the University by his district in 1851 and served the full term of six years from January 1, following. He acted as Secretary of the Board in 1852, was Chairman of the special committee on the presidency, and had a prominent part in the selection of Henry Philip Tappan as President of the University. From 1853 until his death in April, 1887, he was a resident of Pontiac. He was interested in mines in the Upper Peninsula and also in building canals and railroads in that part of the State.

ANDREW PARSONS was born at Hoosick, New York, July 12, 1817. He came to Michigan in 1835 and settled at Ann Arbor, where he taught school for a term. He then removed to Corunna, Michigan, where he was County Clerk from 1836 to 1838, and County Register of Deeds from 1838 to 1846. He was State Senator in 1847 and in 1848. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and on the resignation of Governor McClelland in March, 1853, became Governor for the remainder of the term. He was chosen Regent of the University for the Seventh Judicial Circuit in 1851, to serve six years from January 1, following; but on his accession to the Governorship he resigned the office. On retiring from the Governorship, January 1, 1855, he became a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. He died at Corunna, Michigan, June 5, 1855.

WILLIAM UPJOHN was born at Shaftesbury, Dorset, England, March 4, 1807, son of William and Mary (Standard) Upjohn. He received



WILLIAM UPJOHN

his early education at the Bluecoat School of Shaftesbury and later was given a collegiate training. In 1828 he came to America in company with his brother, Uriah, and pursued medical studies in New York. He then came West and entered upon the

practice of his profession in Barry County, Michigan. November 1, 1863, he was appointed Surgeon of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and later was promoted to be Surgeon-in-Chief of the First Brigade of the First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac. He was with Kilpatrick in his raid on Richmond and accompanied General Sheridan in his raid up the James River. At the close of the war he returned to Hastings, Michigan, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was Register of Deeds for Barry County in 1853 and 1854, and Coroner in 1880. He was married in 1842 to Affa Connett, no children of this union surviving. In 1847 he was married to Lydia Connett, by whom he had three children, one of whom, Marie Edna (Mrs. John Beamer) survives. An older daughter, Affa Northcote (Mrs. George S. Davis), died October 8, 1884. A third daughter died in infancy. He was Regent of the University from 1852 to 1858. In 1872 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He died at Hastings, August 2, 1887.

HENRY HORATIO NORTHROP was born at Galway, Saratoga County, New York, June 13, 1814. He entered Union College at the age of sixteen and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1834. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, removed to Michigan, and was settled as pastor over the following churches in succession, — Dexter, White Pigeon, Homer, Monroe, and Flint. In 1854 he was chosen Regent of the University in place of Andrew Parsons, who had resigned the office about a year before. He thus served nearly four years and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Board. He was Chaplain of the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry from January to December, 1862. In 1873 he resigned the pastorate of the first Presbyterian church at Flint and from that time on lived in comparative retirement. He died at Flint, February 25, 1905.

BENJAMIN LEVI BAXTER was born at Sidney Plains, Delaware County, New York, April 7, 1815. In 1831 his father removed to Tecumseh, Michigan. Here the son completed his preparation for Dartmouth College, where he studied three years. In 1843 he returned to Michigan to take charge of the Tecumseh Branch of the State Univer-

sity. He remained three years in this position, and at the same time studied law with Perley Bills, Esq., with whom he later entered into a law partnership



BENJAMIN LEVI BAXTER

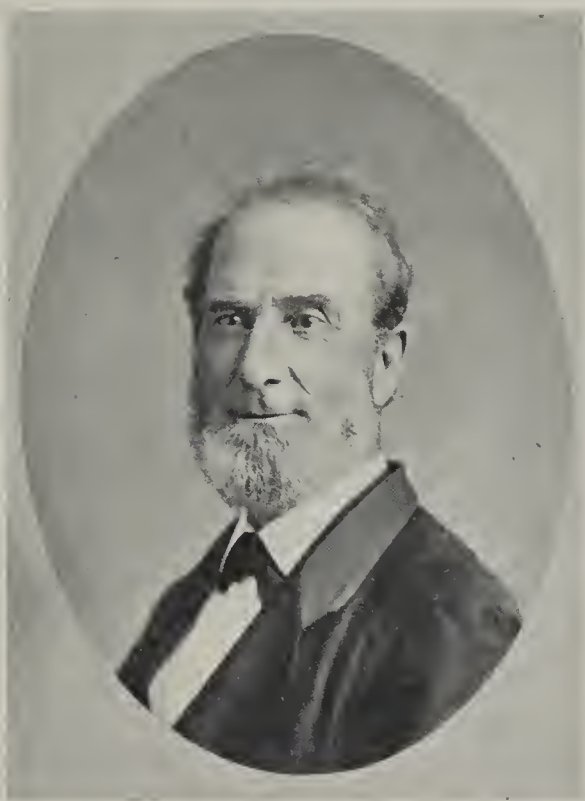
that continued twenty-five years. He was a Regent of the University from 1858 to 1864. From 1869 to 1871 he was a Representative in the State Legislature. He died at Tecumseh, Michigan, June 10, 1902.

JAMES EASTMAN JOHNSON was born in 1805. He was admitted to the Bar of St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1837, and practised his profession there over half a century. In 1857 he was elected Regent of the University from the Second Judicial Circuit and served the full term of six years from January 1, following. He was re-elected under the amended Constitution in 1863 and drew the six-year term. In 1884 he was Presidential Elector from his district. He died at Niles, Michigan, March 14, 1888.

LEVI BISHOP was born at Russell, Hampden County, Massachusetts, October 15, 1815. He removed to Michigan in 1835, and settled in Detroit in 1837. He studied law in the office of Justice

Daniel Goodwin and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. He served on the Detroit School Board ten consecutive years, during seven of which he was President of the Board. This service is commemorated by the school building which bears his name. He was instrumental in founding the State Pioneer Society and served as its President ten years. From 1858 to 1864 he served on the Board of Regents of the University. He died in Detroit, December 23, 1881.

DONALD MCINTYRE was born at Johnstown, New York, June 5, 1807, son of Donald and Anne McIntyre. He prepared for the profession of



DONALD MCINTYRE

the law, was admitted to the Bar of his native state, and in 1838 became the first Judge of Fulton County. In 1845 he removed to Michigan. He settled in Ann Arbor, engaged in the banking business, and became a successful business man. He was a Representative in the State Legislature in 1855. He took great interest in popular education and was for many years a member of the School Board of Ann Arbor. In 1857 he was elected Regent of the University for the full term of six years from January 1, following, and served out the term. After retiring from the Regency he served the University as Treasurer from 1864 to 1872. In 1830

he was married to Jane Maria Eachu, of Johnstown, New York, and of this union four children survive: Anna M. (Mrs. John H. Burleson, of Niagara Falls); Martha A. (Mrs. William W. Wetmore, of Ann Arbor); Jennie (Mrs. M. J. Pomeroy, of Baldwin, Kansas); and Donald (LL. B. 1872), of Cadillac, Michigan. Mrs. McIntyre died in 1861, and on August 7, 1875, he was married to Anna E. Robinson, of Detroit. He died at Ann Arbor, December 21, 1891.

EBENEZER LAKIN BROWN was born at Plymouth, Vermont, in 1809. His early education was obtained in the district school of his native place. In 1830 he removed to Michigan, stopped first at Ann Arbor, and the following year settled at Schoolcraft, where he resided nearly seventy years. For many years he followed mercantile pursuits, but spent his declining days upon a farm. He became intimately connected with the growth and development of his adopted State. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners; in 1841 he was a member of the State House of



EBENEZER LAKIN BROWN

Representatives; and in 1855, and again in 1879, a member of the State Senate. He was elected Regent of the University in 1857, and served the full

term of six years from January 1, following. He was twice married: in 1837 to Amelia W. Scott, who died leaving him with one daughter; and in 1852 to Mary Ann Miles, of Vermont, by whom he had two sons: Edward Miles (Ph. B. 1880), now Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of Cincinnati; and Addison Makepiece (A. B. 1883), now Secretary of the Michigan Agricultural College. He died at Schoolcraft, April 12, 1899.

LUKE H. PARSONS was born at Hoosick, New York, February 12, 1812. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1835. He removed to Corunna in 1839, and became a law partner of his brother, Andrew Parsons, afterwards Regent and Governor. In 1857 he was elected Regent of the University and held the position from January 1, 1858, to the time of his death. He died at Corunna, Michigan, February 19, 1862. The seat was left unfilled to the end of the term.

JOHN VAN VLECK was born of Dutch ancestry at Shawangunk, Ulster County, New York, in 1828. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Rutgers College in 1852, and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1855. He was immediately called to the Principalship of the Holland Academy (now Hope College) at Holland, Michigan. He held that position till 1859, when he resigned it to take charge of an academy at Kingston, New York. After three years in that position, his health having become impaired, he gave up teaching, and for the next two years was pastor of churches at Middleport, New York, and at Wawarsing, New York. He died in Ulster County, New York, March 15, 1865. In April, 1857, he was elected Regent of the University of Michigan, and entered upon his duties the following January. He attended only a single meeting of the Board, and on October 2, 1858, resigned the office. He was a teacher of superior qualifications and power, and his work at Holland, amid the privations of pioneer life, was an influence for good the lasting effects of which are felt to this day. He married a Miss Falkner, and one son survives, Mr. John Van Vleck, a civil engineer, of New York City.

HENRY WHITING was born February 7, 1818, at Bath, Steuben County, New York. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1840, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Fifth Infantry stationed at Fort Snelling. From Fort Snelling his regiment was ordered South, first to Florida, afterwards to the Lower Mississippi, and from there to Fort Mackinac, Michigan. He went with his regiment to Texas in 1845, and remained at Corpus Christi until February, 1846. He now resigned from the army and opened a school at St. Clair, Michigan. In 1848 he engaged in the lumber business at St. Clair and built up a prosperous trade. On the breaking out of the Civil War he offered his services to the Government, and was appointed, June 26, 1861, Colonel of the Second Vermont Regiment; and October 23, 1862, he was placed in command of the Vermont Brigade. February 14, 1863, he resigned his commission and resumed his business at St. Clair. He was elected Regent of the University November, 1858, in place of George W. Pack, who had been elected to the office, but who had removed from the State and had failed to qualify. He served out the term, retiring January 1, 1864. While on a visit to his niece at Ypsilanti, Michigan, he died suddenly June 23, 1887.

OLIVER LYMAN SPAULDING was born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, August 2, 1833, son of Lyman and Susan (Marshall) Spaulding. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Oberlin College in 1855. He began his active work as a teacher, giving his leisure time to the study of the law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1858 and began his practice at St. Johns, Michigan. At the November election of that year he was chosen Regent of the University in place of the Reverend John Van Vleck, who had been elected to the office but who had resigned in October after a brief term of service. He filled out the term, retiring January 1, 1864. In 1862 he enlisted as Captain in the Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, and passed through all the grades to the rank of Colonel. In 1865 he was in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps and was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was Secretary of State for Michigan for two terms, 1867-1871. In 1875 he was appointed special agent of the United States Treasury Department, in which

office he continued until he was nominated for Representative to Congress in 1880. He served in Congress from 1881 to 1883, and in 1885 he again filled the position of special agent for the Treasury. In 1883 he served as chairman of a commission sent by the government to the Sandwich Islands, to investigate alleged violations of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. From 1890 to 1893 he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and was again appointed to the same position in



OLIVER LYMAN SPAULDING

1897. He married the daughter of John Swegles, former Auditor-General of Michigan, and they had five children: Frank M., a merchant at St. Johns, Michigan; Edna C. (A.B., Wellesley); Oliver Lyman, Jr. (A.B. 1895, LL.B. 1896), Captain in the United States Artillery Corps; John Cecil (A.B. 1897), an attorney-at-law, Detroit; and Thomas Marshall (A.B. 1905), a graduate of West Point and now a Lieutenant in the United States Artillery Corps.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE FERRY was born at Michilimackinac, Michigan, July 8, 1824, elder son of the Reverend William Montague and Amanda (White) Ferry. In 1834 he removed with his parents to Grand Haven, which continued to be his home for over forty years. He received his

early training in his father's library. He also had a year's instruction at the Sanderson Academy of Ashfield, Massachusetts, under Henry L. Dawes, afterwards United States Senator, and spent one year at the Kalamazoo Branch of the University of Michigan. Active life began for him at the age of fifteen, when he was placed in charge of large gangs of men as manager of his father's lumber business on the Grand River. He learned the trade of machinist, and in 1850 built the Ottawa Iron Works at Ferrysburg, Michigan. He became widely known as machinist, inventor, and hydraulic and mechanical engineer. In April, 1857, he was elected Regent of the University for the term beginning January 1, following, and served the full term. In August, 1861, he enlisted at Grand Haven as private in the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, and the following December was promoted to First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of his regiment. On the 30th of June, 1862, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." After the surrender of Lee's army he resigned his commission and was honorably mustered out of the service April 24, 1865. He was with his regiment at Pittsburg Landing in April, 1862, and participated with it in the siege of Corinth. He served on the staffs of Generals Rosecrans and McPherson, and was wounded at Vicksburg during the siege. He was afterwards put in charge of the Depot Commissary at Memphis, where he remained until his resignation. He was the originator of the system of commutation of rations, which has now been included in the regulations of the army, having received the formal approval of Congress. In 1870 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Michigan, and in 1873 Governor Bagley appointed him one of the members of the commission to revise the State Constitution. He was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids in 1876. In 1878 he removed to Park City, Utah. Here he became actively interested in the mining operations of the Territory and was one of the original owners of the Quincy Mine. From 1884 to 1892 he represented Utah on the National Democratic Committee. In 1893 he was Commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. In 1904 he was nominated for Governor of Utah on the American ticket, and ran over one thousand votes ahead of the ticket. He was a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and of

the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was married October 29, 1851, to Jeannette Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. There were six children, of whom only two survive: Mrs. Mary M. Ferry Allen and Mrs. Kate H. Hancock. He died at Park City, Utah, January 2, 1905, and is buried at Grand Haven, Michigan.

GEORGE BRADLEY was born at Hopewell, Ontario County, New York, May 31, 1810. In 1837 he was licensed to preach by the Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the following year, at Tiffin, Ohio, he was appointed "junior preacher" to the Copley circuit, then included in the Michigan Conference. In 1839 he was appointed to the Saline circuit, which brought him to Michigan. From 1841 to 1844 he held charges in the Plymouth, Milford, and Birmingham churches, and from 1845 to 1847 he was Missionary to the Indians, with headquarters at Flint, Michigan. During the two following years he was Presiding Elder of the Grand River District, which extended across the State from Saginaw to Lake Michigan. In 1850 this district was divided, and he was made Presiding Elder of the eastern half, still residing at Flint. In 1852 he was placed in charge of the Methodist work in Lower Saginaw, now Bay City, where he built the first Methodist church. From 1853 to 1857 he labored at Albion, Marshall, and Jackson; and from 1857 to 1859 he was Presiding Elder of the Indian Mission District and Missionary to the Indians in Isabella County. For the following two years he was Presiding Elder of the Lansing district, and in 1862 he was superannuated. He died April 15, 1871, being at the time in New York City, whither he had gone on business for the Indian Agency. He was buried at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, his home for some years prior to his death. He was married in 1832 to Miss Sophia Blakesly. He was elected Regent of the University in 1857 and took his seat the following January, serving the full term of six years.

EDWARD CAREY WALKER was born at Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, July 4, 1820, son of Stephen and Lydia (Gardner) Walker. He was prepared for college at Hamilton Academy,

but when fifteen years of age decided to become a civil engineer and joined the engineer forces that were working on the Chenango canal. In two years' time a broken knee ended this career, and the young man came to Detroit. He was now desirous of continuing his academic studies and attended the Detroit Branch of the University. In 1840 he was admitted to Yale College as a junior and took his degree in 1842. Returning to Detroit he taught in the Branch of the University, but soon began the study of the law. This course was completed under the instruction of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf at Harvard. He was admitted to the Bar at Detroit in 1845, and followed his profession there until his



EDWARD CAREY WALKER

death, December 28, 1894. Mr. Walker was never active in politics but was always interested in educational movements. For many years he served as Secretary of the Detroit Board of Education, and from January 1, 1864 to 1882 was a leading member of the Board of Regents of the University, having been twice re-elected to the office. He was also a member of the State House of Representatives in 1867. In 1852 he was married to Lucy Bryant, of Buffalo, and they had two children: Bryant (A.B. 1876, LL.B. 1879), of the Detroit Bar; and Jessie R., now the wife of the Reverend Wallace Radcliffe, of Washington, D. C.

GEORGE WILLARD was born at Bolton, Vermont, March 20, 1824, son of Allen and Eliza (Barron) Willard. His father emigrated to Michigan in 1836, taking his young son with him. In 1844 the son completed the course at the Kalamazoo Literary Institute, which became Kalamazoo College a few years later. After teaching for a short time he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and became successively rector of St. Mark's Church in Coldwater, of St. Thomas's in Battle Creek, and of St. Luke's in Kalamazoo. Owing to a change in his religious views he withdrew from the ministry and accepted a Professor-



GEORGE WILLARD

ship of Latin at Kalamazoo College. In 1856 he was chosen a member of the Michigan State Board of Education and served six years. During this period the State Agricultural College was organized at Lansing. He was elected Regent of the University in 1863 and drew the two-year term. He was re-elected for the full term, thus serving in all ten years. He drew the resolution for opening the University to women, which was passed by the Regents in January 1871, and actively favored the establishment of the Homœopathic Department. It was largely through his instrumentality that President Angell's services were secured to the University. He was a member of the Lower House of the

State Legislature in 1867, and was Chairman of the Committee on Education. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress and was re-elected in 1874. He became proprietor and editor of "The Battle Creek Weekly Journal" in 1868, and in 1872 established "The Daily Journal." He continued the proprietorship of these papers up to the time of his death, which occurred at Battle Creek, March 26, 1901.

THOMAS DWIGHT GILBERT was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, December 13, 1815. He received his early education in the common schools, and afterwards attended an academy in Deerfield. In 1830 he entered the store of the philanthropist, John Clark of Northampton, and remained with him five years. In 1835 he removed to Michigan. He entered a business firm at Grand Haven, but the financial crisis of 1837 destroyed the concern and left him with no resources except health and experience. In 1844 he entered the lumber and shipping business with a younger brother, and in this enterprise he was highly successful. In 1858 he settled at Grand Rapids. He served in the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature in 1861. In 1863 he was elected Regent of the University. He drew the four-year term and was re-elected for the full term. During the entire twelve years he served as Chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1865, when the City National Bank of Grand Rapids was organized he was chosen its president. He was also President of the Board of Public Works of Grand Rapids for many years. He married Mary A. Bingham, daughter of the Reverend Abel Bingham, who for thirty years was a missionary among the Ojibway Indians at Sault Ste. Marie. He died at Grand Rapids, November 18, 1894.

THOMAS JEFFERSON JOSLIN was born at Cohocton, Steuben County, New York, April 29, 1829, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Sleeper) Joslin. His paternal ancestors came from Wales and settled in Rhode Island in Colonial times; on the mother's side he was descended from the Pennsylvania Quakers. He received his early training in the public schools. After completing a High School course he took up special theological studies under the direction of the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the

completion of which he was ordained a minister in that denomination and continued in active service till he retired in September, 1903. His labors have been confined to the Detroit Conference, where he has held some of the most important pastoral charges. He held the office of Presiding Elder for fourteen years and was a delegate to the General Conference of 1880. He was elected to the Board of Regents of the University in April, 1863, and entered upon the duties of the office January 1, following. He drew the four-year term, and at the end of that period did not seek re-election. He was married December 24, 1849, to Susan Willover, of Holly, Michigan, and they have had five children, of whom three are living: John H.; Hattie W., now Mrs. J. L. Heathcock, of Adrian; and Arthur E., who graduated from the Veterinary College of Toronto, Ontario, and is now practising his profession at Pontiac, Michigan. Grace Osborne, a granddaughter, was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1905.

HENRY C. KNIGHT was born at East Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1817, son of Jonathan and Ann Knight. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Jefferson College in 1836. He studied law at Yale the following year and was admitted to the Bar in 1839. He then settled at Pontiac, Michigan, where he practised his profession until 1848. In 1849 he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He preached, and at the same time taught a classical school, until 1853, when he resumed the practice of the law in Detroit. He served for some years on the Board of Education, and at the time of his death was Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County. On April 21, 1841, he was married to Francis A. Snow. He was elected Regent of the University in 1863 to serve from January 1, following. He drew the six-year term, but did not live to complete it. He died in Detroit, March 26, 1867.

ALVAH SWEETZER was born at Gray, Maine, February 9, 1801, son of John and Jane (Rideout) Sweetzer. He was of Dutch ancestry. He was given a good academical education, and spent some time in teaching. He then entered upon a business career in Portland, Maine, from which place he removed to Michigan. In 1845 he became co-partner with his brother-in-law, James W. San-

born, the firm doing an extensive business in lumbering, merchandise, and real estate, with headquarters, after 1847, at Port Huron. He was a man of scholarly tastes and a zealous advocate of public education. He served for a time on the Port Huron School board. He was elected Regent of the University in 1863 and drew the long term of eight years; but he lived to attend only a single meeting of the Board. He died at Port Huron, February 7, 1864. He was married while in Portland to Mary Jane Sanborn, daughter of Dr. William Sanborn, of Falmouth, Maine.

JAMES ALBERT SWEEZEY was born at Brook Haven, New York, September 19, 1828. In 1834 his parents came to Michigan and settled in Jackson County. In June, 1853, he was admitted to the Bar at Grand Rapids, and took up the practice of his profession at Hastings, Michigan. He was for several years Prosecuting Attorney of Barry County and represented his district in the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1863, 1864, and 1867. In 1863 he was elected Regent of the University and served the full term of eight years from January 1, 1864. He died at Hastings, Michigan, February 13, 1898.

CYRUS MOSES STOCKWELL was born at Colesville, New York, June 20, 1823. He was educated at Oxford, New York, and began life as a school-teacher. He subsequently studied medicine and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1850. In 1852 he emigrated to Michigan and settled in Port Huron, where he practised his profession until 1895, retiring then on account of advancing years. He passed through all the rugged experiences of the pioneer physician. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the army as Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, but resigned in November, 1863. After the close of hostilities he rendered service for a time as Assistant Surgeon at Fort Gratiot. In 1866 he was instrumental in founding the Michigan State Medical Society and became the first President of the organization. He was several times President of the Northeastern District Medical Society, and was prominently identified with the professional interests of the State. He was appointed Regent of the University early in 1865 to fill the vacancy caused

by the death of Alvah Sweetzer nearly a year before, and served till the end of the term, January 1, 1872. He was twice married. His children are: Doctor Charles B. Stockwell, of Port Huron; Doctor George



CYRUS MOSES STOCKWELL

Archie Stockwell (died January 28, 1906); Mrs. Walter McMillan, of Chicago; and Mrs. H. E. Hyde, of Buffalo. He died at Port Huron, December 9, 1899.

JOHN MAHELM BERRY SILL was born at Black Rock, New York, November 23, 1831, son of Joseph and Electra (Berry) Sill. He was of New England ancestry, being descended from John Sill who came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1637. Early left an orphan he removed to Jonesville, Michigan, where he enjoyed the benefits of the common schools. He prepared to enter the State University, but was prevented through lack of means. After two years of study in the newly organized State Normal School at Ypsilanti, he was graduated with the first class in 1854. He was immediately appointed to the teaching staff of the School, where he remained nine years. In August, 1863, he became Superintendent of the public schools of Detroit. After three years of service he resigned this position to take charge of the Detroit Female Seminary. He continued in that work ten years and

then returned to the Superintendency of the Detroit schools. In 1886 he again resigned this position to accept the principalship of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He remained there until 1894, when he was appointed United States Minister to Korea. He resigned this office in 1897 and returned to Detroit. He was thoroughly identified with the teacher's profession in Michigan. He was an earnest worker in the State Teachers' Association, and was its president in 1861. In 1876 he was elected



JOHN MAHELM BERRY SILL

President of the Detroit Scientific Association. On the death of Regent Knight, in 1867, Mr. Sill was appointed to the vacancy and served out the term, retiring January 1, 1870. At the following Commencement, the Regents conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was married March 22, 1854, to Sally Beaumont, of Jonesville. Two children survive: Alice Beaumont and Joseph (A.B. 1897, M.D. 1899). He died in Detroit Michigan, April 6, 1901.

HIRAM AUSTIN BURT was born in the township of Avon, Oakland County, Michigan, December 31, 1839, son of John and Julia Ann (Calkins) Burt. He is of mixed ancestry, English, Scotch, Dutch, and Irish. His paternal ancestor,

Richard Burt, came from England and settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, about the middle of the seventeenth century. The seventh in line from this Richard, William Austin Burt, grandfather of Hiram Austin, came to Michigan as early as 1817, and was a pioneer land surveyor under Government employ for many years. In 1840 he was commissioned to survey the Northern Peninsula of Michigan and was assisted in this work by his oldest son, John. It is said that they made the first discovery of the rich iron deposits of Marquette County. Later these men became very active in promoting the building of a ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie. John Burt took up



HIRAM AUSTIN BURT

his residence in Detroit, where the son was prepared for college. He entered Kalamazoo College in 1858, and after two years changed to the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1862. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1865. He settled at Marquette, Michigan, where he became prominent in mining and other iron interests. In 1867 he was elected Regent of the University and served the full term of eight years from January 1, following. He was chairman of the Committee on the Museum and on the Literary Department. From 1869 to 1874 he was Collector of Customs for the Lake Superior District. Latterly he has been living in retirement at Gardiner, Maine.

JOSEPH ESTABROOK was born at Bath, New Hampshire, in 1820, son of Joseph and Susannah (Merrill) Estabrook. His early education was had in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he came to Michigan. By teaching and studying alternate terms he was finally prepared for college, and in 1843 he entered Oberlin College, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1847. He turned his attention to theology and was ordained to preach in the Congregational Church. He began his work in the ministry in 1850, but combined it with teaching; and after a few years the schoolroom had overshadowed the pulpit. In 1852 he took charge of the Ypsilanti Union Seminary and made it one of the foremost preparatory schools in the West. In the fall of 1866 he was called to East Saginaw, Michigan, as superintendent of the city schools. After five years he relinquished this position to become Principal of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He held that place for nine years and then accepted the professorship of Logic and English Literature at Olivet College. He remained in this position until 1886, when he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan. He was re-elected two years later, and at the end of his second term he returned to Olivet College and ended his active life as he had begun it, with teaching and preaching. He was a Regent of the University from 1870 to 1878. He was twice married: first to Emily G. Wells, of Clinton, Michigan, who died in 1859; two years later, to Katharine M. Clayton, of Ypsilanti. He died September 29, 1894, at Olivet, Michigan. Oberlin College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in June, 1894.

JONAS HARTZELL MCGOWAN was born at North Benton, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 2, 1837, son of Samuel and Susanna (Hartzell) McGowan, his father being Scotch and his mother German. His early education was received in the district schools. He also had one term in the Academy at Orland, Steuben County, Indiana, where his parents had settled in 1854. Three years later he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1861. In the same year he went to Coldwater, as a teacher in the city schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry as a private. In the fall of 1862 he was commissioned

Captain in the ninth Michigan Cavalry. He took part in the chase of John Morgan through Kentucky and Ohio, was with Burnside in his East Tennessee campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Carter Station, Blue Spring, and Rheatown. He received a severe injury in a cavalry charge on the Morgan raid which finally disabled him from cavalry service and led to his resignation in February, 1864. Two years later he began the study of law with the Hon. C. D. Randall, of Coldwater, and was admitted to practice in 1867. He spent the following year in the Department of Law at the University of Michigan, and received the degree of



JONAS HARTZELL MCGOWAN

Bachelor of Laws in 1868. For the next fifteen years he was an active member of the Branch County Bar. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Branch County in 1868, and was re-elected two years later for a second term. He was also a director of the Coldwater School Board for several years, and held other local offices. From 1873 to 1875 he was State Senator and did important service in securing the enactment of the twentieth-of-a-mill bill for the aid of the University. He was elected Regent of the University in 1869 for the term of eight years, and took his seat in the following January. He resigned this position January 2, 1877, having been elected to the Forty-fifth Congress from

the Third Michigan District at the November election. After serving two terms in Congress, he retired to the practice of the law in the city of Washington. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His Alma Mater conferred on him in 1901 the Degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married September 27, 1862, to Josephine Pruden, and they have had three children, of whom but one daughter, Ruth, survives.

CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN GRANT was born at Lebanon, York County, Maine, October 25, 1835, son of Joseph and Mary (Merrill) Grant. He was prepared for college at Lebanon, and in 1855 entered the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859.



CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN GRANT

For the next three years he taught in the Ann Arbor High School, serving as principal for the last two years. In 1862 he resigned this position and enlisted for the Civil War, going to the front with the rank of Captain of the 20th Michigan Infantry. He saw very active service, was engaged in many battles, rose to the rank of Colonel, and resigned his commission April 12, 1865. He returned to Ann Arbor, and took up the study of the law. He was admitted

to the Bar in 1866, and began to practise with his father-in-law, ex-Governor Felch. He was Postmaster of Ann Arbor from 1867 to 1870. In 1870 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and was re-elected for the following term. He was the author in 1871 of the bill appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of University Hall, which became a law and which provided much needed rooms for recitation and administrative purposes as well as an adequate auditorium. Two years later he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill laying a tax of a twentieth-of-a-mill on the assessed valuation of the State for the support of the University, a measure of prime importance in the history of the institution. He soon after removed to Houghton, Michigan, where he became a leader in his profession. He was Prosecuting Attorney from 1877 to 1879, and later served as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Michigan Circuit for eight years. He was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State in 1889, and ten years later was re-elected for a second term. He was elected Regent of the University in 1871 and served the full term of eight years from January 1, following. He has always maintained a warm interest in the University and has been one of its staunchest defenders. In 1891 the Regents conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married in 1863 to Caroline L. Felch, eldest daughter of the Honorable Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor. Five children have been born to them, two of whom survive: Emma, now Mrs. Mason A. Noble; and Virginia C. A son, Alpheus F., and two daughters—Mary F. (Mrs. James Pendill) and Helen T. (Mrs. Edward W. Sparrow)—are deceased.

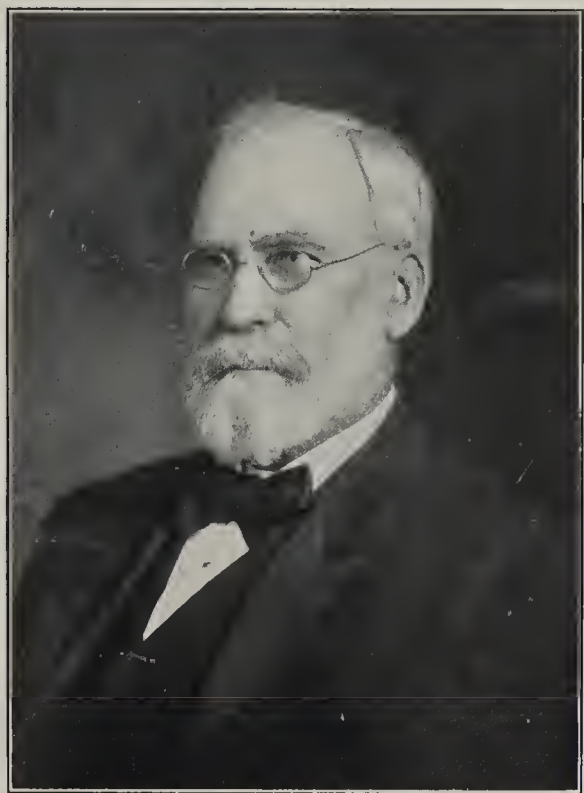
CHARLES RYND was born in Donegal County, Ireland, December 28, 1836, son of Charles and Anna (Coulter) Rynd. In his fifteenth year he came to Canada alone and settled at St. Mary's. Here he worked on a farm for a time, and was then engaged in teaching for about five years. Meanwhile he studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Daniel Wilson, of St. Mary's, and later entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1859. He began practice at Adrian, Michigan, the same year, and continued to reside there. He served on the Common Council for four years and also on the Board of Education. In April, 1871, he was elected Re-

gent of the University and served the full term of eight years from January 1, following. He took an active part in politics and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876. He was a fluent speaker and a ready writer. He was married three times: In 1859, to Elizabeth Hughes, of Ann Arbor, by whom he had two children, Charles and Eva; August 1866, to Sarah Thomas, of Chatham, Ontario, by whom he had five children, Fred, Lena, Fannie, Anna, and Burke; and in 1879, to Jessie Reid, of Adrian, by whom he had one son, Paul. He died suddenly at Adrian, August 20, 1884.

ANDREW CLIMIE was born at Whitestone, New York, February 4, 1834. He was educated at Vernon Academy, New York. In 1860 he removed to Michigan, and settled in Leonidas, St. Joseph County, where he engaged in the lumbering and milling business. He was a Representative in the State Legislature from 1871 to 1875. He was elected Regent of the University for the full term beginning January 1, 1874, but resigned the office October 1, 1881, to become superintendent of the new Library building of the University then in process of construction. He died at Pontiac, Michigan, May 14, 1897. A daughter, Mary (B.S. 1886), died April 26, 1892.

BYRON MAC CUTCHEON was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, May 11, 1836, son of James and Hannah (Tripp) Mac Cutcheon, grandson of Frederick Mac Cutcheon, a Revolutionary soldier, and Anna (Brown) Mac Cutcheon. He is descended from Scotch-Irish stock. He received a preparatory training at Pembroke Academy, and at the Union Seminary, Ypsilanti, Michigan. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1861. The following year he was Principal of the Ypsilanti Union Seminary. Meantime he read law in the office of his brother, the Hon. S. M. Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti. In July, 1862, he entered the United States service as Lieutenant of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and was almost immediately advanced to the rank of Captain. He took part in the Maryland campaign of September and October of that year. October 14 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and was engaged in the campaign of November and December against Fredericksburg, Virginia. His regiment

having been ordered West, he took part in the Kentucky campaign of the spring of 1863, in the Vicksburg campaign of the following summer, and in the East Tennessee campaign from August, 1863 to March, 1864. On November 16, 1863, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and Colonel on January 8, following. At the opening of the campaign of 1864 his regiment was recalled to Virginia to participate in General Grant's advance on Richmond. On May 10, at Spottsylvania Court House, he was twice wounded and lay in the hospital for several weeks. Recovering from his wounds, he rejoined his regiment and went through



BYRON MAC CUTCHEON

the Petersburg campaign from July 7, 1864 to March 6, 1865. August 18, 1864, he received the brevet of Colonel of United States Volunteers, "for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and in the present operations before Petersburg, Virginia." December 18, 1864, he was transferred to the Colonelcy of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, continuing in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, from October 15, 1864, to March 6, 1865. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General for conspicuous gallantry. He also received the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished bravery in leading a charge at Horse

Shoe Bend, Kentucky, on May 10, 1863. He now returned to the study of the law, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from his Alma Mater in 1866 and also the degree of Master of Arts. In the same year he was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor. For one year he practised his profession at Ionia. He then removed to Manistee, where he remained in active practice till 1883. He was President of the Soldiers' Home Commission, 1866-1867; a member of the State Board of Control of Michigan Railroads, 1866-1883, and Presidential Elector in 1868. He served on the Common Council of Manistee, 1869-1870, was City Attorney, 1870-1871, County Attorney in the following year, and Postmaster, 1877-1883. From 1883 to 1891 he was member of Congress from the Ninth District of Michigan, and during his last term was chairman of the Committee of the House on Military Affairs. He was Civilian Member of the United States Board of Ordnance and Fortification, 1891-1895. In 1891 he took up his residence in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and engaged in the practice of the law. He was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan in 1875 for the full term, but resigned the office January, 1883, having been elected to Congress in November. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Medal of Honor Legion. He is also a member and vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and a member of the Michigan Historical Society. He was married June 22, 1863, to Marie Amnie Warner, of Dexter, Michigan, and they have five children: Frank Warner (A.B. 1885), Charles Tripp, Max Hartranft, Frederick Richard (B.S. [E. E.] 1896), and Marie Louise. The oldest son is a member of one of the largest law firms of New York City.

SAMUEL SNOW WALKER was born at Fredonia, New York, June 11, 1841. His father, Alvah H. Walker, emigrated with his parents from Rhode Island to Fredonia in 1805. For many years he was a merchant at that place, and was Trustee and Treasurer of the celebrated Fredonia Academy. In 1855 the family removed to Detroit, Michigan. The son was prepared for college mainly at the Fredonia Academy. He entered the University of Michigan in 1857 and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1861. After graduation

he settled at St. Johns, Michigan, where he was interested with his father in merchandising. In January, 1865, he opened a bank under the name of S. S. Walker and Company, and the following October merged the business into the First National Bank, of which he was cashier for many years. While resident at St. Johns he was elected President of the village for three successive terms, and for twelve years was a member of the school board. He was interested in many local enterprises and was extensively engaged in lending money on landed security. From 1875 to 1877 he represented Clinton County in the Lower House of the State Legislature. At the spring election of 1875 he was elected Regent of the University for the full term of eight years from January 1, following, and served out the term. At the annual meeting of the Society of the Alumni at the Commencement of 1889, he was appointed Treasurer of the Society and was continued in the office till 1894. In 1890 he removed to Old Mission, Grand Traverse County, Michigan, where since 1893 he has given his entire time and attention to the cares of an extensive fruit farm. He was married January 14, 1864, to Mary M. Chapin, of Ann Arbor, daughter of Volney Chapin, Esq., at one time Treasurer of the University. Their children are: Susie May, Mary Eloise (A. B. 1893, M. D. 1896), and Mrs. Minerva Snow Van Arsdale.

VICTORY PHELPS COLLIER was born at Victor, New York, April 25, 1820. He was educated in the common schools and at a seminary at Lima, New York. In 1835 he removed with his parents to Battle Creek, Michigan, and in 1837 to Johnstown, Michigan. At twenty years of age he began to teach school, and taught for three successive winters. In 1847 he returned to Battle Creek and entered mercantile business. His success was immediate and for many years he was a leading merchant of the place. He also engaged in banking and was President of the First National Bank of Battle Creek for a number of years. He was actively interested in politics and held several offices. From 1865 to 1867 he was State Senator. He was for some time a member of the State Republican Committee and was State Treasurer from 1871 to 1875. He was Mayor of Battle Creek in 1875. In 1876 he was United States Centennial Commissioner at Philadelphia. March 8, 1877, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Jonas

H. McGowan resigned; but he in turn resigned the office on September 24 of the same year. At the spring election of 1877 he had been chosen Regent



VICTORY PHELPS COLLIER

for the full term from January 1, following, but declined to qualify. He died at Battle Creek, June 28, 1898.

GEORGE DUFFIELD was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1818, son of the Reverend George and Isabella Graham (Bethune) Duffield. His father was one of the early Regents of the University of Michigan. He was prepared for college largely under the tutorship of his father and entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1834. Three years later he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, being the youngest member of a class that afterwards became famous. He took up the study of theology at Union Seminary, New York, and completed the course there in 1840. He was immediately settled as pastor of a church in Brooklyn, and remained there seven years. He then accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and continued in that pastorate for six years. In 1853 he removed to a church in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia where he found a wide field for pastoral work. About the time of the

Civil War he came to Michigan and was settled, first at Adrian, and later over the Lansing church. On the resignation of Regent Collier in September, 1877, he was appointed to the vacancy; and at the end of the year was reappointed for the full term, Regent Collier who had been elected to the office the preceding April having declined to qualify. On October 22, 1840, he was married to Augusta Willoughby, of Brooklyn, New York, and they had three children: Samuel Willoughby, Edward Pierpont, and Margaretta (now Mrs. Tunnichliff). He died at Bloomfield, New Jersey, July 6, 1888, and was buried in the family lot in Elmwood, Detroit.

GEORGE LEWIS MALTZ was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 30, 1842. He removed to Detroit with his parents in 1846, and when sixteen years old was appointed ticket agent for the Grand Trunk Railway. At the commencement of the Civil War he resigned this position and enlisted as a Private in the Fourth Michigan Infantry. He served three full years, and rose to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was confined two months in Libby Prison, after which he was exchanged and returned to his command. During General Grant's campaign before Richmond he was severely wounded, early in June, 1864, and was mustered out of service with his regiment at the end of that month. Upon his return to Detroit he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and afterwards cashier of the Internal Revenue Office. In 1872 he removed to Alpena, Michigan, and founded the Exchange Bank of George L. Maltz and Company, being the pioneer banker of that section of the State. He was State Treasurer from 1887 to 1891. From 1898 to 1901 he was Commissioner of the State Banking Department. He was elected Regent of the University in 1877 for the full term of eight years from January 1, following, but resigned the office February 16, 1880.

JAMES SHEARER was born at Albany, New York, July 12, 1823, son of George and Margaret (Buchanan) Shearer. The Shearers were from Campsie, Scotland, where the family had lived for five hundred years. After having received a common school education he removed to Detroit, Michigan, in 1837. He now apprenticed himself for six years to a master builder and spent his leisure

time in the study of architecture and higher mathematics. He then returned to his former home, entered the Albany Academy, and further pursued the study of architecture and kindred branches. In 1844 he went to Copper Harbor and built Fort Wilkins. In 1846 he went to Montgomery, Alabama, and obtained work upon the State Capitol, then in process of erection. As soon as his knowledge of architecture and his superior skill were discovered, he was appointed superintendent, and took the whole charge until the completion of the building in 1848. He then returned to Detroit, where he designed and erected some of the finest business blocks and private residences in the city.



JAMES SHEARER

In 1860 he was elected Alderman and secured many needed city improvements. On the breaking out of the Civil War he became greatly interested in the preservation of the Union and gave valuable assistance to soldiers in the field and to their families at home. He made several trips to the South to minister to wounded soldiers on the field and to the sick in hospitals. In 1865 he removed to Bay City and became an important factor in its prosperity. He came to the aid of the First National Bank, lifted it from the financial ruin into which it had fallen, and in 1867 was elected its president. He was one of the commissioners to select designs and to supervise

the building of the State Capitol at Lansing. He was a Regent of the University of Michigan from 1880 to 1888. During this period he was chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and directed the erection of the Library building. In 1850 he was married to Margaret J. Hutchison, of Detroit; and they had four children: G. Henry, Ella M., James B., and Chauncy H. He died at Bay City, Michigan, October 14, 1896.

EBENEZER OLIVER GROSVENOR

was born at Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, January 26, 1820. He was educated at the Lancasterian Academy in Schenectady, and spent two years at the Polytechnic Academy in Chittenango, New York. He removed to Michigan in 1837.



EBENEZER OLIVER GROSVENOR

He lived first in Albion, afterwards in Monroe, and was employed as a mercantile clerk in both these places. In 1840 he removed to Jonesville, Michigan, and pursued the calling of a dry-goods clerk for four years, when he entered a general mercantile business. He continued in the business for over thirty years and amassed a considerable fortune. In 1854 he established the banking firm of Grosvenor and Company and started the Exchange Bank of Jonesville, of which he has since been president and the

largest stockholder. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate. On the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned Colonel on the staff of Governor Blair, and received an appointment on the Military Contract Board, of which he became president. In 1862 he was again elected to the State Senate. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan from 1865 to 1867, and State Treasurer from 1867 to 1871. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, and an early stockholder and director of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and also of the Michigan State Fire Insurance Company, established at Adrian. He was elected Regent of the University in 1879 and took his seat the following January. Throughout his eight years' service he was punctual in his attendance upon the meetings of the Board and gave his valuable time unsparingly to the interests of the institution. In 1844 he was married to Sally Ann Champlin, and has one daughter, Mrs. Charles White.

JACOB J. VAN RIPER was born at Haverstraw, New York, March 8, 1838, son of John and



JACOB J. VAN RIPER

Leah Van Riper. His father was a manufacturer of woollen goods and an inventor of machinery used in his occupation. The son received his education at

the New York Conference Seminary and Collegiate Institute in New York City. In 1858 he removed to Cass County, Michigan, and began his active life by teaching a common school. In 1860-1861 he attended law lectures in the University of Michigan, and was admitted to practice in June, 1862. He opened an office at Dowagiac, and remained in that city until September, 1870, when he removed to Buchanan and continued the practice of his profession in that place. During the Civil War he held the office of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Cass County, and subsequently that of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. In 1867 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He served on the Judiciary Committee, and on the Committee on Bills of Rights. His arguments against the Railroad aid schemes gained him considerable reputation throughout the State. In 1876 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Berrien County, and continued in the office four years. From 1881 to 1885 he was Attorney-General of Michigan; and from 1893 to 1901, Judge of Probate for Berrien County. March 16, 1880, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of George L. Maltz resigned, and served out the term, retiring January 1, 1886. He married Emma E. Bronner, and has one son and two daughters. He resides at Niles, Michigan.

AUSTIN BLAIR was born at Caroline, Tompkins County, New York, February 8, 1818, son of George and Rhoda (Beackman) Blair. He was educated at Hamilton and Union Colleges and was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the latter in 1839. Upon receiving his degree he at once began the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in 1841. He then came West and settled at Jackson, Michigan. He began his political career as a campaign orator for Henry Clay in 1844. The following year he was elected to the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature and was there instrumental in securing the abolishment of capital punishment in the State. He was an ardent Free Soil man, and later was a participant in the formation of the Republican party. In 1855 he was a member of the State Senate. He was elected Governor of the State in 1860, and again in 1862, and was widely known as the War Governor. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1868, and again in 1870. In 1881 he was chosen Regent of the University, and served the full term of eight years

from January 1, following. He was one of the ablest, most conscientious, and most efficient members that ever sat in the Board. The Regents of the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1890. He died at his home in Jackson, August 6, 1894. The next year the Legislature provided for the erection of a memorial statue of him



AUSTIN BLAIR

in the Statehouse grounds at Lansing. A son, Charles A. (A. B. 1876), after serving one term as Attorney-General of the State, is now a Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. There were three other children: George H. (died April 10, 1903); Fred J., now of Washington, D. C., and Austin L., of New York City.

JAMES FREDERICK JOY was born at Durham, New Hampshire, December 20, 1810. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1833. He then taught for two years, first as Principal of Pittsfield Academy, and then as instructor in Latin at Dartmouth. He now entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated in 1836. He immediately came West and settled in Detroit, where he began an active business career. In 1846 the State decided to sell the Michigan Central Railroad to a corporation. The prospective company chose Mr.

Joy as their attorney, and he drew up the charter and assisted in organizing the company. Through his influence the road was extended as far west as Chicago. He later organized and became the President of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road. In 1865 he became President of the Michigan Central and greatly extended its lines in the



JAMES FREDERICK JOY

State. He was a Representative in the State Legislature in 1861. In 1881 he accepted a nomination for Regent of the University and was elected for the full term. He served from January 1, 1882, to December 21, 1886, when he resigned the office. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth College in 1869, from Iowa College the same year, and from the University of Michigan in 1887. He died at Detroit, September 24, 1896.

LYMAN DECATUR NORRIS was born at Covington, New York, May 4, 1823, son of Mark and Roccena (Vail) Norris. He was lineally descended from Nicholas Norris who came from England to Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1654. His great-grandfather David Norris was a Revolutionary soldier and fought at Trenton and elsewhere. The Vails were of Welsh origin and settled on Long Island in 1700. He entered the University of

Michigan in the fall of 1841, being the first student to matriculate in the new institution. After three years he changed to Yale College, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1845. He read law with A. D. Frazer of Detroit, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1847. He took up the practice of his profession in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1851 he went to Heidelberg, Germany, to take a course in the Civil Law, a knowledge of which he found necessary in the investigation of the French and Spanish land grants based on laws existing previous to the purchase of Louisiana. During his stay in St. Louis he was political editor and joint proprietor of "The Daily Times." In 1854 he removed to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and practised his profession there till the spring of 1871. In that year he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he continued to reside. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and from 1869



LYMAN DECATUR NORRIS

to 1871 he served as State Senator from Washtenaw County. In 1869 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. On January 19, 1883, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Byron M. Cutcheon resigned, and served out the term, retiring at the close of that year. On November 22, 1854, he was married to Lucy A. Whittelsey, a lineal

descendant of the Reverend John Cotton. They had three children: Maria Whittelsey; Mark (A.B. 1879, LL.B. 1882), now an attorney at Grand Rapids; and Lucy, who died in infancy. He died at Grand Rapids, January 6, 1894.

ARTHUR MERRILL CLARK was born at Landaff, New Hampshire, August 4, 1833, son of Daniel and Mary (Merrill) Clark. His parents both sprang from New England families. He attended the common schools of his native state till he was sixteen years of age. He then entered the Seminary and Collegiate Institute at Newbury, Vermont, where he was graduated in 1853. He taught for a year and then came to Michigan as Principal



ARTHUR MERRILL CLARK

of Schools at Lexington. He held this position for five years and then turned to commercial pursuits. In 1875 he disposed of his business and became Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, of F. and A. M. of Michigan. He held this office till 1901 and then resigned it on account of failing health. He was married August 16, 1855, at Stowe, Vermont, to Mary E. Robinson. Four children were born of this union: Ellen Haywood; Charles Sinclair; Arthur N.; and Howard R. The last two died in infancy. The mother died July 27, 1862. He was

married a second time, at Littleton, New Hampshire, September 8, 1863, to Martha Hale, by whom he had two sons, Winthrop W., now of Lexington, and Arthur H., the latter dying in infancy. The mother died August 22, 1896. January 11, 1898, he was married to Emma Church Alford, who survives him. He died at Lexington, October 27, 1903. He was elected a Regent of the University on the Democratic ticket in April, 1883, and took office January 1, following. During his eight years of service he was seldom absent from his seat in the Board and throughout proved a wise conservator of the best interests of the University.

CHARLES JOSEPH WILLETT was born at Essex, New York, June 5, 1849, son of Joseph S. and Cornelia A. (Whallow) Willett. Thomas Willett, his first ancestor in this country, landed at Plymouth in 1630, and succeeded Miles



CHARLES JOSEPH WILLETT

Standish as "Captain." Later he removed to Long Island, and when Manhattan was turned over to the English he became the first Mayor of New York City. The subject of this sketch having prepared for college at Essex Academy and the Grand Rapids (Michigan) High School, entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of

Arts in 1871. For one year after graduation he was Superintendent of Schools at Chelsea, Michigan. From 1872 to 1876 he was employed in a bank at St. Louis, Michigan. Meanwhile he had studied law, and on January 8, 1877, he was admitted to practise law in all the courts of the State. November 9, 1891, he was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the United States, and October 16, 1893, in the Supreme Court of California. He served on the School board of St. Louis and filled various other local offices. He was Prosecuting Attorney for Gratiot County, 1880-1882. In 1883 he was elected Regent of the University and took his seat the following January, serving the full term of eight years. During the latter part of his term he was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board. Soon after the close of his Regency he removed to Pasadena, California, where he still resides. He is director of the Pasadena National Bank, and has been its attorney for years. He is also President of the Pasadena Hospital Association and chairman of the Valley Oil Company. From 1896 to 1903 he was President of the Board of Education of the Pasadena Public Schools, and from 1901 to 1905 he was City Attorney. He is a member of the American Statistical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the National Geographic Society. He was married May 13, 1874, to Harriet S. Crossman.

MOSES WHEELLOCK FIELD was born at Watertown, New York, February 10, 1828, son of William and Rebecca Field. He was graduated from Victor Academy, Cato, New York. He removed to Detroit in 1844, and entered upon a mercantile career, in which he was highly successful. He was elected Alderman in 1863, and was continued in office two terms. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. In 1885 he was elected Regent of the University for the full term of eight years from January 1, following, but he did not live to serve out the term. He died in Detroit, March 14, 1889.

CHARLES RUDOLPHUS WHITMAN was born at South Bend, Indiana, October 4, 1847, son of William Green and Laura Jane (Finch) Whitman, and seventh lineal descendant of John Whitman, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. He received a preliminary training in the common schools

of his native town, and in Foster School, of Chicago. He prepared for college in the Chicago High school, the Ann Arbor High school, and the Ypsilanti Union Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1866. In September of that year he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts four years later. From 1870 to 1871 he was principal of the Ypsilanti Union Seminary. In the autumn of 1871 he entered the Law Department of the University, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1873. Two years later he received from the University the degree of Master of Arts. He entered upon the practice of law at Ypsilanti in 1873, in



CHARLES RUDOLPHUS WHITMAN

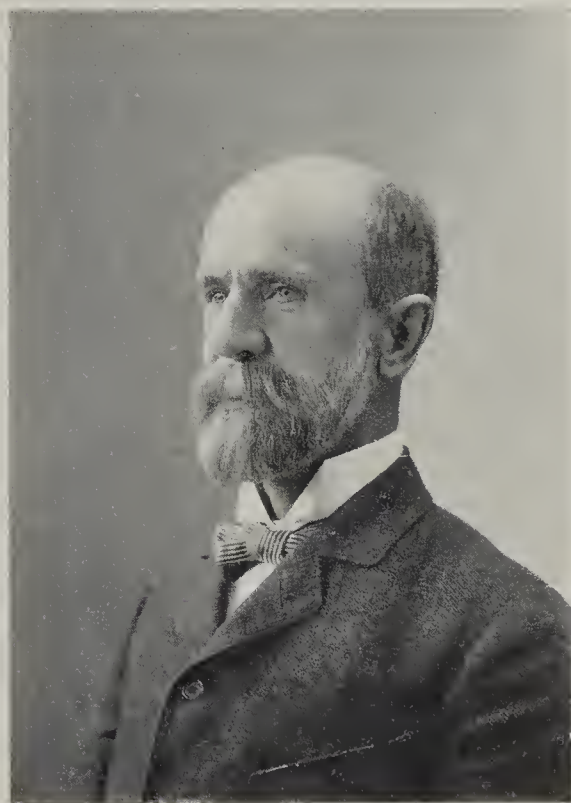
partnership with his father-in-law, Chauncey Joslyn, Esq. For several years he was secretary of the School board of Ypsilanti. In 1876 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw County, serving two years, and by appointment becoming Injunction Master for the county. In 1882 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, which office he filled for two terms. In 1885 he was elected Regent of the University of Michigan, and took his seat the following January, serving the full term of eight years. While on the Board he was a member of the Executive Committee and of other important committees, and for some years chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. In 1887 he removed to

Ann Arbor. In 1891 Governor Winans appointed him Railroad Commissioner for the State of Michigan, which position he held during the Governor's term of office. In 1895 he removed his law office to Detroit though continuing to reside in Ann Arbor. In 1896 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney at Detroit, and continued to hold that position till something over a year after the termination of President Cleveland's second administration. In February, 1899, he removed to his old home, Chicago, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was married in 1871 to Elvira C. Joslyn, of Ypsilanti, and they have four sons: Ross Chauncey (A.B. 1894, M.D. 1899); Lloyd Charles (A.B. 1896, LL.B. 1898); Roland Dare (A.B. 1897, LL.B. 1899); and Bayard Joslyn, who has also been a student in the University of Michigan.

CHARLES STUART DRAPER was born at Pontiac, Michigan, August 26, 1841, son of Charles and Mary (Chamberlain) Draper. He was of New England ancestry. Both his father and his grandfather, William Draper, were graduates of Harvard College. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Pontiac, and entered the University of Michigan in 1858. On the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as Quartermaster Sergeant in the Fifth Michigan Infantry and served throughout the war. He was wounded at Antietam while serving on General Richardson's staff. While in the field the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him by the University with the class of 1863. On returning to civil life he studied law in his father's office at Pontiac, and eventually became a member of the firm. In 1869 he removed to Saginaw, where he entered into partnership with H. H. Hoyt, Esq. Some time afterwards this partnership was dissolved and a new one was formed with Oscar F. Wisner, Esq., which was only terminated by Mr. Draper's death. At one time he was City Attorney of East Saginaw and later held the office of City Controller. On the resignation of Regent Joy at the end of 1886, Mr. Draper was appointed to the vacancy and served out the term ending January 1, 1890. In April, 1889, he was elected for the full term to succeed himself, but did not live to complete it. In the summer of 1892, his health having become seriously undermined, he went to Europe in the hope of finding relief. This hope proved vain. He started home, but died at sea, August 5, 1892, and was buried in the family lot at

Pontiac. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. On December 12, 1867, he was married to Sarah Thurber, who survives him.

ROGER WILLIAMS BUTTERFIELD was born at Elbridge, New York, April 23, 1844, son of the Reverend Isaac and Sarah A. (Templeton) Butterfield. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. His father, a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination, removed to Iowa at an early date. After a preparatory training in the public schools the son entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1866. He now entered the Law Department



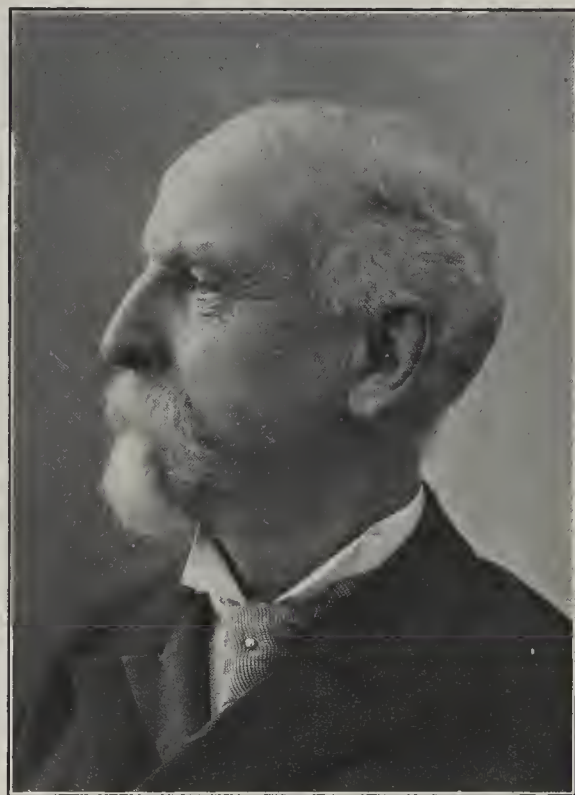
ROGER WILLIAMS BUTTERFIELD

of the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1868. In that year he opened a law office in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he has since continued to practice. At present, in addition to being the senior member of the law firm of Butterfield and Keeney, he is interested in various commercial enterprises, notably as president of the Grand Rapids Chair Company and as vice-president of the Widdicomb Furniture Company. In 1887 he was elected a Regent of the University for the full term and was re-elected in 1895. During the

sixteen years that he sat in the Board he did important service as a member of the Library Committee of the Board and as chairman of the Committee on the Literary Department, the Medical Department, and on the Department of Law. In 1870 he was married to Leonora Ida Drake, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and they have four children: Mary (A.B. [Vassar College] 1901); Roger Champ-
lin (A.B. 1901, LL.B. 1903); Isaac Lawrence (A.B. 1906); and Archibald Drake, an undergraduate in the university.

CHARLES HEBARD was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, January 9, 1831, son of Learned and Persis Elizabeth (Strong) Hebard. His ancestors on both sides were English. He was a lineal descendant of William Bradford, the first Governor of Massachusetts. He received his early education at a boarding school in Westfield, Massachusetts. He taught in the country schools for one year, and in 1850 took the overland trip to the then remote State of Iowa. The following year found him at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. In 1853 he removed to Tobyhanna Mills, and erected a sawmill for the manufacture of lumber, becoming in time partner in the firm of Dodge, Meigs, and Dodge. In 1867 he began a lumber business at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Dodge and Hebard. Three years later he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and entered into business with Mr. R. K. Hawley, the firm, known as the Hebard and Hawley Lumber Company, having sawmills at Cleveland, Ohio, which were supplied with logs towed from Lake Huron ports. It was in the handling of logs for these mills that Mr. Hebard first put into use his invention of the bag boom. In 1872 he sold his interest in this firm, and returned to Williamsport, where he was in business till 1877. Having become interested in the white pine timber of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, he purchased a large tract of land on Keweenaw Point and erected a sawmill at Pequaming. This business was begun under the firm name of Hebard and Thurber; but in 1882 the latter sold out his interest to Mr. Hebard, and the firm from that time on was known as Charles Hebard and Son. Some years later, in connection with his sons, he purchased the immense Okefenokee Swamp in southeastern Georgia, containing approximately 350,000 acres of cypress, yellow pine, and

gum timber. He was elected Regent of the University of Michigan in 1887, and took his seat the following January, serving the full term of eight years. During his later years he resided the greater part of the time in Philadelphia. He was a member of the

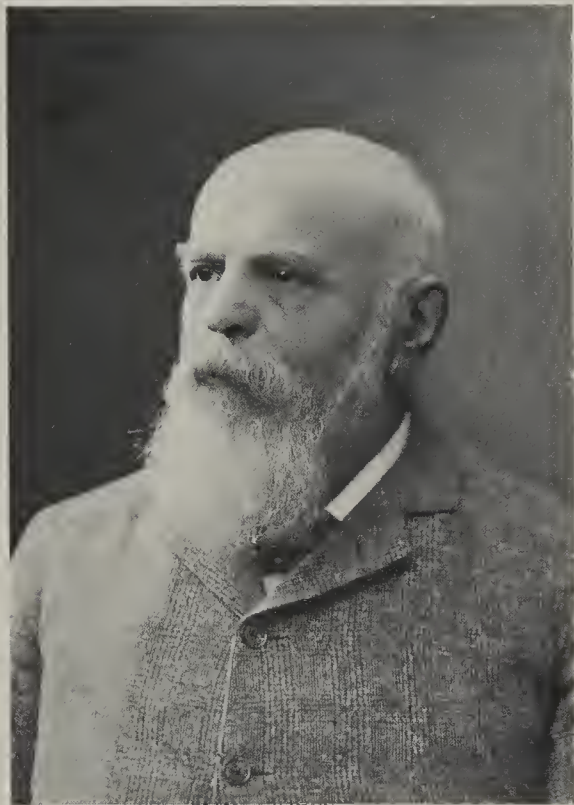


CHARLES HEBARD

Union League Club of that city and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was also a trustee of Jefferson Medical College. He died at Philadelphia June 11, 1902. He was married January 5, 1857, to Mary Cornelia Case, who together with four children, survived him: Mrs. Biddle R. Marsden; Charles S.; Mary E.; and Daniel L.

HERMANN KIEFER was born in Sulzburg, Baden, Germany, November 19, 1825, son of Conrad and Friederike (Schweykert) Kiefer. His father and paternal grandfather were both physicians and surgeons. On the maternal side his grandfather was director of the Botanical Gardens in Karlsruhe. Until his ninth year he was educated under private tutors, and from then, until he was eighteen, he attended the Gymnasia of Mannheim, Freiburg, and Karlsruhe. His later studies, including medicine, were carried on at the universities of Freiburg, Heidelberg, Prague, and Vienna. On May 13, 1849,

he passed examinations as physician and surgeon before the State Board of Examiners in Karlsruhe; and after a short term of service as surgeon of a volunteer regiment, he came to the United States in October of the same year. He settled in Detroit, where he has since followed the practice of his profession, with the exception of two years, 1883-1885, when he was United States Consul at Stettin, Germany. He was a member of the Detroit Board of Education in 1866-1867, and of the Public Library Commission in 1882-1883. He was a presidential



HERMANN KIEFER

elector in 1872, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876. March 15, 1889, he was appointed Regent of the University to succeed the late Moses W. Field, and at the expiration of the term was elected for the full term of eight years. During the entire thirteen years of his service on the Board he was chairman of the Committee on the Department of Medicine and Surgery and did important service in the building up and strengthening of that department. On his retirement from the Board the Regents, acting on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, appointed him Professor Emeritus of the Practice of Medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Academy of Political and

Social Science, the Michigan Political Science Association, and the American Historical Association. He was married July 21, 1850, to Franciska Kehle, of Bonndorf, Baden, and there were six children: Alfred K., Arthur E., Edwin H., Edgar S., Hermine C., and Guy Lincoln (A.B. 1887, A.M. 1891, M.D. 1891).

WILLIAM JOHNSON COCKER was born at Almondbury, Yorkshire, England, March 17, 1846, son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Johnson) Cocker. His parents emigrated to Australia in 1850, and thence to the United States. The son was prepared for college at the Ann Arbor High school, where he was graduated in 1864, and entered the University of Michigan the same year. At the end of his Junior year he accepted a position as assistant in the General Library of the University for



WILLIAM JOHNSON COCKER

one year. He then resumed his studies and was graduated Bachelor of Arts with the Class of 1869. Settling in Adrian, Michigan, soon after graduation, he was appointed Principal of the city High School, which position he held for ten years. From 1879 to 1885 he was Superintendent of the Adrian schools, and from 1885 to 1888 a member of the School Board.

In 1888 he became president of the Commercial Savings Bank of Adrian and continued in the banking business there up to the time of his death. In 1889 he was elected Regent of the University, and at the end of eight years was re-elected for a second term. He was chairman of the Finance Committee for some years and instituted the present system of managing the budget. He died suddenly at Ann Arbor, May 19, 1901, greatly lamented by the entire University community. His writings include: "Hand-Book of Punctuation," "The Civil Government of Michigan," and "The Government of the United States." Mr. Cocker was married March 25, 1870, to Isabella M. Clark, of Adrian, and they had one son, Benjamin Clark, who survives them.

PETER NAPOLEON COOK was born in the township of Antrim, Shiawassee County, Michigan, August 1, 1840, son of Peter Gordon and Elizabeth (Du Boice) Cook. On the paternal side



PETER NAPOLEON COOK

he is descended from the Scotch Gordons; his mother was of French Huguenot origin. His parents came to Michigan from New York State in 1834, and were among the first settlers in Shiawassee County. He received his early education in the district school and completed his preparation for

college at Lodi Academy, Washtenaw County, in 1860. He then engaged in teaching, for a time, and in the summer of 1863 assisted in raising a company for the Tenth Michigan Cavalry. On July 25 he was mustered in as Captain of Company H, and was promoted to be Major on February 18, 1865. In April of the same year he was sent to take command of the dismounted cavalry of the Department of the Tennessee, where he continued till they were mustered out of service in June. In October, 1865, he was detailed on a military commission by the War Department and went to Memphis, Tennessee, remaining on duty there till ordered to join his regiment to be mustered out. In 1872 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and was graduated with the Class of 1874. He took up the practice of his profession at Corunna, Michigan, where he has since resided. He was elected Regent of the University at the April election of 1891 for the full term of eight years from January 1, following, and served out the term. He was married December 6, 1868, to Mary A. Rutan, a granddaughter of Judge Rutan, of Shiawassee County. One daughter was born to them, Frances Clare (B. L. 1896), now assistant principal of the Lansing High School. Mrs. Cook died in May, 1902.

HENRY HOWARD was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 8, 1833, son of John and Nancy (Hubbard) Howard, and grandson of Nathaniel Howard, of Red Stone, Pennsylvania. When he was less than a year old his parents removed to Port Huron, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. His father being a lumberman, the son naturally grew into that business, and in 1854 was taken into partnership, becoming sole proprietor on the retirement of his father in 1877. The firm carried on an extensive business in the manufacture and shipment of lumber and timber, extending their operations finally as far as to the Upper Peninsula. He was president of the Northern Transit Company, of Port Sarnia. He was one of the organizers of "The Port Huron Times" Company, and was president of the company for several years. He was prominently identified with the organization of the First National Bank of Port Huron, of which he was President up to the time of his death. He was President of the Port Huron Gas Light Company, Vice-President of

the Michigan Sulphite Fibre Company, and Michigan director of the Grand Trunk Railway lines west of the St. Clair River. He was for a long period Vice-President of the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company, and was prominent in the councils of the Port Huron and Northwestern Railway Company, of which he was president from 1880 to 1882. He served as Alderman for the second ward of Port Huron for fourteen years, and was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1882 he was elected Mayor of the city for one year. He also served as a member of the Board of Estimates and of the Board of Education. From 1873 to 1877 he was a representative in the State Legislature. He was a trustee of the Baptist church at Port Huron, and was prominently connected with various fraternal and social organizations. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth E. Spalding, of New York State, who survived him three years. To them were born six children, of whom a daughter, Mrs. A. D. Bennett, of Port Huron, and a son, John Henry, are now living. The other four, Hattie I., Charles M., Elizabeth, and Lillie, predeceased him. Mr. Howard was elected a Regent of the University in April, 1891, and took his seat the following January, but did not live to fill out his term. He died at Port Huron May 25, 1894. The last official business he transacted was in attending a meeting of the Board of Regents at Ann Arbor.

LEVI LEWIS BARBOUR was born at Monroe, Michigan, August 14, 1840, son of John and Betsey (Morton) Barbour. He traces his paternal ancestry back to George Barbour, who came to this country from England in the seventeenth century. On the mother's side he is descended from Levi Morton, who came from Scotland. His early education was received at the district school, in the Union School at Battle Creek, at Olivet College, at Lee Centre (Illinois) Academy, and in the preparatory department of Kalamazoo College. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1863. He then entered the Law Department, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1865. After some time spent in travel and residence abroad he entered upon the practice of his profession in Detroit, where he has continued to reside. He served one term (1881-1885) on the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

August 25, 1892, he was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan in place of Regent Draper, deceased, and served out the term, retiring January 1, 1898. On the resignation of Regent Sutton, in June, 1902, he was again appointed Regent for the remainder of the term expiring January 1, 1908. Throughout his Regency he has been a very active member of the Board, devoting much time and energy to the service of the University. He has been chairman of several important committees of the Board, including the



LEVI LEWIS BARBOUR

Library Committee, the Committees on the Literary and Medical Departments, and the Finance Committee. In 1876 he received from the University the degree of Master of Arts. In December, 1897, on the eve of his retirement from the Board, he transferred to the Regents certain lots in the city of Detroit to aid in the erection of a Woman's Building and Gymnasium at the University. This building has since been completed and has been named in his honor The Barbour Gymnasium. (See page 160.) He was married May 9, 1865, to Harriet E. Hooper, of Ann Arbor.

FRANK WARD FLETCHER was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 16, 1853, son of George

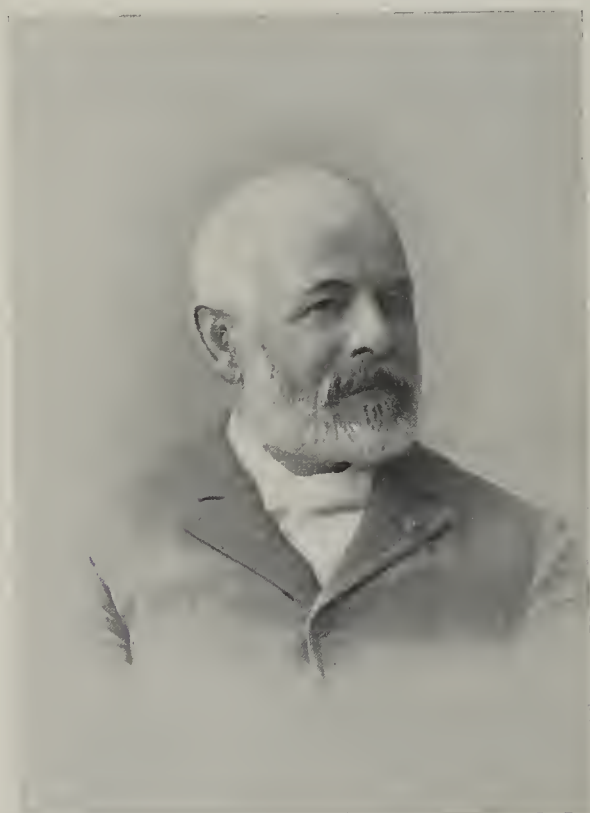
N. and Sarah A. G. (Miller) Fletcher. His father was born at Ludlow, Vermont, and his mother at Kennebunkport, Maine, the line of descent being traced in American families as far back as 1632. He had his preparatory training in the public schools of Detroit and in P. M. Patterson's school in that city. In 1875 he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Michigan. The following year was spent in post-graduate study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After three years' service as chemist in the employ of the Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Company he entered the lumber business at Alpena, Michi-

HENRY STEWART DEAN was born at Lima, New York, June 14, 1830, son of William Whetten and Eliza (Hand) Dean. His ancestors were English and Dutch. He was educated chiefly in two schools, — the Academy of West Bloomfield, New York, and Nutting's Academy, Lodi Plains, Washtenaw County, Michigan. At the completion of his course in the latter institution in 1852 he was fully prepared for college; but immediately upon leaving the Academy he went to California to engage in mining and general business pursuits. After one year he became president and general manager of the Union Tunnel Company of Calaveras County,



FRANK WARD FLETCHER

gan, in 1879. Since 1899 he has been president of the Fletcher Paper Company at Alpena. He was elected Regent of the University in 1893 and was re-elected for a second term in 1901. He has been for many years chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and several of the finest buildings on the Campus have been erected under his direction, including the new law building, the new medical building, and the new engineering building. He was married January 22, 1879, to Grace E. Parker, of Detroit. Three sons survive: George Parker, Henry Eells, and Philip Kingsbury. A fourth son, Russel Withey, died June 26, 1893.



HENRY STEWART DEAN

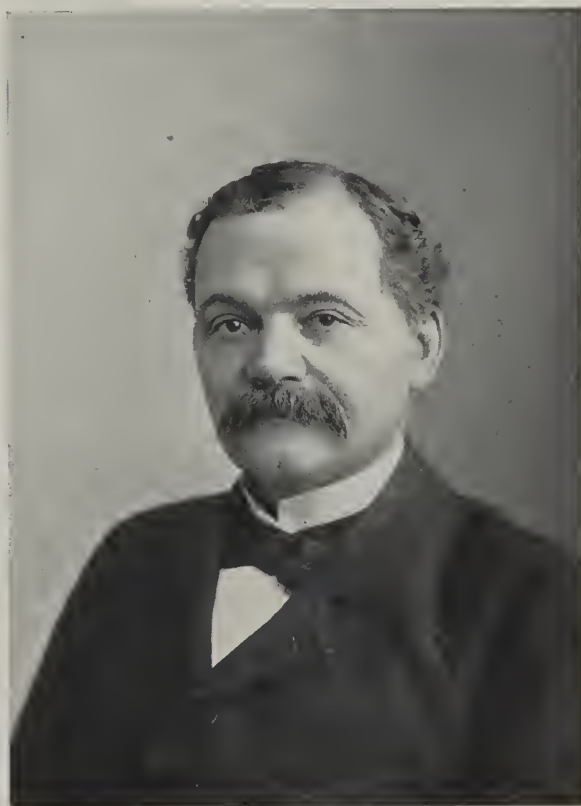
and so continued until his return to Michigan in 1857. He settled in Livingston County, where, until 1862, he was a justice of the peace and conducted a milling business, dealing in flour and lumber. In 1862 he volunteered his services to the United States Government as Second Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer of the Twenty-Second Michigan Infantry. On July 31, 1862, he was commissioned Captain; On February 5, 1863, Major; and on June 7, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel. He was in command of the regiment from September 27, 1863, to June 26, 1865, and participated in the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, being in action at the Battle of Missionary Ridge. He also took part in

the Atlanta campaign up to, and including, the Battle of Jonesboro; and returning with General Thomas to Chattanooga, was engaged in the Battle of Nashville. In addition to his regimental duties, he rendered service as Inspector-General on the staff of Brigadier-General R. S. Granger from May 1 to September 25, 1863; as a member of the Commission for the trial of cotton speculators in 1863; and as a member of the examining Board for officers to command colored troops in 1864. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in business in Ann Arbor as a member of the firm of Dean and Company. Here he has been a prominent figure, both in commercial circles and in movements concerning the public weal. Some of his business connections have been as follows: secretary and treasurer of the Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Company, 1872-1878; president of the Ann Arbor Milling Company since 1892; president of the Michigan Milling Company since 1899; and director of the Owosso Gas Light Company in 1898-1899. He was Postmaster of Ann Arbor from 1870 to 1874. In public life he has held numerous offices of trust, notably as a member of the Board of State Prison Inspectors from 1886 to 1890; president of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society in 1898-1899; director of the University School of Music since 1895; a member of the National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1886; Commander of the Department of Michigan of the Grand Army in 1893; Commander of the Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in 1897; and supervisor of the first ward of Ann Arbor in 1898-1899. June 1, 1894, he was appointed Regent of the University in place of Henry Howard, deceased, and in 1899 was elected to succeed himself for the full term beginning the following January. Upon the establishment of the Engineering Department he was made chairman of the Committee on that department; he has also been chairman of the Committee on the Museum, and of the Committee on the Homœopathic Department, and a member of various other committees. He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the American Historical Association. He was married August 24, 1865, to Delia Brown Cook, and they have one child, Elizabeth Whetten (B. S. 1891).

GEORGE ALEXANDER FARR was born in Niagara County, New York, July 27, 1842, son of

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Sylvester Archibald and Julia (Alexander) Farr. He is of English ancestry on his father's side, and of Scotch on his mother's. His early life was spent in a limited attendance at the public schools of Michigan, and in work upon the farm as a means of livelihood. He was but nineteen at the outbreak of the Civil War, but volunteered his services to the Government, enlisting for the ninety days' service in 1861 in the First Michigan Infantry. At the expiration of this period he went into the regular service, assigned to Battery M, Fourth United States Artillery, with which command he was connected until mustered out as First Sergeant, April 10, 1865. Upon returning to civil life he engaged in teaching, at the same time preparing for the Michigan Agricultural College, which he entered and from which he was



GEORGE ALEXANDER FARR

graduated Bachelor of Science in 1870. He took up the study of the law and was admitted to the Bar at Monroe, Michigan, March 30, 1873. He then removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. He was a State senator from 1879 to 1883. From 1885 to 1891 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Michigan Asylum. He was Collector of Customs for the district of Michigan from 1897 to 1901. January 11, 1896, he was appointed Regent of the University for the full term

in place of Charles H. Hackley, who had been elected to the position but who had failed to qualify. He was regular in attendance upon the meetings of the Board, and as chairman of the Committee on the Law Department and of the Committee on Finance rendered important service to the University. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Michigan Bar Association. He was married, September 24, 1879, at Stowe, Vermont, to Sue C. Slayton, and they have seven children: Frances Indiana (A. B. 1902), George A., Natalia S., Millison, Leslie S., Carrie E., and Sue.

CHARLES DE WITT LAWTON was born at Rome, Oneida County, New York, November 4, 1835, son of Nathan and Esther (Wiggins) Lawton. Both parents were of English ancestry. The Lawtons settled in Rhode Island in 1635, being contemporary with Roger Williams, and are identified



CHARLES DE WITT LAWTON

with the early settlement and history of the colony. The Wiggins family emigrated from England to New York in 1630. Nathan Lawton's father, Joseph Lawton, moved to New York State with his father's family at the age of eighteen, and returning later to Rhode Island, married there Abigail Dawley, taking

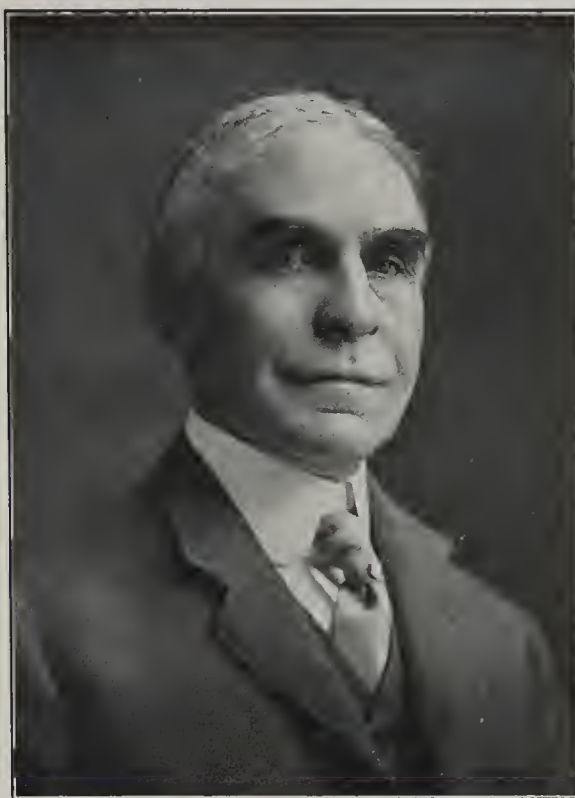
her to his home in New York, where their son Nathan was born in 1801. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the district schools, and later was prepared for college in the LeRay and Auburn academies in New York State. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts at Union College in 1858, received the degree of Civil Engineer the following year, and the Master's degree, in course, in 1861. His first professional work was as principal of the Academy at Auburn, New York, from 1859 to 1863. At the end of this period he devoted himself to engineering work, which has since been largely his vocation. From 1862 to 1865 he was City Engineer of Auburn. In 1865 he removed to Lawton, Michigan, a town which had been laid out by his father on land acquired from the government and on which the Michigan Central Railroad Company located a depot. Here he has since continued to live, making the town his home and a convenient headquarters for operations that have extended over other portions of the State. His first interest on coming to Michigan was in fruit raising, in which he was a pioneer in that quarter of the State. Later he became interested in the mineral resources of the State through his connection with the Michigan Central Iron Company, a concern which built a blast furnace at Lawton for the reduction of Lake Superior iron ore. He was engaged with this company until 1870, when he was appointed assistant professor of Engineering at the State University. In 1871 he resigned this position and in 1872 he was appointed assistant to Major Brooks in the work of the State Geological Survey of the Marquette iron district of Lake Superior. He assisted in writing the valuable report of this survey. Thenceforth for several years he was engaged in mining and topographical surveying in the Lake Superior region, doing also a considerable amount of railroad engineering. From 1879 to 1882 he was Acting Commissioner of Mineral Statistics for Michigan, and from 1884 to 1890 held the office of Commissioner. In these offices he wrote the reports to the State from 1879. Since 1890 he has relinquished nearly all work except his fruit growing and farming interests. In April, 1897, he was elected Regent of the University for the full term of eight years, and devoted a large amount of time and attention to the duties of the office. He is a member of the American Historical Association. He was married July 31, 1861, to Lucy Lovina Latham, of Seneca Falls, New York. Their children are: Margaret Brooks, Charles Latham, Rebecca Estella, Nathan Oliver,

Frederick Percy (M.D. 1897), Swaby Latham (LL.B. 1896), Marion Agnes (A.B. 1901), Gertrude Genevieve, and Eugene Wright.

ELI RANSOM SUTTON was born at Greeley, Kansas, August 25, 1868, son of Ottawa and Elizabeth Permelia (Poplin) Sutton. After a preparatory training in the public schools he entered the Kansas State Normal School and was graduated from that institution in 1888. He then became a student at the University of Michigan, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891 and the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Laws in 1892. Immediately after leaving the University he took up the practice of the law in Detroit, where he held in succession the offices of Assistant City Counselor, Assistant City Attorney, and Assistant Corporation Counsel. Upon the accession of Mr. Pingree to the governorship in 1897, he was appointed Colonel on the Governor's staff. He was elected Regent of the University in April, 1899, and took his seat the following January, but resigned the office on leaving the State in June, 1902. He was married July 1, 1896, to Grace Louise Williams, of Sodus, New York, and they have one child, Dorothy Hathaway.

ARTHUR HILL was born at St. Clair, Michigan, on March 15, 1847, son of James H. and Lucretia (Brown) Hill. His parents were both born in Michigan. He entered the University of Michigan in 1862 from Saginaw, and was graduated Civil Engineer in 1865. A few months following graduation were spent in railroad engineering in Minnesota, and later in the year he entered the Law Department of the University. He returned to Saginaw to enter upon a business career in lumbering, manufacturing, and shipping, which rapidly grew to large proportions. In addition to his many business cares he has found time to maintain his interest in public questions, and has kept himself well informed on historical and economical subjects. He was chosen three times Mayor of Saginaw, and served as president of the Board of Education of that city for five years. Since 1899 he has been a member of the State Board of Forestry Commissioners, having been one of the first two appointees. On the death of Regent

Cocker, May 19, 1901, he was appointed to the vacancy and served out the term ending January 1, 1906. At the April election of 1905 he was elected to succeed himself for the full term of eight years. He is the founder of four Saginaw High School



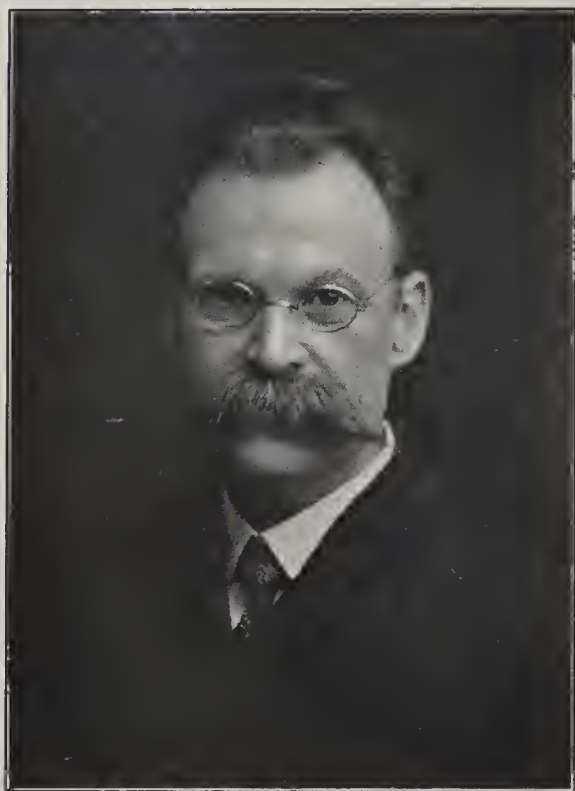
ARTHUR HILL

Fellowships, with an annual income of two hundred and fifty dollars each, designed to aid needy graduates of that school in securing a university education. He also bought and presented to the University the Saginaw Forest Farm, a tract of eighty acres near Ann Arbor, for the purpose of facilitating instruction in forestry at the University.

HENRY WESTONRAE CAREY was born in the city of New York, September 21, 1850, son of William and Mary (Ramsay) Carey. His ancestors were English and Scotch. He received an elementary education in the public schools, and entered in due course the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1870. After graduation he spent several years in the publishing business and in other activities. In 1881 he came West and entered the employ of Mr. R. G. Peters, of Manistee, Michigan. When the R. G. Peters Salt and Lumber Company was organized, he became its secretary and treasurer, which

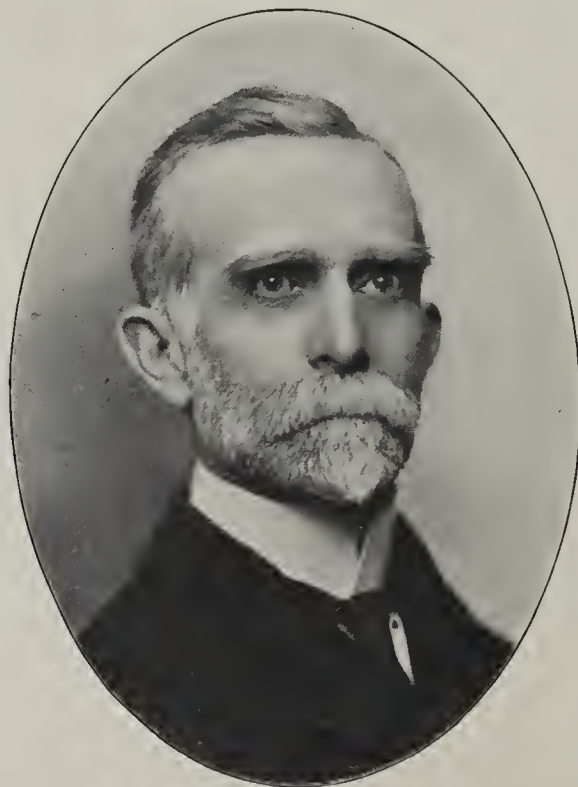
office he has since retained. Later he was instrumental in organizing the Michigan Maple Company and the Hemlock Bark Company, of both of which firms he is president. Aside from these offices he is president of the Lakewood Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, treasurer of the Gillette Roller Bearing Company, also of that city, and is officially connected with various other large firms. He was for some time a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, from which he retired with the rank of captain of the veteran corps. For years he was chairman of the Manistee County Republican Committee, and for a

LOYAL EDWIN KNAPPEN was born at Hastings, Michigan, January 27, 1854, son of Edwin and Sarah M. (Nevins) Knappen. He is of New England ancestry, and both his paternal great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. After the regular preparatory training in the Hastings schools he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1873, taking the Master's degree in course three years later. On leaving the University he entered immediately upon the study of the law, which was interrupted by six months' service as assistant principal of the Hastings High School. He then resumed his law studies with the



HENRY WESTONRAE CAREY

term he served as secretary of the Congressional Committee of the Ninth district of Michigan. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1888 to 1902 and a member of its Executive Committee. For four years he served as Paymaster General of the Michigan troops. For twenty years he has been on the School board of Eastlake. He was elected a Regent of the University in April, 1901, for the full term of eight years, and took his seat January 1, following. In 1879 he was married to May M. Ransom, daughter of Jonathan Ransom, of New York, and they have three children, Mabel Mumford, Archibald Edward (A.B. 1905), and Eleanor Jerome.



LOYAL EDWIN KNAPPEN

Honorable James A. Sweezy and was admitted to the Bar in August, 1875. Since that date he has practised his profession at Hastings and at Grand Rapids in connection with various law firms, the title of the present firm being Knappen, Kleinhans, and Knappen. He was Prosecuting Attorney for Barry County from 1879 to 1883, and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Kent County from 1888 to 1891. From 1880 to 1888 he was a United States Commissioner. He has served on the School board of Hastings and of Grand Rapids. In April, 1903, he was elected Regent of the University for the full term, and took his seat the following January. He was at once put at the head of the Com-

mittee on the Department of Law. He is a member of the National and State Bar Associations and of various clubs and societies. He was married, October 23, 1876, to Amelia I. Kenyon, of Hastings, and they have three children: Stuart E. (A.B. 1898), who is associated with his father in the practice of the law; Fred M., of Ocean Park, California; and Mrs. Arthur D. Perry, of Grand Rapids.

PETER WHITE was born at Rome, New York, October 31, 1830, son of Peter and Harriet (Tubbs) White. He comes from old New England stock, his grandfather being one of the Revolutionary soldiers engaged in the defence of Fort Stanwix (as



PETER WHITE

Rome was then called) against St. Leger in 1777. His father removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, when the lad was very small. At fifteen the boy struck out for himself to Mackinac Island, then a busy fur-trading post. There he worked in a store, or assisted on the lake survey, until in 1849 he joined a boat expedition to the newly discovered Iron Mountains of Lake Superior; and returning from the site of the mines to the lake shore became one of the first settlers of Marquette. Here he was clerk

in a general store, postmaster, and soon a merchant on his own account. From merchandising he passed on to the study and practice of the law. He established a bank, since 1863 the First National Bank of Marquette, entered into intimate relations with several important mining companies, and built up a large Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance business. In 1857, he was a member of the State House of Representatives, from the Upper Peninsula, and, in 1875, State Senator. When Marquette County was organized, he became County Clerk and Register of Deeds and served also as Collector of the Port of Marquette for many years. As State Senator he made the first effort to secure a Normal School for Northern Michigan, and he obtained the grant of lands by the State that secured the building of the Duluth and South Shore Railway. He has been a member of several commissions, by appointment of the Governor: In 1892-1893 he was a member of the Board of World's Fair Managers for Michigan, and served on the Board of Judges of Awards. He set up in the building of Mines and Minerals at that fair what was generally conceded to be the best exhibit of any state or nation, consisting of ores of iron, copper, gold, and silver, as well as of the manufactured products of minerals. Since 1895 he has been a member of the Mackinac Island State Park Commission; and since 1903 a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners. In 1905 he secured the passage of the law creating a commission to arrange for a celebration of the semi-centennial of the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and was appointed chairman of the Commission. He has been Park and Cemetery Commissioner of Marquette for forty continuous years, and has been a member of the School board of the city for over fifty continuous years. He is an officer of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, and is prominently identified with the American Historical Association. His public benefactions have been numerous and large. Marquette owes to him its fine library building, with a large part of the contents; the Science Hall of its State Normal School; and the beautifying of the fine Park of Presque Isle. He is also the founder of the Peter White Fellowship in American History and of the Peter White Classical Fellowship at the University. In 1900 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In April, 1903, he was elected Regent of the University for the full term and took his seat the following January. He has been chairman of the

Library Committee of the Board and has rendered invaluable service in promoting the interests of the General Library. In 1857 he was married to Ellen S. Hewitt by whom he had six children, only one of whom survives, Mrs. George Shiras. Mrs. White died in June, 1905.

WALTER HULME SAWYER was born at Lyme, Huron County, Ohio, August 10, 1861, son of George and Julia A. (Wood) Sawyer. Having removed to Michigan, he was graduated from the Grass Lake High School in 1881, and entered the Homœopathic Department of the State University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. After serving a year as House Surgeon at the Homœopathic Hospital of the University he entered upon the practice of his profession at Hillsdale, Michigan, in July, 1885. Since that date he has not practised homœopathy, and all his affiliations have been with the regular profession. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1898 to 1904. Since 1901 he has been a member of the State Board of Registration in Medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society, and the Michigan State Medical Society; also a corresponding member of the Detroit Acad-

emy of Medicine. He was elected Regent of the University in April, 1905, and took his seat on

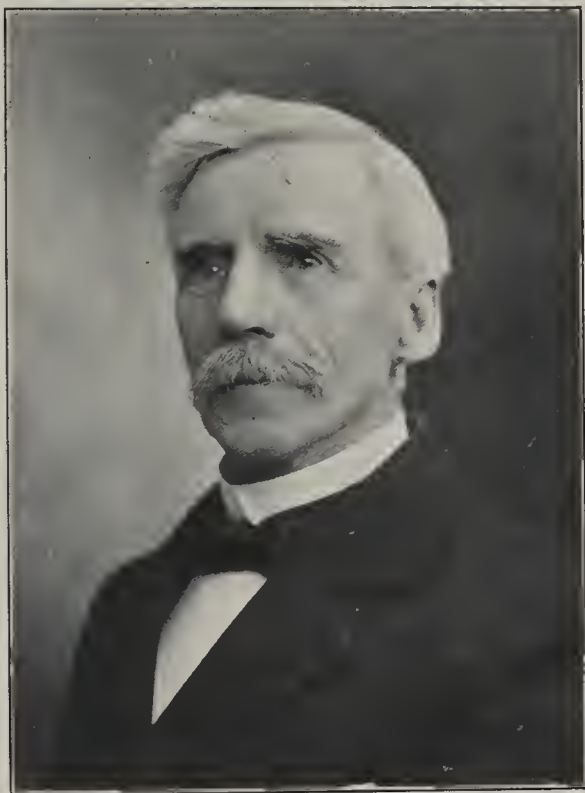


WALTER HULME SAWYER

January 1, following. June 14, 1888, he was married to Harriet Belle Mitchell, of Hillsdale, and they have one son, Thomas Mitchell.

These two following are not members of the Board of Regents, but officers appointed by the Board. They are included here because of their prominence in the life and administration of the University during nearly a quarter of a century.

JAMES HENRY WADE, Secretary of the University since 1883, was born on a farm in Onondaga County, New York, February 5, 1835, son of John and Mary (Parker) Wade. His father was of English, and his mother of Scotch, extraction. The family removed to Michigan when James was eight years old, and settled at Jonesville, in Hillsdale County. There the boy grew up, receiving such education as the public schools of the town afforded. In 1852 he made the overland journey to California,



JAMES HENRY WADE

occupying six months and one day. He remained there four years. On returning to his native town he resumed his studies and finished the High School course in 1858. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile pursuits and held various local offices. He was Postmaster of the village, a member of the School Board for fourteen years, President of the village, and Supervisor of the township. In 1883 he accepted the position of Secretary of the State University, which he still holds. During his long term of service the University has had a remarkable growth, and not a little of its present prosperity is due to his wise counsels and his sound business

sense. Aside from his official duties in the University he has found time for various other interests and activities. He is a director of the State Savings Bank, the American Lumber Company, the Cold-water Gas and Fuel Company, and the Ann Arbor School of Music. He is a trustee of the Students' Christian Association, treasurer of the Tappan Presbyterian Association, and an elder and trustee of the Presbyterian church. He was married in January, 1859, to Elizabeth A. Sibbald, of Jonesville. Two children survive: Charles F. Wade, of Jonesville, and Mrs. Gertrude Wade Slocum, of Chicago. Mrs. Wade died at Ann Arbor, August 7, 1896.

HARRISON SOULE, Treasurer of the University since 1883, was born in Orleans County, New York, August 4, 1832, son of Milo and Irene (Blodgett) Soule. The Soule family is descended



HARRISON SOULE

from Mayflower ancestry, and the Blodgetts are of French-Canadian origin. He was educated in the public schools of Marshall, Michigan, and at Albion College, where he spent two years. He afterwards

took a course in the Gregory Commercial College of Detroit, which he completed in 1854. His first business connection was with a large manufacturing concern in Detroit, and after three years in this line of business he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company as accountant in the car department. At the opening of the Civil War he left this position to raise and drill the Albion Rifle Rangers, an organization which later became Company I of the Sixth Michigan Infantry, and still later of the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery. He entered the service as Captain of his company, and after three years was promoted to the position of Major. Being the ranking officer he assumed command and continued in command of the regiment until mustered out, August 20, 1865. For fifteen years after

the termination of the war he was connected with the passenger department of the Michigan Central Railroad, and in 1883 he was appointed to his present position as Treasurer of the University of Michigan. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1855, he has held every office up to and including that of Grand Master, to which rank he was raised in 1885. He was married in November, 1855, to Mary E. Parker. Two daughters were born to them: Mary Eva, now Mrs. L. L. Clark, of Ann Arbor; and Annah May. The latter took her Bachelor's degree at the University in 1894, and the Master's degree the following year. After a successful career of some years as professor at Mount Holyoke College, she died March 17, 1905.

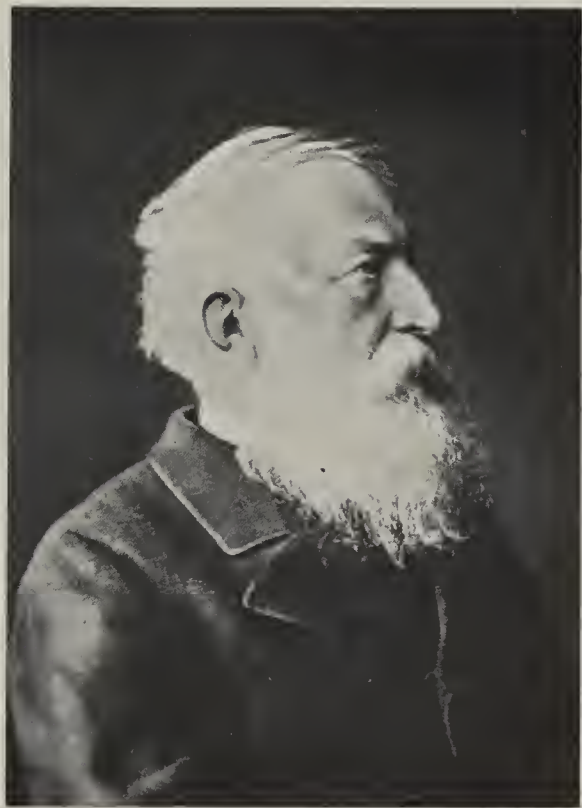
THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE is composed mainly of three classes of persons, from all departments : 1. Professors (including Acting, Adjunct, and Associate Professors, and Librarians); 2. Junior Professors; and 3. Assistant Professors. The President of the University is President of the Senate. Formerly it was much the custom to appoint men, chiefly in the Medical Schools, temporarily with the title of Lecturer, reserving the title of Professor for permanent appointment. Persons holding these temporary appointments were members of the Senate; but where the appointment was not made permanent within a year or two, the names have not been included in the following list. The same is true of a few Acting Assistant Professors who held office for brief periods. The names are here put in the order of priority of original appointment to the highest rank attained.

PRESIDENTS

HENRY PHILIP TAPPAN was born at Rhinebeck on the Hudson, New York, April 18, 1805. His father's family was of Huguenot extraction; on his mother's side he was Dutch. He entered Union College at the age of sixteen and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1825. Two years later he was graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary and became associate pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Schenectady, New York, for one year. He was next settled as pastor of the Congregational church at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. To this charge he took with him his newly married wife, a daughter of Colonel John Livingston, of New York. At the end of three years he was obliged to seek health and made a trip to the West Indies. On his return in 1832 he was elected professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of the City of New York. He had been a critic of the American college. He felt that it was not equal to the demands of American society, and now that he had become a teacher he began to study the problem more closely. He saw the need of better libraries and apparatus, better equipped faculties, and more freedom in the choice of studies; but his superiors were not yet prepared for his advanced ideas, and he resigned his chair. This was in 1838. He now turned his attention to authorship, at the same time conducting a private school. In 1839 appeared his "Review of Edwards's Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will"; in 1840, "The Doctrine of the Will Determined by an Appeal to Consciousness"; in 1841, "The Doctrine of the Will Applied to Moral Agency and Responsibility"; in 1844, "Elements of

Logic"; in 1851, a treatise on "University Education"; and in 1852, "A Step from the New World to the Old and Back Again." In 1852 he was invited to resume his former chair of Philosophy in the Univer-



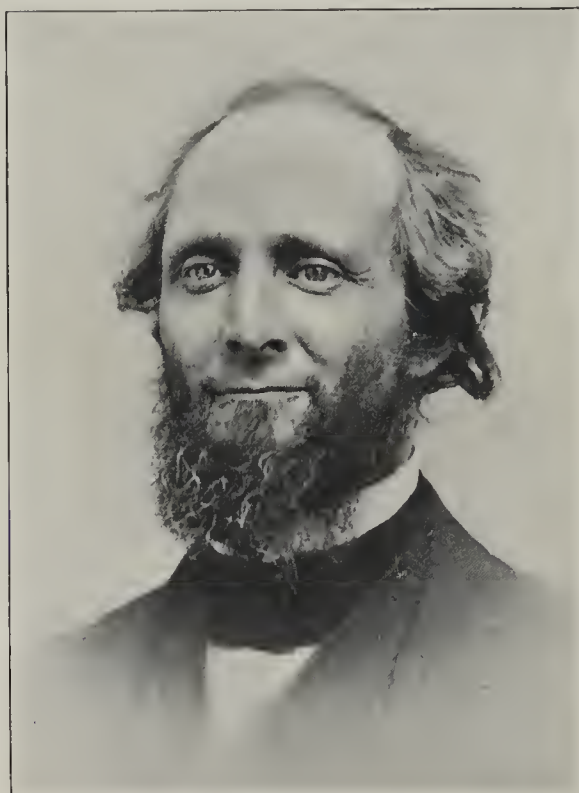
HENRY PHILIP TAPPAN

sity of the City of New York, and the same year he was elected to the presidency of the University of Michigan. He accepted the call from Michigan and became the first President of the University, and Professor of Philosophy. He believed that a

university worthy of the name must arise from the successive stages of primary and secondary schools. But these could be secured in completeness and perfection only by state authority, and by state and municipal appropriations derived from public funds and public taxation. These conditions he found partially established in the State of Michigan. Hope took possession of his heart, and he proceeded to create the American university according to his idea; but he moved faster than the circumstances would warrant, and after eleven years of labor he left the work to other hands. The seed he sowed took root, and in due time his controlling idea was embodied in practice, which was the university lecture and freedom in the choice of studies. A more detailed account of his work at Ann Arbor will be found in the chapter devoted to his administration. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College in 1845 and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1854. In 1856 he was elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Institute of France. On leaving Michigan in 1863 he went immediately to Europe. In Berlin, Paris, Bonn, Frankfort, Basel, and Geneva he found literary friends and cultivated circles glad to welcome him. He resided at Basel for some years, and finally purchased a beautiful villa at Vevey, on the shores of Lake Geneva, where he passed his declining years, and where he died November 15, 1881. He lies buried, with his entire family, high up on the vine-clad slopes above Vevey, facing the lake, with its heavenly blue, and the glorious mountains of Savoy beyond. Thither more than one of his old Michigan boys have found their way in the after years to do homage at his tomb.

ERASTUS OTIS HAVEN was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 1, 1820, son of the Reverend Jonathan and Betsy (Spear) Haven. He was the sixth in line of descent from Joseph Haven, who came from Holland and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1644. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1842, and soon assumed the principalship of a private academy at Sudbury, Massachusetts. The next year he became teacher of Natural Science in Amenia Seminary, Dutchess County, New York. After three years he was made principal of the seminary; but two years later he resigned this position and joined the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was designated by his bishop as a missionary to

Oregon; but the plan was changed, and he held one or two charges in New York City. In 1852 he was appointed Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Michigan; but after two years he was transferred to the chair of History and English Literature; and in 1856 he resigned his connection with the institution. He now removed to Boston and became editor of "Zion's Herald," an important denominational newspaper. Meanwhile he had pastoral charge of a church in Malden for two years. From 1858 to 1863 he was a member of the State Board of Education and of the Board of



ERASTUS OTIS HAVEN

Overseers of Harvard College; and he was twice elected to the Massachusetts Senate, where he served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Education. In 1863 he was called to the presidency of the University of Michigan, to which were added the duties of the professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature. During the last two years of his presidency he lectured also on Logic, Political Economy, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. During his administration the admission of women and the establishment of a College of Homœopathy were urged upon the Board of Regents from certain centres of influence, and were as strongly opposed from other centres. President Haven was well suited by his conciliatory temper to guide the University during this stormy period. The University went on in

the way that had been marked out for it, and in proper time the proposed innovations were accomplished without the injurious results that had been feared. On June 30, 1869, he resigned the presidency at Ann Arbor to accept the presidency of Northwestern University, at Evanston. After three years he resigned that position in turn to become Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He spent two years in this work and then became Chancellor of Syracuse University. From 1868 onward Dr. Haven was a conspicuous figure in the General Conferences of the Church. In 1876 he was appointed delegate to a Wesleyan convention held in England the following year, and in 1880 he was elected bishop. He was now assigned for one year to the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the entire Pacific coast. In the summer of 1881 he delivered several Baccalaureate sermons and Commencement addresses, and was on official duty when death overtook him at Salem, Oregon, August 2 of that year. He was a ready writer, and made numerous contributions to the church papers throughout his career. He published a large number of occasional addresses, in which kind he was specially happy. Two volumes appeared during his presidency at Ann Arbor: *Pillars of Truth* (1866), and a textbook on *Rhetoric* (1869). He received the degree of Master of Arts from Wesleyan University in 1845. In 1854 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College, and in 1863 with the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was married July 28, 1847, to Mary Frances Coles, of New York City, daughter of the Reverend George Coles, editor of "The Christian Advocate." By her he had sons and daughters. The eldest son, Otis Erastus, was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University in 1870, and had an honorable career as teacher, and later as physician, till his death at Evanston, Illinois, in 1888. The eldest daughter, Alida Electa, is also deceased. Still living are: Frances Elizabeth (Mrs. Moss), Urbana, Illinois; Alfred Coles, a physician at Lake Forest, Illinois; Mira Electa (Mrs. Draper), Yokohama, Japan; and the Reverend Theodore Woodruff Haven, New York. The youngest son, Theodore, was with his father at Salem during the last hours. (See pages 51-58.)

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL was born at Scituate, Rhode Island, January 7, 1829, in direct descent from Thomas Angell, who accompanied

Roger Williams on his expulsion from the Massachusetts Colony in 1636. He was prepared for college at the University Grammar School, Providence, entered Brown University in 1845, and was graduated with the highest honors in 1849. The first year after graduation he was engaged as assistant librarian in the college library and as a private tutor; and then, for the sake of his health, which showed signs of impairment, he travelled extensively on horseback through the South. Still looking for outdoor occupation, he took up civil engineering for a



JAMES BURRILL ANGELL

time, and then went to Europe for travel and study. While abroad he was appointed professor of the Modern Languages and Literatures at Brown University, a position which he did not return to fill until 1853. In addition to the duties of his professorship, he contributed leading articles to "The Providence Journal" from time to time; and when Henry B. Anthony was elected United States Senator in 1860, Professor Angell succeeded him as editor of that paper and resigned his chair at Brown. After six years of arduous editorial work covering the whole period of the Civil War, he accepted the presidency of the University of Vermont. In 1871 he resigned that position to become President of the University of Michigan. For a detailed account of his services in this position, the reader is referred to the chapter

devoted to his administration (pages 62-76). In 1880 he was appointed United States Minister to China, where he was also the head of a special commission charged with the negotiation of two treaties with that nation. The treaties procured through his negotiations effected a settlement of some annoying commercial questions and also the regulation of Chinese immigration. Later, in 1887, he was appointed a plenipotentiary on the part of the United States on the commission which negotiated the North Atlantic Fisheries Treaty with Great Britain. In 1895-1896 he was chairman of the United States Commission on Deep Waterways, and presided at the joint meetings with the Canadian commissioners. The year 1897-1898 was spent at Constantinople as United States Minister to Turkey. He is a recognized leader in the Congregational Church, and at the second International Congregational Council which met in Boston, September, 1899, he presided over the deliberations of that body, composed of delegates from all parts of the world and representing the scholarship and the ecclesiastical organization of that Church in the persons of its most distinguished members. He is an accomplished speaker and writer. A considerable number of his public addresses have been published, and he has contributed numerous articles to the leading journals and reviews. He has received many academic honors. The degree

of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon him by the following institutions: Brown University, 1868; Columbia University, 1887; Rutgers College, 1896; Princeton University, 1896; Yale University, 1901; Johns Hopkins University, 1902; University of Wisconsin, 1904; and Harvard University, 1905. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia; the American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of Boston; and the American Historical Association, of which last he was president in 1893; also, a charter member of the American Academy at Rome, and of the Society of International Law; also, a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He has been for many years a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. On November 26, 1855, he was married to Sarah Swoope Caswell, daughter of the Reverend Doctor Alexis Caswell, then a professor in Brown University, afterwards president of that institution. There are three children: Alexis Caswell (A.B. 1878, LL.B. 1880), a member of the Detroit Bar; Lois Thompson, now Mrs. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of Chicago; and James Rowland (A.B. 1890, A.M. 1891), Professor of Psychology in Chicago University. Mrs. Angell died at Ann Arbor, December 17, 1903.

PROFESSORS

ASA GRAY was born at Paris, New York, November 18, 1810, being descended from a Scotch-Irish family which came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. After receiving a preparatory education at the Clinton Grammar School and at Fairfield Academy, he entered the Medical College of the Western District of New York and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1831. From 1831 to 1835 he was instructor in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Botany in Bartlett's High school, Utica, New York; meanwhile giving courses of lectures on his favorite subjects in other schools as well. After serving for one year as assistant to the Professor of Chemistry and Botany at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, he became curator of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Botany and Zoölogy in the University of Michigan, but never did any teaching here. In the same year he travelled in

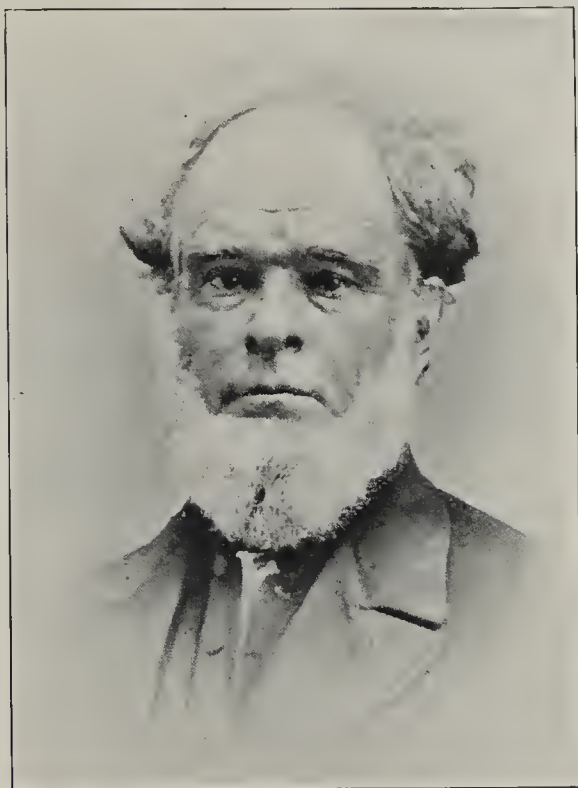
Europe, meeting a number of eminent botanists, and making some lifelong friends. Under a commission from the Regents of the University he purchased nearly four thousand volumes as a nucleus for the General Library, and showed rare judgment in the selections made. In 1842 he resigned his appointment at the University of Michigan to accept the Fisher chair of Natural History in Harvard University, which position he held until his death. He was an indefatigable collector and a voluminous writer on Botany and allied subjects. His series of textbooks in Botany have passed through numerous editions. Harvard University conferred on him in 1844 the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1875 the degree of Doctor of Laws. He also received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College in 1860, from McGill University in 1884, and from the University of Michigan in 1887. On his last visit to Europe, in 1887, Cambridge gave him the degree of

Doctor of Science, Edinburgh the degree of Doctor of Laws, and Oxford that of Doctor of Civil Law. In 1874 he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, succeeding Louis Agassiz. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1841, and was its president from 1867 to 1873. In 1871 he presided over the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1888.

DOUGLASS HOUGHTON was born at Troy, New York, September 21, 1809. He was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1829, and taught Chemistry and Natural History there for a year. He was licensed to practise medicine, and in 1831 was appointed to accompany H. R. Schoolcraft, as surgeon, on an expedition setting out to the headwaters of the Mississippi. He also accompanied Schoolcraft on a second expedition to the copper mine region of Lake Superior. He prepared two reports for the Secretary of War; one, a List of Species and Localities of Plants Collected in the Northwestern Expeditions of Mr. Schoolcraft of 1831 and 1832; and one, a Report on the Existence of Deposits of Copper in the Geological Basin of Lake Superior. These reports attracted attention to the scientific attainments of their author, and in 1837 he was appointed State Geologist. In 1839 he was also appointed Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in the University of Michigan, but never did any regular teaching here. In 1840 he explored the southern coast of Lake Superior. He was a member of the National Institute of Washington and of the Boston Society of Natural History; and was an honorary member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen. While engaged on a geological survey of the Upper Peninsula, he lost his life in a storm on Lake Superior, October 13, 1845. His valuable collections of minerals and his herbarium were presented to the University of Michigan.

GEORGE PALMER WILLIAMS was born at Woodstock, Vermont, April 13, 1802. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Vermont in 1825, and then studied about two years in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts. He did not complete the course, but took up teaching, which proved to be his life work. He was Principal of the Preparatory School at Kenyon

College, Ohio, from 1827 to 1831. In 1831 he was elected to the chair of Ancient Languages in the Western University of Pennsylvania, but after two years he returned to Kenyon College, where he remained until he was called, in 1837, to the branch of the incipient University of Michigan at Pontiac. In 1841, when the College proper was opened at Ann Arbor, he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy. In 1854 he was transferred to the chair of Mathematics and in 1863 to the chair of Physics. From 1875 to 1881 he was Emeritus Professor of Physics. He received the degree of Doctor of



GEORGE PALMER WILLIAMS

Laws from Kenyon College in 1849. The University Senate in a memorandum relative to his death declared that: "Dr. Williams welcomed the first student that came to Ann Arbor for instruction; as President of the Faculty he gave diplomas to the first class that graduated, and from the day of his appointment to the hour of his death his official connection with the University was never broken." In 1846 he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but he did no regular parish work, except for a short time in Ann Arbor. He was first and last a teacher, beloved by his colleagues and pupils and universally respected and honored. Some years before his death the alumni raised a considerable fund, the proceeds of which were to be paid to him during his lifetime and after

his death were to be used for maintaining a professorship named in honor of his memory. He died at Ann Arbor, September 4, 1881. In 1827 he was married to Elizabeth Edson, of Randolph, Vermont. She died in 1850 leaving a daughter, Louisa (afterwards Mrs. Alfred DuBois); and in 1852 he married Mrs. Jane Richards. (See page 33.)

JOSEPH WHITING was born in 1800. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Yale in 1823, and received the degree of Master of Arts there in 1837. He was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church, and came to Michigan, where he combined teaching with preaching. He became Principal of the branch of the University located at Niles, and was transferred from there to Ann Arbor in 1841 and made Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages. For a time he and Professor George P. Williams constituted the entire Faculty. He died at Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845, just before the first class was graduated.

ABRAM SAGER was born at Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, December 22, 1810. His ancestors were Dutch. He was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1831, and from the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, in 1835. In 1837 he was appointed chief in charge of the Botanical and Zoölogical Department of the Michigan State Geological Survey. He made a report in 1839, accompanied by a catalogue; the specimens catalogued being those which laid the foundation of the present Zoölogical collection in the Museum of the University of Michigan. He presented to the University his herbarium, containing twelve hundred species and twelve thousand specimens collected in the Eastern and Western States. He was Professor of Botany and Zoölogy in the University of Michigan from 1842 to 1850; of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Botany, and Zoölogy from 1850 to 1854; of Obstetrics, Physiology, Botany, and Zoölogy from 1854 to 1855; of Obstetrics and Physiology from 1855 to 1860; and of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children from 1860 to 1875. Up to the time of his resignation in 1875 he had been for several years Dean of the Medical Faculty. In 1852 the Regents conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Medical Association, and other learned bodies. He was throughout his active life a frequent contributor to the medical journals of the country. On December 12, 1838, he was married to Sarah E. Dwight, of Detroit; and eight children were born to them, two of whom survive: Cynthia A. and Susan A. (Mrs. Hardy), both of Ann Arbor. A granddaughter, Sarah Sager Hardy, was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University in 1904. He died at Ann Arbor, August 6, 1877. (For portrait, see page 35.)

EDWARD THOMSON was born at Portsea, England, October, 1810, and emigrated to this country with his parents in 1819, settling in Wooster, Ohio. After receiving a preparatory education in the public schools he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1829. He began the practice of his profession at Wooster. He also began to preach, and in 1836 was settled as pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Detroit, Michigan. At the end of that year he became Principal of a seminary at Norwalk, Ohio. In 1843 he accepted the professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at the University of Michigan, but resigned the chair the following year to become the first president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, which was opened that year. This position he held for fifteen years. From 1860 to 1864 he was editor of "The Christian Advocate." At the General Conference of 1864 he was elected to the Episcopacy, and took a voyage around the world, visiting the Methodist missions in India, China, and other parts. He published several books of a religious or biographical character. In 1855 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died at Wheeling, West Virginia, March 22, 1870.

ANDREW TEN BROOK was born at Elmira, New York, September 21, 1814. He was educated at Madison University, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1839. Two years later he completed the theological course at the same institution and removed immediately to Detroit, Michigan, to occupy the pastorate of the Baptist church. He resigned this charge in 1844 to accept the chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Michigan. He continued in this chair

until 1851. In 1853 he became editor and owner of "The New York Baptist Register," published at Utica, New York. In 1856 he was appointed United States Consul to Munich, Bavaria, and remained there until December, 1862. In 1864 he was appointed Librarian of the University and continued in that office until 1877. While pastor of the Baptist church in Detroit, he was also editor of "The Christian Herald," a paper published in Detroit by the executive committee of the Michigan State Baptist Convention. In 1875 he published a volume entitled "American State Universities and the University of Michigan," and, in 1884, a translation in two volumes, of Anton Gindely's great work on The Thirty Years' War. He contributed largely to the periodical press on subjects pertaining to philosophy and history. He died in Detroit November 5, 1899. (For portrait, see page 34.)

DANIEL DENISON WHEDON was born at Onondaga, New York, March 20, 1808. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Hamilton College in 1828. From 1833 to 1843 he was Professor of Ancient Languages and Literatures at Wesleyan University. He came to the University of Michigan in 1845 as Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and History; but resigned the chair in 1852. In 1856 he accepted the editorship of "The Methodist Quarterly Review," which position he held for nearly thirty years. In addition to his extended editorial work he published a Commentary, in twelve volumes, upon the Old and New Testaments. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but never undertook pastoral charges except for brief periods. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Emory College in 1847, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan University in 1867. He died at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, June 9, 1885.

JOHN HOLMES AGNEW was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1804. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Dickinson College in 1823, and studied Theology at Princeton Seminary in 1824-1825. He began his work as a teacher of Ancient Languages in Marion College, Missouri, in 1825. In 1828 he removed to Delaware and became Professor of Ancient Languages

in Newark College, where he remained until 1837. He occupied the same chair at Washington College for one year. In 1845 he was appointed Professor of Greek and Latin Languages at the University of Michigan in place of Professor Joseph Whiting, deceased, and held that position until 1852. After leaving the University he became Principal of a seminary in the State of New York and later devoted himself to literary work in New York City. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He died at Peekskill, New York, in 1865.

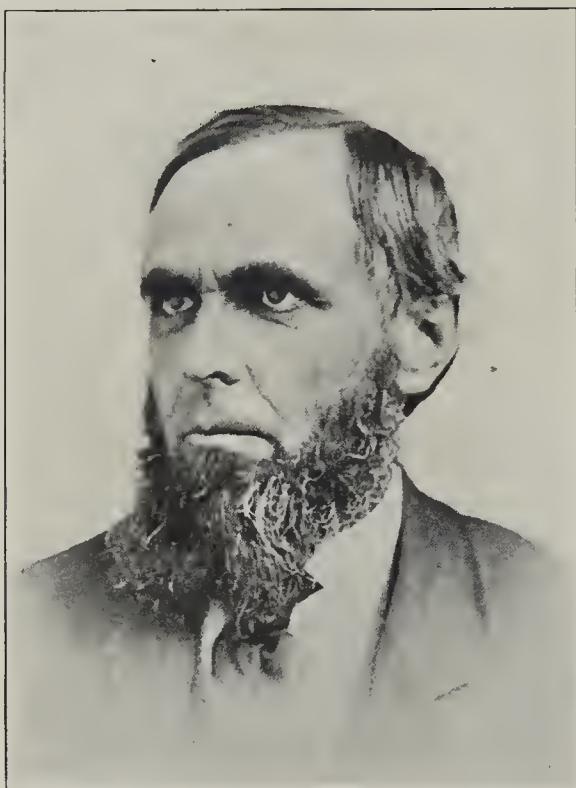
LOUIS FASQUELLE was born near Calais, France, in 1808. He was educated in the University of Paris and also studied in Germany. He emigrated to England as a teacher of French, married there, and in 1832 came to America. He



LOUIS FASQUELLE

bought a farm in Michigan, and divided his time between farming and the teaching of French to private pupils, until his appointment to the chair of Modern Languages and Literatures in the State University in 1846. He was the author of a series of French textbooks which were widely used throughout the country. He died at Ann Arbor, October 1, 1862.

SILAS HAMILTON DOUGLAS was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, October 16, 1816, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Townsend) Douglas. He was prepared for college at the Fredonia Academy, and entered the University of Vermont, but did not finish the course. Later, in 1847, that University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He came to Michigan in 1838 and settled in Detroit. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Zina Pitcher, and later studied for one term (1841-1842) in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. He



SILAS HAMILTON DOUGLAS

accompanied Dr. Houghton on his geological surveys of Michigan, and was also employed by the Government as a physician on the staff of Henry R. Schoolcraft. He removed to Ann Arbor in 1843, and began the practice of medicine. A year later he was appointed assistant to Professor Houghton in the University and had charge of the work in Chemistry during the Professor's absence in the field. After the death of Dr. Houghton in 1845, Dr. Douglas was continued in charge of the department, and for the next thirty-two years developed the work under various titles, as follows: Lecturer on Chemistry, and Geology, from 1845 to 1846; Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology from 1846 to 1851; Professor of Chemistry, Phar-

macy, Medical Jurisprudence, Geology, and Mineralogy, from 1851 to 1855; Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Pharmacy, and Toxicology from 1855 to 1870; Professor of Chemistry from 1870 to 1875; and Professor of Metallurgy and Chemical Technology from 1875 to 1877. He was also director of the Chemical Laboratory from 1870 to 1877. He was largely interested in the founding of the Medical Department, and organized the Chemical Laboratory, with both of which he was connected until his retirement in 1877. He had charge of the erection of the Observatory, the Medical Building, the Chemical Laboratory, and other University works. He was the author of a system of chemical tables which passed through four editions, and which was enlarged with the aid of Dr. A. B. Prescott into a textbook on Qualitative Chemical Analysis which met a wide acceptance. On May 1, 1845, he was married to Helen Welles, and there were seven children: Katherine Hulbert, William Welles, Samuel Townsend (Ph.B. 1873, Ph.C. 1874), Alice Helen, Sarah Livingstone, Mary Louise, and Henry Woolsey (B.S. [Mech. E.] 1890). He died at Ann Arbor, August 26, 1890. (See page 36.)

MOSES GUNN was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, April 20, 1822, son of Linus and Esther (Bronson) Gunn. Both his parents were natives of Massachusetts, the father being of Scotch ancestry. The son received his early training in the schools of his native place, and later began medical studies in the office of Dr. Carr, of Canandaigua. In 1844 he entered Geneva Medical College and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1846. Here he came under the instruction of Dr. Corydon L. Ford, Professor of Anatomy; and between the two there sprang up a lifelong friendship. Immediately after his graduation he came to Ann Arbor and began his professional career. In addition to his regular practice he organized classes in Anatomy each year. In 1850 when the Department of Medicine and Surgery was opened in the University, he was invited to become a member of the original Faculty as Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. In 1854 the chair was divided, and he chose the chair of Surgery, while his former teacher, Dr. Ford, was called to the chair of Anatomy. Thus they worked side by side for thirteen years, till Dr. Gunn resigned to accept the chair of Surgery in Rush Medical College. From 1867 to the year of his death he continued to lecture there and to

practise his specialty in Chicago. From September 1, 1861, to July, 1862, he was Surgeon of the Fifth Michigan Infantry and went through the Peninsular Campaign with General McClellan's army. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Geneva College in 1856, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Chicago University in 1867. He was married in 1848 to Jane Augusta Terry, of Ann Arbor. The oldest son, Glyndon, was drowned in the Detroit River in August, 1866, aged sixteen. A younger son, Malcolm, was a student at Ann Arbor for a time, and afterwards took his degree at Rush Medical College. Dr. Gunn died at his home in Chicago, November 4, 1887. (See page 92.)

SAMUEL DENTON. (See Regents, page 172.)

JONATHAN ADAMS ALLEN was born at Middlebury, Vermont, January 16, 1825. He was a direct descendant of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Middlebury College in 1845, and after taking his degree in medicine at the Castleton Medical College in 1846 he came West and settled at Kalamazoo, Michigan. From 1848 to 1850 he was professor in the Indiana Medical College at La Porte. On the organization of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan he was called to be a member of the original Faculty and was appointed Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Physiology. He resigned this position in 1854, and in 1859 he removed to Chicago, where he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Rush Medical College, and eventually President of the college. He died in Chicago, August 15, 1890.

WILLIAM STANTON CURTIS was born at Burlington, Vermont, August 3, 1815, son of Lewis and Abigail (Camp) Curtis. On his father's side he was descended from Thomas Curtis, who was born in England in 1598 and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1682. His mother was a daughter of Luke Camp and Elizabeth Stanton of Burlington, Vermont. He received his early education in the common schools of Missouri and Wisconsin, and entered Illinois College, Jacksonville, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1838. He then entered the Yale Divinity School and was graduated there in 1841. For the first year after graduation

he was pastor of the First Congregational church in Rockford, Illinois. From 1842 to 1855 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Ann Arbor. During the year 1851-1852 he also served as Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Michigan. From 1855 to 1863 he was Professor of Moral Philosophy, and college pastor, at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. In 1863 he became President of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained five years; and then, after a year's rest, he became, in 1869,



WILLIAM STANTON CURTIS

pastor of the Westminster church at Rockford, Illinois. He resigned this charge in 1875 and after a trip abroad resided in Rockford till his death, May 30, 1885. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and for many years was a trustee of the Rockford College for Women, and a director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Madison (now Colgate) University in 1856. He was married at Pittsford, Vermont, August 28, 1845, to Martha Augusta Leach, and there were four children: Mary Leach, now the wife of Judge H. V. Freeman, of Chicago; William Andrew; Edward Lewis, now Professor of Hebrew in Yale University; and Albert Hamilton.

ALONZO BENJAMIN PALMER was born at Richfield, Otsego County, New York, October 6, 1815. His ancestors were of English and Dutch origin. After acquiring a general education in the common schools and academies of his neighborhood, he took up the study of medicine and was graduated in 1839 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York. He came to Michigan soon after its admission to the Union and opened an office in the village of Tecumseh, where for some ten years he engaged in general practice. His experience as general practitioner in a country



ALONZO BENJAMIN PALMER

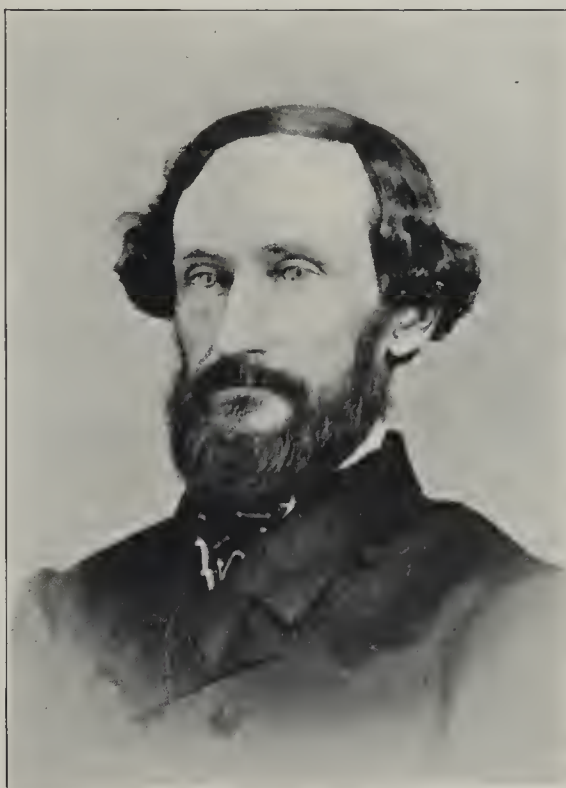
not yet cleared or drained was of value to him in preparing his subsequent contributions to medical literature. Two winters of this period he spent attending medical lectures in Philadelphia and New York. In 1850 he entered into general practice in Chicago, and in 1852 he was City Physician and Medical Adviser to the City Health Officer. This was the season of the cholera epidemic, and Dr. Palmer wrote, as the result of his experience with the disease, a valuable report entitled *The Chicago Cholera Epidemic of 1852*. He was appointed this same year Professor of Anatomy in the University of Michigan, but did not enter upon his duties here till two years later. He was then assigned to the combined departments of *Materia Medica* and

Therapeutics, and the *Diseases of Women and Children*. In 1869 he was transferred to the professorship of Pathology and the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which chair he held until his death eighteen years later. In May, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon of the Second Michigan Infantry. He was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run and in subsequent operations of his regiment till the following September, when he resigned his commission to resume his duties at the University. The Department of Medicine and Surgery underwent important modifications during the years of his connection with it, and he was one of the active agents in giving direction to its growth. In 1875 he succeeded Dr. Sager as Dean of the Faculty and held that office, with the exception of a single year, up to the time of his death. He labored in behalf of larger clinical advantages and increased laboratory facilities, and was foremost in securing in 1878 the extension of the annual session from six months to nine months. Prior to this he had lectured during his vacations in the Berkshire Medical College, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, since 1864; and since 1869 in the Medical School of Maine. He was an active participant in county, state, national, and international medical associations. He was chairman of the section of Pathology in the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington, and was chairman of the section on the Practice of Medicine in the American Medical Association at the time of his death. His published works include many reports, essays, and lectures. His reputation as a contributor to the literature of medicine rests, however, on his elaborate work entitled "*A Treatise on the Science and Practice of Medicine*" (2 vv., 1883). As a man Dr. Palmer was conspicuous for the qualities that make a good friend and a good citizen. He labored to bring the discoveries of medical science to the knowledge of the people at large, and was especially energetic in securing good systems of sanitation and in advocating abstinence from narcotics and alcoholic liquors. He was prominent in the social life of the community and a substantial supporter of the Church and of church work. In 1855 the University of Nashville conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts; and in 1881 the University of Michigan made him Doctor of Laws. He died at Ann Arbor, December 23, 1887. In the fall of 1867 he was married to Love M. Root, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who survived him. At her death, she endowed in his memory the Palmer Ward at the University Hospital.

ALVAH BRADISH was born in the State of New York in 1806. His early life was spent at Fredonia, New York, from which place he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and there followed the profession of portrait painter. In 1852 he was engaged to give lectures on the Fine Arts at the University and held this position for eleven years with the title of Professor of Fine Arts. He was the author of various literary works, including a life of Professor Douglass Houghton. The Regents of the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1852. He died in Detroit, April 19, 1901, and was buried at Fredonia, New York.

many editions. From 1877 to 1891 he filled the chair of Greek New Testament Literature and Interpretation, in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Illinois. During these years he continued to publish Greek texts, abounding in erudition, and exhibiting the devout spirit of the Christian. The Epistle to the Galatians and the Epistle to the Romans, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, appeared in 1886; the Epistles of St. Paul, Written after he became a Prisoner, in 1888; the Epistles to the Thessalonians and to the Corinthians, in 1890. In the summer of 1891 he retired from his professorship, having completed more than fifty

JAMES ROBINSON BOISE was born at Blandford, Massachusetts, January 27, 1815, of Huguenot origin. By alternate studying and teaching he prepared for college and was graduated from Brown University in the Class of 1840. He served there as tutor of Latin and Greek until 1843, when he became Assistant Professor of Greek. He was made full Professor of Greek in 1845 and held that position till called to Michigan. In 1850 he published his "Exercises in Greek Prose Composition." This book was a pioneer in its method of simplifying for beginners the learning of the ancient languages, and it became widely used in preparatory schools. At this time he spent one year abroad and visited France, Germany, and Greece, and pursued studies at Halle, Bonn, and Athens. In 1852 he was chosen Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of Michigan. His coming to the West was hailed with delight, and the sequel proved that the choice had been well made. During the sixteen years of his labors in the new University, the Greek department was placed upon firm foundations, strengthened by the critical Greek texts that appeared from time to time from his hand. The most important of these was an edition of Xenophon's Anabasis, first published in 1856. In 1868 he resigned his chair at Ann Arbor to become Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago. Greek textbooks continued to appear, the result of his study and experience: "The First Six Books of Homer's Iliad, with Notes" (1869); "First Lessons in Greek" (1870); "Boise and Freeman's Selections from Greek Authors" (1872); and "Exercises in Greek Syntax" (1874). All these became popular textbooks, were frequently revised, and went through



JAMES ROBINSON BOISE

years of active service in the class-room. In 1868 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Tübingen, and the same year the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan; in 1879 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Brown University. He had married in his youth Sarah Goodyear, who died in 1857. Three daughters from this union survive: Mrs. Alice Boise Wood of Newton Center, Massachusetts; Mrs. Esther Boise Johnson of Chicago; and Mrs. Clara Boise Bush of New Orleans. He died at his home in Chicago, February 9, 1895, and was buried beside his wife at Forest Hill, Ann Arbor.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL was born in Dutchess County, New York, December 31, 1824. In 1847 he was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Wesleyan University, having defrayed the cost of his college education by teaching school. He now entered at once upon his career as a teacher of science. He was employed one year at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, two years at Amenia Seminary, New York, and for the three following years in Alabama. In 1853 he was appointed to the chair of Physics and Civil Engineering in the University of Michigan. In 1855 he was transferred to the



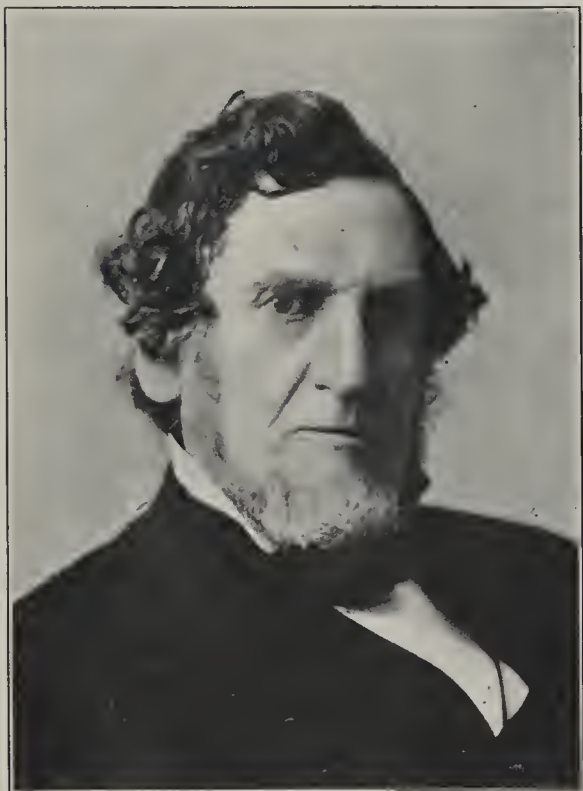
ALEXANDER WINCHELL

chair of Geology, Zoölogy, and Botany, which he continued to hold until 1873. He then resigned to accept the chancellorship of Syracuse University, but performed the duties of that office for only a year and a half. The financial depression of the times rendered the position peculiarly trying, while executive duties interfered seriously with his favorite studies. He accordingly resigned the chancellorship and accepted the professorship of Geology. For three years, 1875-1878, he divided his time as professor between Syracuse University and Vanderbilt University. In 1879 he was called back to the University of Michigan as Professor of Geology and Palæontology, and here he passed the remaining years of his life. He was director of the Geolog-

ical Survey of Michigan in 1859, and again from 1869 to 1871. He prepared and published a geological map of the State, which he continued to revise, and finally finished in 1889, for the National Geological Survey. He rendered valuable service to the State by his study of soils and mineral fertilizers, and by directing the opening of salt deposits. In 1886-1887 he was engaged in the geological survey of Minnesota. His most noteworthy contributions to science were the establishment of the Marshall group of strata, and the original description of three hundred and eight new species of fossils, seventy-eight of which he described in connection with other geologists. His principal publications are the following: "Sketches of Creation" (1870); "A Geological Chart" (1870); "Michigan Geologically Considered" (1873); "The Geology of the Stars" (1874); "The Doctrine of Evolution" (1874); "Reconciliation of Science and Religion" (1877); "Preadamites, or a Demonstration of the Existence of Men before Adam" (1880); "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer" (1881); "World Life, or Comparative Geology" (1883); "Geological Excursions, or the Rudiments of Geology for Young Learners" (1884); "Geological Studies, or Elements of Geology" (1886); and "Walks and Talks in the Geological Field" (1886). He led an active religious life as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1867 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died at Ann Arbor, February 19, 1891.

CORYDON LA FORD was born August 29, 1813, on a farm in Green County, New York. In early youth he was crippled by the paralysis of one leg and was thus disqualified for physical labor. When seventeen years old he became a teacher in the common schools and continued in this work with some interruptions for eight years. He was twenty-one years of age when he left the parental home with a medical education in view, and six years were yet to elapse before he was able to enroll himself in a medical college. He continued to teach school, and made a beginning of reading medicine in the offices of local physicians. He also entered Canandaigua Academy and there completed his general education. A physician whose friendship he won at this juncture aided him in entering Geneva Medical College. Here he earned his livelihood by acting as librarian and curator of the Museum. On the day of his graduation in

1842 he was appointed demonstrator of Anatomy in the College, thus beginning a career of fifty-two years devoted, without interruption, to teaching medicine. His advancement to more important positions was rapid. In 1847 he was appointed demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and while holding this position he was also Professor of Anatomy in the Castleton Medical College, Vermont. In 1854 he was called to the professorship of Anatomy in the University of Michigan, and here he taught for forty years. His reputation as a lecturer on Anatomy was widespread and drew increasing number



CORYDON LA FORD

of students to the Medical Department. During the year 1879-1880 he served as Dean of the Faculty. He was in the habit of following up the year's work at Ann Arbor with lectures given at other institutions during the spring and summer, until the lengthening of the term at Ann Arbor made this impossible. In this way he gave several courses at Berkshire Medical College and in the Medical College of Maine; and for eighteen years he was Professor of Anatomy in Long Island College Hospital. The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Middlebury College in 1859, and the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Michigan in 1881. He and his wife bequeathed to the University the Ford-Messer Fund of twenty

thousand dollars as a perpetual endowment of the General Library. He died at Ann Arbor, April 14, 1894. (See page 46.)

EDMUND ANDREWS was born at Putney, Vermont, April 24, 1824, son of the Reverend Elisha Deming and Betsey (Lathrop) Andrews. His father's family had been New England clergymen and farmers for several generations. Both his father and grandfather were graduates of Yale. His mother's family had been clergymen and physicians from early colonial days in Massachusetts. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1842 and settled at Armada. He completed his preparation for college at the Romeo Academy and entered the University of Michigan in 1846, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1849 and Doctor of Medicine in 1852. In the latter year he also received the degree of Master of Arts. During his senior year in medicine he had been demonstrator of Anatomy and continued in that position till 1854, when he was made Professor of Comparative Anatomy and demonstrator of Human Anatomy. He resigned this chair in 1855 to accept a similar position in Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1858 he became one of the original faculty of the Chicago Medical College, where he held the Chair of Surgery and Clinical Surgery up to the time of his death. He served as Surgeon to the First Illinois Light Artillery in the Civil War. He founded the Chicago Academy of Sciences and was its president for many years. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, and various other learned bodies. He was a constant contributor to the medical journals and wrote several works on Surgery. In 1881 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan. His first wife was Sarah Eliza Taylor, of Detroit, who died in 1875. In 1877 he married her sister, Mrs. Frances Barrett. There were in all five children, of whom three survive: E. Wyllys, Frank F., and Edmund C. He died in Chicago, January 22, 1904.

CHARLES FOX was born at Rugby, England, November 22, 1815, son of George Townsend and Anne Stote (Crofton) Fox. He was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Thomas Arnold, and later at Oxford. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, came to America, was rector

of St. Paul's church, Jackson, Michigan, and later assistant to the Bishop of Michigan. He took an active interest in agricultural matters and was for some time editor of "The Farmer's Companion." In 1854 he was appointed professor of Agriculture in the University of Michigan, but died at Grosse Isle, Michigan, on July 24 of that year. He was married in 1836 to Anna Maria Rucker, and they had four sons: George Townsend (A.B. 1871, M.D. [Harvard] 1876), William Henry (A.B. 1873, LL.B. [Harvard] 1877), Ethel Crofton, and Charles (A.B. 1875). All but Charles are deceased.

FRANZ FRIEDRICH ERNST BRÜNNOW was born in Berlin, Germany, November 18, 1821. He attended the Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium from 1829 to 1839, and in 1843 he received the Doctor's degree from the University of Berlin. He now became an assistant to the celebrated Astronomer Encke at the Berlin Observatory. In 1847 he was made director of the small observatory at Bilk, near Düsseldorf. His special work was the observation of asteroids and comets, and he found time to write the memoir on De Vico's comet, for which he received the gold medal from the Amsterdam Academy of Sciences in 1849. In 1851 he published his work on Spherical Astronomy, with a preface by Encke. This work passed through four editions, and was translated into English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. He was recalled to Berlin in 1851 as first assistant in the Observatory, to succeed Galle. During this time he prepared his Tables of Flora (Berlin, 1855). In 1853 Dr. Tappan visited Germany to secure equipments for the Detroit Observatory at Ann Arbor. He ordered made in Berlin an astronomical clock and a meridian circle, and persuaded Dr. Brünnow, largely, it was said, through the influence of Encke and Humboldt, to accept the place of Professor of Astronomy and director of the Observatory at the University of Michigan. Dr. Brünnow came to Ann Arbor in 1854. Under his direction the Detroit Observatory soon became widely known throughout the scientific world. He immediately began to observe asteroids and comets and published his results in "Astronomical Notices," a journal founded by the Regents of the University for this purpose. In 1859 Tables of Victoria, prepared by him, was also published by the Regents. The year 1859-1860 he spent at Albany, New York, as director of the Dudley Observatory, meanwhile retaining general supervision of

the work at Ann Arbor. On the retirement of Dr. Tappan in 1863, Dr. Brünnow returned to Europe. In 1865 he was made Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin and Astronomer Royal for Ireland, to succeed Sir William Rowan Hamilton at the Dunsink Observatory. In 1869 he published Tables of Iris, and in 1873 Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars. In 1874 his eyesight began to fail, and he resigned his position, going to Basel, then to Vevey, and finally to Heidelberg, where he died August 22, 1891. About 1856 he married Rebecca Lloyd, daughter of President Henry Philip Tappan, by whom he had one child, Rudolph Ernst Brünnow, now a well-known oriental scholar, of Vevey, Switzerland.

HENRY SIMMONS FRIEZE was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 15, 1817, and died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 7, 1889. The years of his boyhood and young manhood were



HENRY SIMMONS FRIEZE

spent for the most part in Newport and Providence, Rhode Island. He fitted for college in the first of these cities, and was graduated from Brown University in 1841. His father was a teacher, editor, and pamphleteer, as well as a minister of the Universalist Church. The son inherited from him his intellectual gifts; also his musical talents, which early

became his means of support and enabled him to secure a college education. His inheritance from his mother was a delicate, refined, and sweet nature. Professor Frieze came to the Latin chair in the University of Michigan in the fall of 1854. Since graduating from college thirteen years before, he had spent three years as a tutor in Brown University, and ten years as one of the proprietors and principals of the University Grammar School in Providence. He had already revealed in a rare degree the possession of those qualities that inspire pupils and students. Soon after coming to Ann Arbor he obtained a year's leave of absence from his new position, which period he spent mainly in attending lectures at the University of Berlin. He thus returned to his professorship with clearer and broader ideas of what the higher institutions of learning in the United States ought to be. He became a close observer of the workings of such institutions, and was thus prepared to take part in directing the steps by which a comparatively small college developed into a great university. On three different occasions he served as Acting President of the institution, — during the period 1869-1871, between the retirement of President Haven, and the accession of President Angell; during the absence of President Angell in China, from June, 1880, to February, 1882; and again from October, 1887, to January, 1888. It was he who called to the attention of the University Regents, when they were in search of a president, Dr. James B. Angell, who was one of his former pupils. A detailed account of Dr. Frieze's services to the University would approach more nearly to a history of the institution than would a similar account of the services of any other man who has been connected with it simply as a professor. His name is identified with important features of University policy. During his first visit to Europe he purchased, with funds appropriated at his own suggestion, the pictures and casts which were the beginning of the University Art Museum. It was his influence that led Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, to present his entire collection of casts to the University. To the close of his life he was the curator of the Art Museum which he had thus established. As a linguistic scholar he leaned to the literary and artistic rather than to the philological side, and his department under his direction developed in those lines. In securing musical advantages to the community he also rendered a noble service. He brought about the establishment of a professorship of Music in the University and was

the leader of the movement to establish the Ann Arbor School of Music in the town. His æsthetic sense gave beauty to his daily life. The two homes which he built in Ann Arbor, where the turf, trees, and rose hedges were the objects of his personal care, showed his love of nature and of art. To this generation, when broad and refined attainments are disappearing before specialization, Dr. Frieze stands as a charming figure, a man of the broadest literary culture in rare combination with musical talent and a taste for the fine arts. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Chicago University in 1870; from Kalamazoo College in 1870, from Brown University in 1882, and from the University of Michigan in 1885. He was also honored with membership in the American Philosophical Society. In 1860 he published an edition of Virgil's *Æneid*, which was revised in 1882 and again in 1887. In 1883 he brought out a complete edition of the works of his favorite Virgil. He also edited, for university students, two books of Quintilian's *Institutes*, published in 1867. In 1886 he published a monograph on Giovanni Duprè, the Florentine sculptor. The memorials of his life are rather institutions than books. The visitor to Ann Arbor meets his name and his face in music halls, art rooms, and library. The tender love which his pure and affectionate nature won from pupils and colleagues was expressed by the action of the Alumni of the University in erecting to his memory, in Forest Hill Cemetery, a beautiful monument copied after the sarcophagus of one of the Scipios. This monument was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on Alumni Day, June 21, 1899. Fuller information concerning his work at Ann Arbor will be found in the chapter devoted to his administration of the University. (See pages 58-61.)

WILLIAM GUY PECK was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, October 16, 1820. He was graduated at the head of his class from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1844 and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He took part in the third expedition of John C. Fremont in 1845, and served under General Stephen W. Kearny during the Mexican War. He was called back to West Point in 1847 as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, which position he held till 1855, when he resigned from the army. He was Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan from 1855

to 1857, resigning in the latter year to become Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in Columbia University. In 1859 he was made Professor of Pure Mathematics at Columbia, and in 1861 Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. In 1865 his title became Professor of Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy. He received from Trinity College, Hartford, the degree of Master of Arts in 1853 and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1863. He collaborated with his father-in-law, Professor Charles Davies, in the compilation of the *Mathematical Dictionary and Cyclopedia of Mathematical Science* (1855). He was the author of a complete set of School and College textbooks on Mathematics; an *Elementary Treatise on Mechanics* (1859), and a *Textbook of Popular Astronomy* (1883). He died in New York City, February 7, 1892.

BENJAMIN BRAMAN was born at Norton, Massachusetts, November 23, 1831. He entered Brown University and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1854. During the year following graduation he was a teacher in the University Grammar School, Providence. He was then called to the University of Michigan to occupy the chair of Latin for a year during Professor Frieze's absence in Europe. The next year he entered Andover Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1859. He was ordained a Congregational minister and held a pastorate for a short time at Shutesbury, Massachusetts. In 1862 he returned to teaching. During his later years he resided in New York City, where he was President of the New York Microscopical Society and editor of the *Journal* of that society. He died at Norton, Massachusetts, January 20, 1889.

WILLIAM PETIT TROWBRIDGE was born at Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, May 25, 1828. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1848, was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and was advanced to Second Lieutenant in 1849. During the last year of his course at the Academy he served as assistant to the professor of Chemistry, and after graduation he was occupied for two years with astronomical work at the West Point Observatory. In 1851 he was assigned to a position on the Coast Survey, which he held till 1856. In 1854 he was commissioned First Lieutenant, but resigned from the army December 1, 1856, to accept the professor-

ship of Mathematics in the University of Michigan. He left this position at the end of the first year to become scientific secretary to the superintendent of the Coast Survey. He afterwards returned to the Engineering Corps of the army and served throughout the Civil War, being chiefly engaged on the fortifications in New York Harbor and vicinity. In 1865 he became vice-president of the Novelty Iron Works, New York City. Five years later he was appointed Professor of Dynamic Engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School. This position he resigned in 1877 to accept the professorship of Engineering in the School of Mines at Columbia University, which he held until his death. He was the author of several works on engineering subjects. He was a member of the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and served as vice-president of both these organizations. He was also a Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Rochester University in 1856 and from Yale in 1870; the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton in 1879; and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1880, and from the University of Michigan in 1887. He died at New Haven, Connecticut, August 12, 1892.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE was born at Homer, New York, November 7, 1832. He received his early education in the public schools of Syracuse, and was graduated from Yale University in 1853. After some years further study in Paris and Berlin, he became an attaché of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was called to the professorship of History and English Literature at the University of Michigan. His active service ended in 1863, on his election to the New York State Senate; but he continued to have some supervision of the chair of History till 1867, when he resigned the position to accept the presidency of Cornell University. Although occupying this position till 1885, he was engaged meanwhile in the performance of various public duties. Thus he was Special Commissioner of the United States to the Republic of Santo Domingo in 1871, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878, and United States Minister to Germany, 1879-1881. From 1892 to 1894 he was United States Minister to Russia. He served on the Venezuela Commission 1896-1897, and was Ambassador to Germany from 1897 to 1902.

The President also appointed him a member of the Peace Convention at The Hague (1899). He is a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, an officer of the Legion of Honor of the French Republic, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Berlin. The universities of Yale, Michigan, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and St. Andrews have conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He also holds the degree of Doctor of Literature from Columbia, that of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Jena, and that of Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford. Aside from numerous addresses and contributions to reviews and magazines he is the author of the following: "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology," "The New Germany," "History of the Doctrine of Comets," "European Schools of History and Politics," "Fiat Money in France." In 1905 he published his Autobiography in two volumes. (See page 45.)

JAMES VALENTINE CAMPBELL was born at Buffalo, New York, February 25, 1823, son of Henry Munroe and Lois (Bushnell) Campbell. Both his parents were of New England ancestry. In 1826 the family removed to Detroit, Michigan. The elder Campbell had been a man of some prominence in Buffalo, and soon became such in Detroit. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose tenets he instructed his son, whom he sent to an Episcopal preparatory school at Flushing, Long Island. Afterwards the son entered St. Paul's College at the same place, and was graduated in 1841. After graduation he returned to Detroit, and began the study of law in the office of Douglass and Walker. He was admitted to practice in October, 1844, and immediately entered into partnership with his preceptors. After thirteen years of practice at the Bar, he was elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Michigan and was continued in the office by successive re-elections until his death. During the year 1845-1846 he served as secretary to the Board of Regents of the State University. In 1859, when the Regents of the University established the Department of Law, he was invited to become a member of the first Faculty. On his acceptance of the Marshall professorship of Law, the Faculty made him their Dean. His subjects in the Law School were as follows: Criminal Law, Jurisprudence of the United States, Equity Jurisprudence, and International Law. His resignation of his professorship in 1885 was a matter of deep regret to the Regents, Faculty, and students;

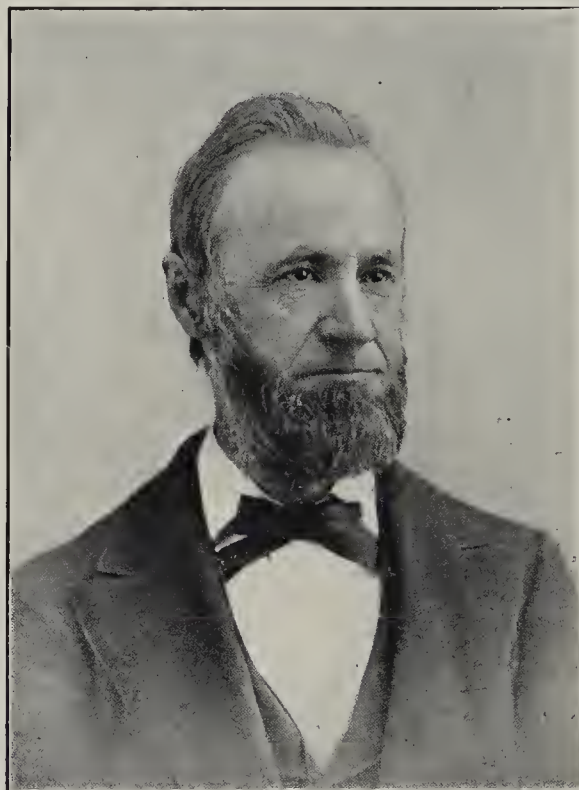
but it became a necessity on account of the growth of his judicial duties. He was not only well versed in the law; he was also an accomplished scholar in history and in literature. In 1876 he published "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan," a valuable contribution to the history of the pioneer period of the State. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan in 1866. On November 18, 1849, he was married to Cornelia Hotchkiss, and they had six children, of whom five survive: Cornelia Lois, of Detroit; Henry Munroe (Ph.B. 1876, LL.B. 1878) and Charles Hotchkiss (Ph.B. 1880), both of the Detroit Bar; Douglass Houghton (Ph.M. 1882, Ph.D. 1886), professor in Leland Stanford Junior University; and Edward De Mill (B.S. [Chem.] 1886), professor in the University of Michigan. James Valentine, the second son, died in 1894. The father died in Detroit, March 26, 1890. (For portrait, see page 104.)

CHARLES IRISH WALKER was born at Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, April 25, 1814, son of Stephen and Lydia (Gardner) Walker. His education was obtained in the district schools, with the exception of one term spent at a select school in Utica, New York. At sixteen years of age he began teaching in a common school, but soon became interested in mercantile pursuits. In 1836 he removed to Michigan and settled in Grand Rapids. In that year he was a member of the Second Convention of Assent, and in 1840 he was elected a representative in the State Legislature. The following year he went East to complete his law studies which he had begun several years before. He did not return to Michigan until 1851, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Edward C. Walker, already a successful attorney in Detroit. This partnership ceased in 1857. Mr. Walker became very much interested in the early history of Michigan. In 1857 he took a prominent part in the re-organization of the Historical Society of Michigan. In July, 1858, on the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Detroit, he read an elaborate paper devoted to the Life of Antoine de La Motte Cadillac and the First Ten Years of Detroit. Among his other historical papers are The Early Jesuits in Michigan, Michigan from 1796 to 1805, and The Civil Administration of General Hull. In 1871 he presented a paper before the Historical Society of Wisconsin on The Northwest Territory during the Revolution, which afterward

appeared in the collections of that society. But these studies were merely his avocation; his vocation was his law work, which was very extensive and laborious. He was one of the original Law Faculty of the University of Michigan, and for seventeen years, 1859-1876, he was able to give one day of every week to the work of the Department. He again filled this chair for the years 1879-1881, during Professor Wells's absence, and again in 1886-1887. On the death of Judge Witherell in 1867, he was appointed Judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court, but resigned the office after a few months to resume his law practice, which was much more lucrative. He was for many years a member of the Detroit Board of Education and twice president of the Board. When the State Board of Corrections and Charities was first created in 1871 he was made a member and was for some years chairman of the Board. In 1874 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was twice married: in 1838 to Mary Hinsdale, sister of Judge Mitchell Hinsdale, a pioneer of Kalamazoo County; and in 1865 to Ella Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Townshend, Vermont. He died February 11, 1895. (For portrait, see page 99.)

THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY was born on a farm near Attica, New York, January 6, 1824, son of Thomas and Rachel (Hubbard) Cooley. He was descended from an old New England family. His father was one of four brothers who early removed from Massachusetts to Western New York, where they encountered the hardships of pioneer life. The boy attended the district school of the neighborhood and later spent three years at Attica Academy. As a schoolboy he showed unusual intellectual powers and an enthusiastic fondness for learning in the fields in which he afterwards became famous. In 1842 he began to study law in an office at Palmyra, New York, and the next year removed to Michigan. He read law at Adrian three years, doing both professional and other work as a means of support, and was admitted to the Bar in 1846. Within the next nine years he practised law in three different Michigan towns, engaged in the real estate business in Toledo, and was also active in local politics. In 1857 he was selected by the Legislature to compile the statutes of Michigan, and in 1858 was appointed Reporter of the State Supreme Court. On the establishment of the De-

partment of Law at the State University in 1859 he became one of the original Faculty. He was assigned to the Jay Professorship of Law, which position he continued to fill with great distinction for twenty-five years. He removed to Ann Arbor in 1859, and here the Cooley home was known as a centre of intellectual and social life until the death of Mrs. Cooley in 1890. In 1885 he was appointed Professor of American History and Constitutional Law and continued in that capacity until his death. The office of Reporter to the Supreme Court, which he held from 1858 to 1865, was the stepping-stone



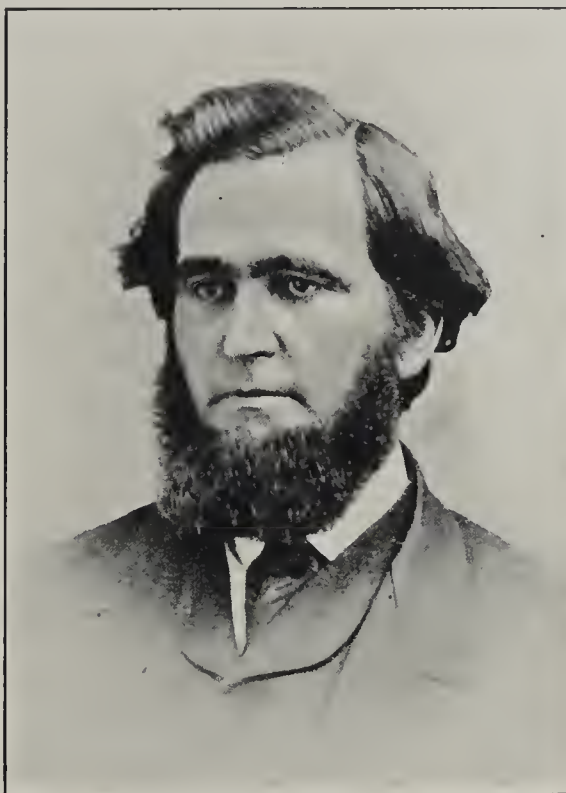
THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY

to a seat on the State Supreme Bench. He was elected a judge of this court in November, 1864, in place of Randolph Manning deceased, and was twice re-elected, serving in all twenty-one years. In the years that he held a seat on this Bench the Court gained a national reputation. Judge Cooley's reputation rests not only on his judicial opinions, but to a great extent also on his legal and historical writings. "The Constitutional Limitations which Rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" appeared in 1868; an edition of Blackstone in 1870; an edition of Story's Commentaries in 1874; a work on Taxation in 1876; one on Torts in 1879; and Principles of Constitutional Law in 1880. There have been several editions of all these works. In 1885 he contributed the volume on

Michigan to the Commonwealth Series. He was also the author of many published addresses and papers and a frequent contributor to the magazines. After his resignation from the Supreme Bench in 1885 he did distinguished legal work in connection with the railroads of the country. In 1882 he had been one of the three special commissioners chosen by the trunk lines terminating at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to investigate and report upon differential rates on freight starting from, or going to, each of those cities. In 1886 he was appointed receiver of that part of the Wabash Railroad System which lies east of the Mississippi River, and the next year President Cleveland appointed him chairman of the newly authorized Interstate Commerce Commission. Owing to failing health he resigned from the Commission in 1891. In 1893 he was president of the American Bar Association and delivered the annual address before that body. He ceased to lecture in the University and abandoned all law practice in 1894. He died at Ann Arbor, September 12, 1898. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan in 1873 and from Harvard University in 1886. December 30, 1846, he was married to Mary E. Horton, of Adrian, and they had six children, all of whom survive: Fanny Cary (Mrs. Alexis C. Angell), of Detroit; Eugene Frank (A.B. 1870), of Lansing; Edgar Arthur (A.B. 1872), of Bay City; Charles Horton (A.B. 1887), of the University; Thomas Benton (A.B. 1891, M.D. 1895), of Detroit; and Mary Beatrice (Ph.B. 1900), of Ann Arbor. (See page 98.)

DEVOLSON WOOD was born at Smyrna, New York, in 1832. He was graduated Civil Engineer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1857, and was appointed Assistant Professor of Engineering at the University of Michigan the same year. In connection with this work he pursued graduate studies and received the degree of Master of Science on examination in 1859. The same year he was advanced to the professorship of Physics and Civil Engineering, and in 1860 was made Professor of Civil Engineering. He filled this position with much distinction till 1872, when he resigned it to accept a similar chair in the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken. He held that position for twenty-five years and became widely known for his writings on Engineering and Mechanics. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical

Engineers, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was the first president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering



DEVOLSON WOOD

Education. In 1859 Hamilton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He died in New York City, June 27, 1897, and was buried at Forest Hill, Ann Arbor.

JAMES CRAIG WATSON was born at Fingal, Ontario, January 28, 1838. He showed at an early age that he was endowed with ability of a high order, and in 1850 his parents removed to Ann Arbor for the purpose of educating their son. He was prepared for college almost wholly under private instruction, for which he in turn gave lessons in mathematics, and was able to enter the University at the age of fifteen. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1857 and received the Master's degree on examination after two years' study under Dr. Brünnow. The following year he had charge of the work in Astronomy during Dr. Brünnow's absence at the Dudley Observatory. For the next three years he was Professor of Physics and instructor in Mathematics, and on Dr. Brünnow's resignation in 1863, he succeeded him as Professor of Astronomy and director of the Observatory. He gave a good deal of attention to the study of the Asteroid

group and discovered in all twenty-three new ones. Among the distinguished recognitions of service that he received was the Lalande gold medal, given him by the French Academy of Sciences in 1870 for the discovery of six Asteroids in one year. In the later years of his career he centred his interest upon the questions of an intra-Mercurial planet and of a planet beyond the orbit of Neptune. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; the Royal Academy of Sciences, of Catania, Italy; and the American Philosophical Society. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Wisconsin, where he hoped to find superior apparatus and instruments for the difficult observations which he had planned. These hopes, however, were not to be realized. He died at Madison, November 23, 1880, and was buried at Forest Hill, Ann Arbor.

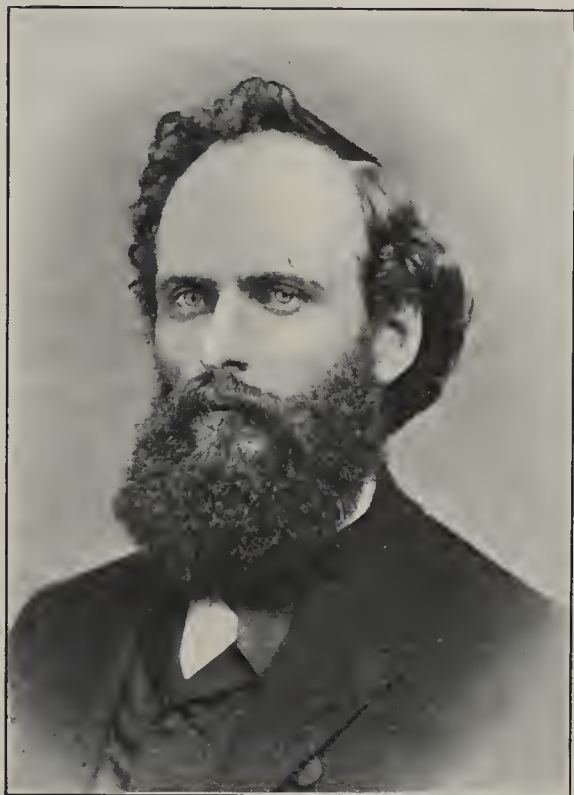


JAMES CRAIG WATSON

from the University of Leipzig in 1870, and from Yale College in 1871, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1877. He was a member of the most important expeditions for astronomical observation sent out by the United States Government during his time. The first was an expedition to observe the eclipse of the sun at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1869; the second a similar expedition to Sicily, in 1870; the third to Peking, China, to observe the transit of Venus in 1874; the fourth to Wyoming, to observe the total eclipse of the sun in 1878. Besides his numerous contributions to scientific journals, he published "A Popular Treatise on Comets" (1860), and "Theoretical Astronomy" (1868). In 1879 he resigned his professorship at Ann Arbor to accept a call to the University of

SAMUEL GLASGOW ARMOR was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1819. His ancestors were Scotch. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Holmes County, Ohio, where he received such preliminary training as the district school afforded. He entered Franklin College, Ohio, where he distinguished himself as a student; but slender means prevented his remaining longer than two years. At the end of this time he entered the office of his future brother-in-law, Dr. James S. Irvine, of Millersburg, to prepare for the medical profession. Meanwhile he became interested in politics, and shared in the editorship of a spirited Whig campaign paper. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1843; but his preferences drew him back to medicine. He accordingly entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1844, after which he began the practice of his profession at Rockford, Illinois. In 1847 he was called to the Rush Medical College as Lecturer in Physiology. In 1849 he accepted a professorship in the same subject in the newly organized medical college at Keokuk, Iowa. This position he resigned in 1851 to accept a chair in the Cleveland Medical College. In 1853 his paper on "The Zymotic Theory of the Essential Fevers" took the prize of the Ohio State Medical Society. In the same year he was called to the professorship of Physiology and Pathology at the Medical College of Ohio where he remained for several years. He lectured one year at his Alma Mater in St. Louis, and in 1862 was called to the chair of Medicine in the University of Michigan, which position he held till 1868. Already in the year 1866 he had delivered a course of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, and in 1867 upon the resignation of Professor Austin Flint, he accepted the chair of Medicine in that institution, which he held till the time of his death. Franklin College bestowed on him in 1872 the degree of Doctor of Laws. He contributed to Pepper's System of Medicine a chapter on Diseases of the Stomach, and furnished occasional contributions to the medical journals. He died in Brooklyn, New York, October 27, 1885.

EDWARD PAYSON EVANS was born at Remsen, New York, December 8, 1831, son of the Reverend Evan Evans. He removed to Michigan in 1850 and entered the State University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1854. He then taught for a year at Hernando Academy, Mississippi, and the following year at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, after which he travelled and studied abroad for about five years. In 1862-1863 he was instructor in Modern Languages at the University of Michigan, and from 1863 to 1870 he occupied the chair of Modern



EDWARD PAYSON EVANS

Languages and Literatures. Upon resigning this position he went abroad again, to lead the life of an Oriental scholar and author. Since 1884 he has been connected with the "Allgemeine Zeitung" of Munich. He has likewise contributed articles to "Die Nation," Berlin; "Litterarischer Centralblatt," "Blätter für Litterarische Unterhaltung," "Deutsche Litteraturzeitung" and "Frankfurter Zeitung;" also to various American periodicals. He has published the following, among other works: "Life and Works of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing" (1866, from the German of Adolf Stahr); "First Historical Transformations of Christianity" (1867, from the French of Athanase Coquerel); "Abriss der Deutschen Literaturgeschichte" (1869);

"Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture" (1896); "Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology" (1898); "Beiträge zur Amerikanischen Litteratur-und-Kulturgeschichte" (1898). On May 23, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth E. Gibson, of Ann Arbor.

LUCIUS DELISON CHAPIN was born in 1821. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Amherst College in 1851 and Master of Arts in 1854. He studied theology, and in 1856 was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Ann Arbor, where he remained till 1863, when he was appointed Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Michigan. In 1867 he obtained leave of absence for a year and resigned his chair at the end of that time. For five years he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at East Bloomfield, New York, and then became Chancellor and Professor of Philosophy in Ingham University (a college for women), at LeRoy, New York. After three years in this position he returned to the work of the ministry and was settled in Chicago for the remainder of his life. He died at Jacksonville, Florida, June 18, 1892.

EDWARD OLNEY was born at Moreau, Saratoga County, New York, July 24, 1827. He was a lineal descendant of the Thomas Olney who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635, and who afterwards followed Roger Williams to Providence. When a mere child his family removed to Wood County, Ohio, where the boy grew up under the conditions of pioneer life common in those days. The country was sparsely settled, and school privileges were few. He used to recall how he went through Day's Algebra, writing out the formulas upon the plow-beam, and upon the cylinder of the fanning-mill. At the age of nineteen he began to teach a district school, and at the age of twenty-one became principal of the Union School at Perrysburg, the county seat. In 1853 he was called to the Chair of Mathematics in Kalamazoo College. In that year Madison University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Ten years later he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Michigan, where he acquired a national reputation, both as a teacher and as an author of mathematical works. His textbooks consist of Arithmetics for elementary schools, and of treatises on Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and the Calculus, for use in high schools and colleges.

He became very influential in university councils and had much to do in shaping policies. He had a large part in bringing about the so-called diploma system of admission to the University in 1871 and



EDWARD OLNEY

in the adoption of the elective and credit systems in 1878. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, a member of educational and missionary societies, and for two years editor and proprietor of "The Michigan Christian Herald." He was a frequent contributor to "The Michigan Journal of Education," and author of the article on "Pure Mathematics" in the "Educational Cyclopædia." In 1873 Kalamazoo College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. About 1850 he was married to Sarah Huntington of Perrysburg, Ohio. He died at Ann Arbor, January 16, 1887, and was buried at Kalamazoo. (See page 55.)

ASHLEY POND was born at Wilmington, Essex County, New York, November 23, 1827, son of Jared and Statira (Bartlit) Pond. His ancestors were English. His parents early removed to Michigan, where he had his preparatory education in the common schools and at Wesleyan Seminary, now Albion College. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in

1854. He proceeded at once to the study of the law and was admitted to the Bar at Detroit in January, 1856. Since that date he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. From 1865 to 1868 he was a member of the Faculty of Law at the State University. He was a member of the State Constitutional Commission of 1873. On May 29, 1866, he was married to Harriet Louise Pearl, and they had three children: Florence Louise, Samuel Bartlit (deceased), and Ashley, Jr.

WILLIAM WARREN GREENE was born at North Waterford, Maine, March 1, 1831, son of Jacob Holt and Sarah Walker (Frye) Greene. Some seven of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary or Colonial wars, among them being Colonel Joseph Frye, who commanded the expedition to Crown Point in 1757 and was commissioned Major-General by the Provincial Congress in 1775. At the age of nine he was placed under the instruction of Dr. William Warren. From 1848 to 1851 he was a student in Bethel Academy, Maine, on leav-



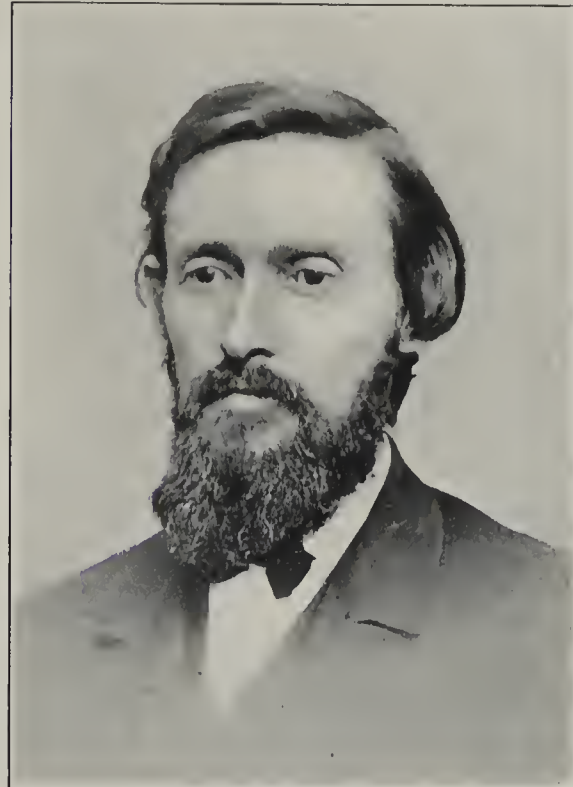
WILLIAM WARREN GREENE

ing which he studied medicine with Dr. Seth C. Hunkins and attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical College. He entered the University of Michigan in 1854, and was graduated Doctor of

Medicine in 1855. He began the practice of his profession in North Waterford, Maine, and after three years removed to Gray in the same state. In the fall of 1862 he served two months as volunteer surgeon in the Federal army. In that year he accepted the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at Berkshire College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but was soon transferred to the chair of Surgery in the same institution. In 1865 he accepted the professorship of Surgery in the Medical School of Maine. During the year 1867-1868 he was Professor of Civil and Military Surgery at the University of Michigan. In 1868 he removed to Portland, Maine, where he practised his profession until his death. From 1872 to 1874 he was Professor of Surgery at the Long Island College Hospital. He was a member of the Maine Medical Society and served as its president in 1880. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of various other medical organizations; and was an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1855 he was married to Elizabeth Carleton, who died five years later without living issue. In 1861 he was married to Elizabeth Lawrence, who died in 1876, leaving two children: Charles Lyman, now a physician of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Ida Lawrence, now Mrs. Addison S. Thayer, of Portland, Maine. He died and was buried at sea, September 10, 1881, when returning from England, where he had attended the International Medical Congress of that year.

ADAM KNIGHT SPENCE was born at Rhynie, in the shire of Aberdeen, Scotland, March 12, 1831, son of Dr. Adam and Elisabeth (Ross) Spence. He was descended on the father's side from the Scotch Highlanders. His mother was of the famous Clan Ross, and was linked with the Macdonalds, the Frazers, and the McConachys. He received his early training in the country schools of Salem, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to which place his parents had removed; and after one year in the preparatory department of Olivet College, and three years in the same department of Oberlin College, he entered the University of Michigan in 1854 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1858. The degree of Master of Arts followed three years later. Immediately on graduation he was added to the teaching staff of the University, and filled in succession the following positions: Instructor in Greek, 1858-1859; in Greek and

French, 1859-1860; in Greek, Latin, and French, 1860-1863; in Greek and French, 1863-1865; Assistant Professor of Greek and French, 1865-1867; Professor of the French Language and Literature, 1867-1870. In 1870 he resigned his chair to accept the acting presidency of Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee. This position he occupied for seven years, after which he served as Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Greek and French at the same institution during the remainder of his life. He died at Nashville, April 24, 1900. He was one

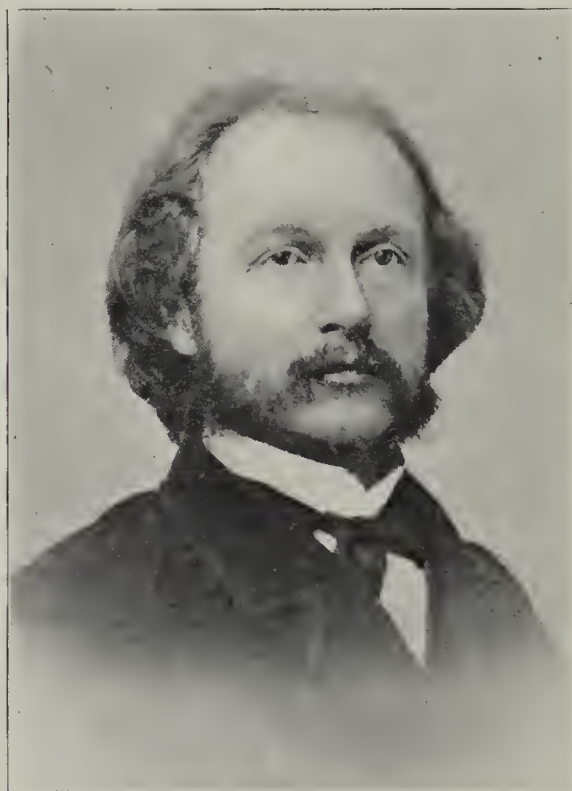


ADAM KNIGHT SPENCE

of the original members of the Students' Christian Association at Ann Arbor, and its first president. Throughout the entire period of his connection with this University, first as student and afterwards as teacher, he was unceasing in his labors for the prosperity of this Association. It would be difficult to find any one who possessed the genuine missionary spirit in greater degree than did this man. Ann Arbor was very dear to him; but at the call of duty he went forth to strange surroundings and to social ostracism, and gave his all to the cause of the poor and the lowly. He was married about the year 1862 to Catharine Mackey, and by her had four children, of whom but one survives, — Mary Elisabeth, who has succeeded to her father's work in part at the Fisk University.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS was born at Derby, Vermont, January 24, 1835, only son of Charles and Maria (Shedd) Adams. He was descended from William Adams, who came from England in 1635. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen, and taught several terms in Vermont. In 1856 he removed to Iowa, and the year following entered the University of Michigan. In 1861 he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, and after a year's graduate study received the degree of Master of Arts on examination. He was immediately appointed Instructor in History. After one year he was made Instructor in History and Latin, and in 1865 was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. In 1867 he was elected Professor of History, in place of Andrew D. White resigned, and obtained leave of absence for a year to travel and study in Germany, France, and Italy. Soon after his return to the University he introduced the Seminary method of instruction into his advanced classes, which method met with much favor and was afterwards taken up by other professors. In 1885, on the resignation of President White, of Cornell University, Professor Adams was elected to succeed him. He held the office till May, 1892, when he relinquished it with the purpose of devoting himself to authorship in his chosen line; but in July of that year he accepted a call to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. About 1900, his health having been seriously impaired, he obtained leave of absence, and spent a year in Europe in the hope of regaining his strength. He returned to his work in the autumn of 1901, but soon found himself unequal to going on with it. He resigned the office and retired to Redlands, California, where he died on July 26, 1902. Besides numerous papers and addresses, he published the following works: "Democracy and Monarchy in France" (1872); "Manual of Historical Literature" (1882); and "Christopher Columbus, his Life and Work" (1892). He also edited "Representative British Orations," in three volumes (1885); and Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1892-1893). He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Chicago University in 1878, and from Harvard University in 1887. He was twice married, first, in 1863, to Mrs. Abigail Disbrow Mudge, of Ann Arbor, who died at Ithaca in 1889; and in July, 1890, to Mrs. Mary Mathews Barnes, of Brooklyn, New York, who survived him only a few months. (For portrait, see page 85.)

MOSES COIT TYLER was born at Griswold, Connecticut, August 2, 1835, son of Elisha and Mary (Greene) Tyler. The family soon removed to Michigan, and after brief periods of residence, first in Calhoun County, and later in Branch County, settled in Detroit in 1843. Here the boy was prepared for college, partly under the tuition of the Reverend Doctor Kitchel, and in 1852 entered the University of Michigan. He remained but a single year, and later entered Yale College, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1857. The Christian ministry had been his ultimate aim for



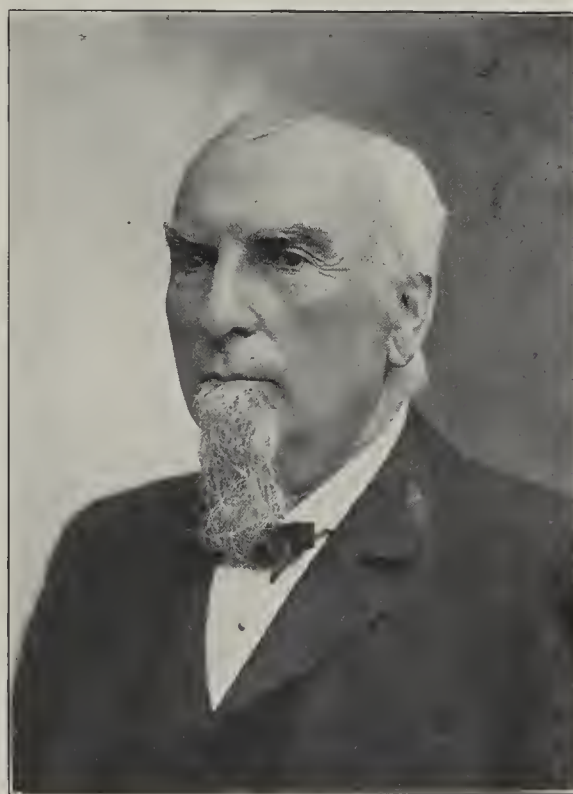
MOSES COIT TYLER

some time, and he now took up the study of theology, first at New Haven, and afterwards at Andover Seminary. In 1859 he became pastor of the Congregational church at Owego, New York, and after a year took a similar charge at Poughkeepsie. Failing health drove him to relinquish this work in 1862, and under medical advice he gave up preaching and went to England with his family for a prolonged stay. He spent some four years abroad, during which time he delivered popular lectures in various cities of Great Britain. He also contributed numerous articles to "The Independent" and "The Nation," giving his impressions of English life. Soon after his return to America he was called, in 1867, to the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in

the University of Michigan. In 1874 the title was changed to Professor of the English Language and Literature. With the exception of about eighteen months in 1873-1874, when he was literary editor of "The Christian Union," he performed the duties of this office till 1881. In that year he accepted a call to the chair of American History in Cornell University, where he hoped to find ampler facilities for the pursuit of his special studies in American Literary History. This position he retained up to the time of his death. During the first year of his professorship at Ann Arbor he wrote a series of papers on physical culture for "The Herald of Health," which were collected into a volume the following year under the title of "The Brawnville Papers" (1869). This line of writing marked a mere episode in his literary career, and was induced by his efforts to recover health through diet and exercise. About the time of his editorial work in New York he matured the idea of writing a History of American Literature, and spent much time in the Astor Library reading and making notes on the Colonial period. On his return to Ann Arbor, in the fall of 1874, he devoted himself to this work with much assiduity, and was able to bring out the first two volumes in 1878. The success of the work was immediate, and greatly added to his reputation. In 1879, on the invitation of a New York publishing house, he turned aside for a time to prepare an American edition of Henry Morley's "Manual of English Literature." This work cost him much more time and energy than he had anticipated, but he carried it out faithfully. During his later years in Ann Arbor he changed his religious affiliations from the Congregational Church to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained to the diaconate. After going to Ithaca he gave considerable time to preaching, with the result that his special literary labors were somewhat retarded. In 1887 he published "Patrick Henry" in the American Statesman Series, and in 1895 "Three Men of Letters." In 1897, after nearly twenty years, he brought out another instalment of his great work under the title of "The Literary History of the American Revolution." In 1898, at the solicitation of his publishers, he gathered some of the papers written during his stay in England, and reprinted them with revisions under the designation of "Glimpses of England." During his remaining years he continued to prosecute his literary work as far as strength would permit, and had some further things well in hand when death overtook him, December 28, 1900. He re-

ceived the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1863, the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wooster University in 1875, and the degree of Doctor of Humanities (L.H.D.) from Columbia in 1887. October 26, 1859, he was married to Jeannette Hull Gilbert, of New Haven, and they had two children: Jessica Gilbert, now married to W. H. Austen, Reference Librarian of Cornell University, and Edward Scott, who died in 1901. (See page 56.)

CHARLES ARTEMAS KENT was born at Hopkinton, New York, October 11, 1835, son of Artemas and Sarah (Weed) Kent. On the father's side he traces his ancestry back to Thomas Kent, of



CHARLES ARTEMAS KENT

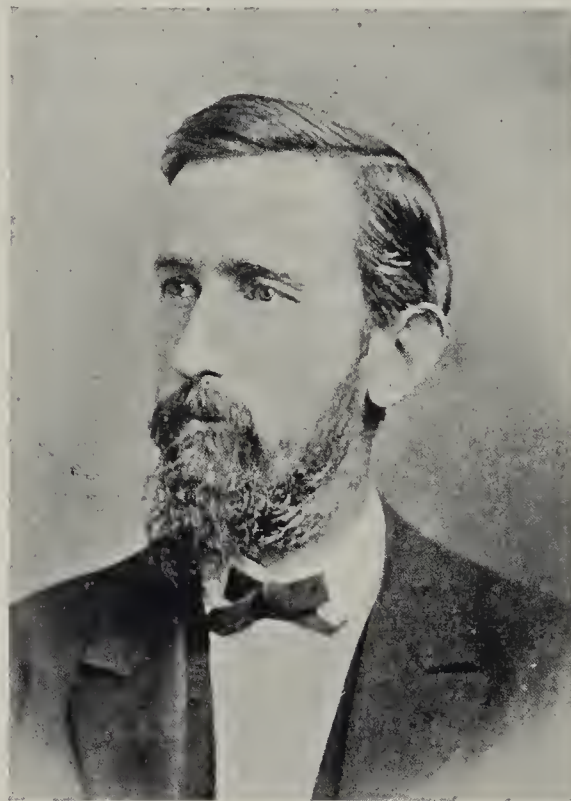
Gloucester, Massachusetts, who settled in that town about 1640. His mother was of French descent. After the usual preliminary training he entered the University of Vermont in 1852 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts four years later. He was then for a year principal of the Washington County Grammar School, at Montpelier, Vermont. From 1857 to 1859 he was a student at the Andover Theological Seminary. He then came to Detroit, and, after studying law in the office of Charles I. Walker, was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and has since practised his profession continuously in that city. From 1868

to 1886 he held the Fletcher Professorship of Law at the University of Michigan. He has served on the School Board of Detroit, and in 1881-1882 was one of a commission appointed to revise the tax laws of Michigan. In 1899 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married April 30, 1874, to Frances C. King, daughter of Robert W. King, a Detroit merchant.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COCKER was born at Almondbury, Yorkshire, England, in 1821. He obtained a fair English education in King James's Grammar School, and commenced life as a woolen manufacturer. On account of impaired health he emigrated to Australia in 1850 and engaged in a prosperous and lucrative business in Launceston and Melbourne. Caught in the great panic of 1856, he was almost ruined financially. He saved enough from the wreck of his fortunes to buy a small trading vessel, in which he embarked on a voyage to New Zealand and the Fiji and Friendly Islands. In Fiji he made the acquaintance of John Hunt, James Calvert, and William Wilson, early English Wesleyan missionaries. On his way back to Australia he was shipwrecked off the island of Tonga, but he and the crew were rescued and conveyed to Sydney. He now decided to embark with his family for the United States of America, the objective point being Adrian, Michigan, where a Methodist clergyman lived whose acquaintance he had made in Australia, and who had promised him aid. Having reached his destination, he decided to carry out a cherished conviction that he should become a preacher of the gospel. In due time he was licensed by the Methodist Episcopal Church and began to preach in the small village of Palmyra, Michigan, in 1857. His success as a preacher was soon assured, and he filled successively the best places in the gift of the Detroit Conference. Through his contributions to "The Methodist Quarterly" his power of abstruse metaphysical reasoning had become known, and when in 1869 the chair of Philosophy in the University of Michigan fell vacant, he was called to fill it. He now had leisure to formulate the results of his wide experiences and studies, and published a number of volumes: "Christianity and Greek Philosophy" (1870); "Lectures on the Truth of the Christian Religion" (1873); "Theistic Conception of the World" (1875); "Evidences of Christianity" (1882); and "Students' Hand-

book of Philosophy" (1881-1882). He died at Ann Arbor, April 8, 1883. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Wesleyan University in 1864, of Doctor of Divinity from DePauw University in 1870, and of Doctor of Laws from Victoria University, Canada, in 1876. (For portrait, see page 59.)

HENRY SYLVESTER CHEEVER was born at Exeter, Otsego County, New York, August 8, 1837, son of William and Emaline (Wood) Cheever. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the Uni-



HENRY SYLVESTER CHEEVER

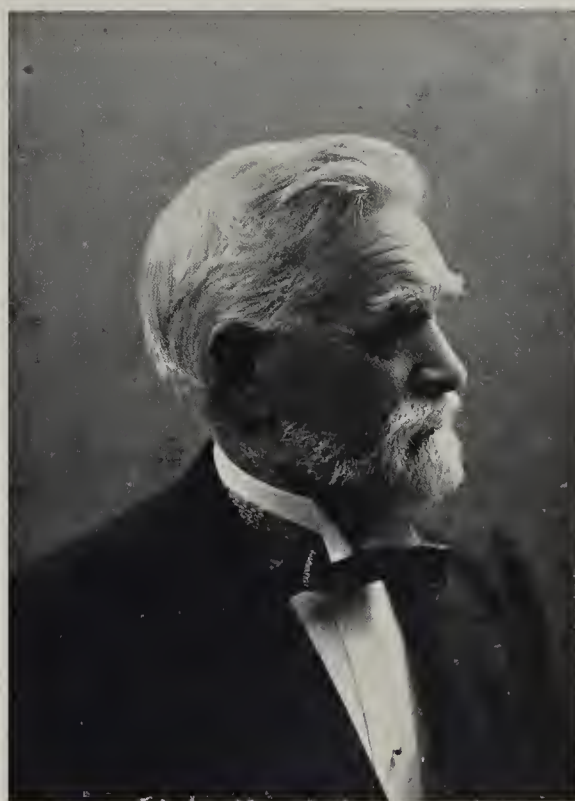
versity of Michigan in 1863, and Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine in 1866. He was Assistant in Chemistry in the University from 1863 to 1865; Demonstrator of Anatomy for the year 1867-1868; Lecturer on Therapeutics and Materia Medica from 1868 to 1870; and Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica from 1870 to 1872. He was also Professor of Physiology in Long Island College Hospital, 1872. In that year he obtained leave of absence and went to Colorado in search of health. He soon returned apparently benefited, and continued his work at the University with the subject of Physiology added to his title. But his strength gradually failed, and he died at Ann Arbor, March 31, 1877. On June 25, 1863, he was married to Laura Edna Bissell, of Tecumseh, Michigan, and they had

two children: Dwight Bissell (B.S. [Mech. E.] 1891, LL.B. 1896), now a lawyer of Chicago; and Laura Wood, who died in 1890, aged seventeen.

ALPHEUS BENNING CROSBY was born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, February 22, 1832, the second son of Dr. Dixi Crosby, sometime Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth College. The son was prepared for Dartmouth, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1853 and Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine in 1856. After one term of post-graduate work in New York City, he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native state. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the First New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers and spent in various capacities about one year in the army of Northern Virginia. He then returned to Hanover and resumed the general practice of medicine. He was soon after appointed Associate Professor of Surgery at Dartmouth, and held that position till 1868. In 1869 he became Lecturer on Surgery in the University of Michigan and the following year was made Professor of Surgery. In 1871 he resigned this position to accept the chair of Surgery at Dartmouth, made vacant by the retirement of his father. The following year he added to his other work the professorship of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which he held from 1872 to 1877. In addition to the duties of the above positions he also gave courses of lectures for longer or shorter periods in the University of Vermont, the Long Island College Hospital, and Bowdoin College. He published a large number of papers and addresses on topics connected with his professional work. He was a very skilful surgeon and a no less skilful teacher. In 1862 he was married to Mildred Glassell, daughter of Dr. William R. Smith, of Galveston, Texas. He died at Hanover, New Hampshire, August 9, 1877. At the time of his death he was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

ALBERT BENJAMIN PRESCOTT was born at Hastings, New York, December 12, 1832, son of Benjamin and Experience (Huntley) Prescott. The American line of the Prescott family is traced in descent from John Prescott, who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1640; he was a descendant in the fourth generation from James Prescott, who for bravery was made Lord of

the Manor of Derby, by Queen Elizabeth, in 1564. From John Prescott the heads of families in direct order were these: Jonas Prescott, born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1648; Jonas Prescott, Jr., born in 1678; Ebenezer Prescott, born in Groton, Massachusetts, 1700; Ebenezer Prescott, Jr., born in 1723; Oliver Prescott, born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, in 1760; and Benjamin Prescott, born at New Hartford, New York, August 20, 1794. The young Albert Benjamin when nine years old sustained an injury to his right knee which entailed years of suffering. He pursued his studies with the



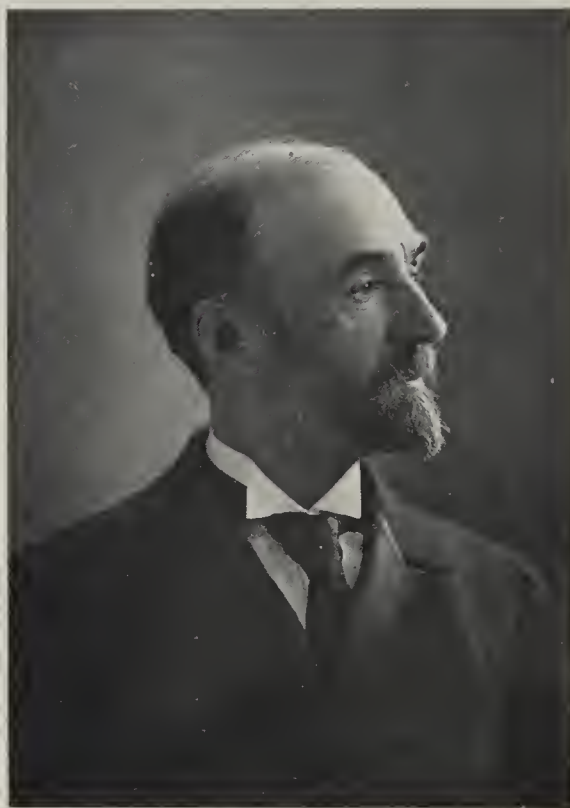
ALBERT BENJAMIN PRESCOTT

assistance of private tutors, and especially with the aid of a sister, then a well-known teacher in central New York. He was admitted to the University of Michigan in 1861, and after following studies in Medicine and Chemistry, was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1864. In May of that year he took the regular examination for medical service in the United States Army; and in July was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, with assignment to duty in the Totten General Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky. Later he became a member of the Medical Examining Board and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Foundry General Hospital at Louisville. He was discharged from the service August 22, 1865, with the brevet rank of Captain of United States Volunteers. The

same year he entered upon his lifework as a chemist in the laboratory of the University of Michigan, with the rank of Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Organic Chemistry and Metallurgy. Upon the organization of the School of Pharmacy in 1868 its administration was placed in his hands, and he at once became an earnest advocate of superior laboratory methods and better standards of pharmaceutical education, an advance in which this school has since borne an important part. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Organic and Applied Chemistry and of Pharmacy. In 1889 his title was changed to Professor of Organic Chemistry and of Pharmacy, and in 1890 to Professor of Organic Chemistry. From 1876 he was Dean of the School of Pharmacy, and from 1884 he was also Director of the Chemical Laboratory. He was a frequent contributor to the literature of Chemistry, his writings appearing in the form of reports of research work in Analytical and Organic Chemistry; books of reference on these subjects; and articles upon the education of pharmacists and upon chemical topics of general public interest. His first book, "Outlines of Proximate Organic Analysis," a small volume published in 1875, gave great impetus, both in this country and in England, to the work in this subject. His later investigations were especially concerned with the natural organic bases and certain of their derivatives. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London in 1876; president of the American Chemical Society in 1886; president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1891; and president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1899. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and an honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Michigan in 1886, and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1896. Northwestern University also conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1902. He was married in 1866 to Abigail Freeburn. He died at Ann Arbor, February 25, 1905. Mrs. Prescott and a foster-son, Herbert Freeburn Prescott, survive him.

MARTIN LUTHER D'OOGHE was born at Zonnemaire, in the Province of Zeeland, the Netherlands, July 17, 1839, son of Leonard and Johanna (Quintus) D'Ooghe. On the paternal side his ancestry is Huguenot, and on his mother's side he is de-

scended from a Holland family in which the men have, for several generations, followed the profession of teaching. He came to the United States at an early age, and received his first education in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was prepared for college. In 1857 he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1862. In 1863 he was appointed principal of the Ann Arbor High School, and held that position for two years. In 1865 he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, to prepare for the ministry, but after two years' study



MARTIN LUTHER D'OOGHE

he was called to the University of Michigan as Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages. After one year he became Acting Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, in place of Professor Boise resigned, and from that position was advanced to the full professorship in 1870. At this time he obtained leave of absence for two years to study abroad, which period he spent at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter in 1872. He then resumed the duties of his professorship and has continued in active service till the present time, with the exception of the year 1886-1887, when he was absent on leave while serving as Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

From 1889 to 1897 he served as Dean of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. He is a member of the American Philological Association, of which he was president in 1884. Two books have appeared under his editorship: "The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown" (1875) and the "Antigone of Sophocles" (1884). He is an occasional contributor to "The American Journal of Philology," "The Nation," and "The Classical Journal." The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1889, and the degree of Doctor of Letters by Rutgers College in 1901. He was married July 31, 1873, to Mary Worcester.

GEORGE SYLVESTER MORRIS was born at Norwich, Vermont, November 16, 1840, son of Sylvester and Susanna (Weston) Morris. He was descended on both sides from early New England ancestry. At the age of seventeen he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1861. In 1862-1863 he served in the Sixteenth Vermont Infantry. He then became Tutor in Greek and Mathematics at Dartmouth for one year. In 1864 he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, and while there decided to devote himself to the study of Philosophy. He accordingly went to Europe for that purpose and spent some years there. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Literatures in the University of Michigan and held this position for nine years. From 1878 to 1884 he gave courses of lectures on Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University for a part of each year. In 1881 he was appointed to the chair of Ethics, History of Philosophy, and Logic, in the University of Michigan; and on the death of Dr. Cocker, in 1883, he was placed at the head of the Department of Philosophy, a position which he held at the time of his death. He translated from the German, Ueberweg's History of Philosophy (2 vols. 1872, 1874). He also published "British Thought and Thinkers" (1880); "Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, a Critical Exposition of the Teaching of Kant on this Subject" (1882); "Philosophy and Christianity" (1883), a volume embracing the Ely Lectures delivered before the General Theological Seminary in New York; and "Hegel's Philosophy of the State" (1887), a volume in the series of Philosophical Classics, by various hands, issued under his editorship. In 1881 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary

degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He died at Ann Arbor, March 23, 1889. On June 29, 1876, he was married to Victoria Celle, and there are two children: Roger Sylvester (A. B. 1900, M. D. 1902), now of Johns Hopkins University, and Ethel Celle. (For portrait, see page 60.)

GEORGE EDWARD FROTHINGHAM was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 23, 1836, son of Bradbury and Eliza (Frothingham) Frothingham. His ancestors were English. He was edu-

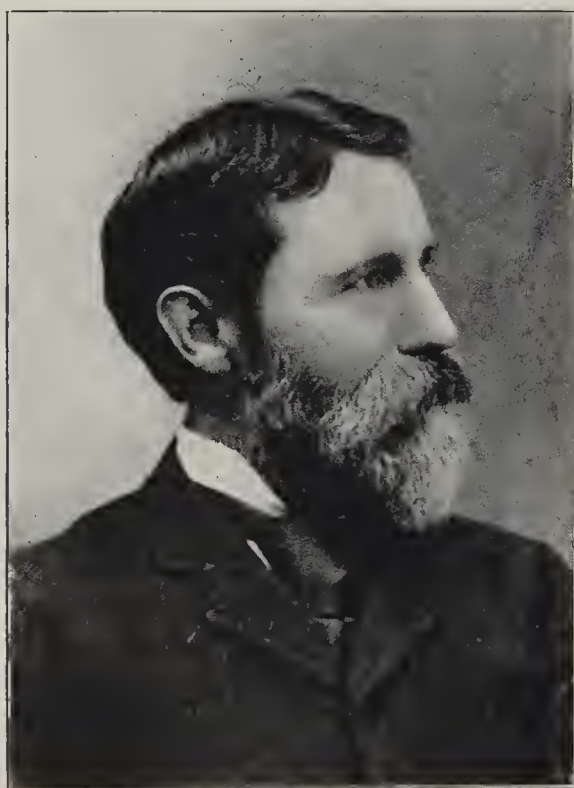


GEORGE EDWARD FROTHINGHAM

cated at Phillips-Andover Academy, and began his active life as a teacher. Afterwards he was attracted to the study of medicine and placed himself under the tuition of the eminent New England physician and surgeon, William Warren Greene. In 1864 he was graduated from the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan. He returned to New England, and entered upon the practice of his profession at North Becket, Massachusetts. Three years later, when his former preceptor, Dr. Greene, was called to the chair of Surgery at the University of Michigan, he accompanied him as Prosector of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy. He paid especial attention to the diseases of the eye and ear; and when in 1870 the chair of Ophthalmology and Aural Surgery was

established in the University, he became its first occupant. He filled this chair under varying titles for twenty-two years. In 1889 he resigned his professorship and removed to Detroit, where he continued in the practice of his specialty until his death, April 24, 1900. He published many lectures and addresses on various topics relating to his profession. For three years he was one of the editors of "The Michigan University Medical Journal" and he was for some time editor and proprietor of "The Ann Arbor Register." He was a member of the American Medical Association, and was chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology in 1888; of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1889; of the Wayne County Medical Society; and of the Detroit Medical and Library Association. On September 1, 1860, he was married to Lucy Ellen Barbour, and there are four children: Anna M., Dr. George E., William B., and Mary (Mrs. Jacob Schick).

GEORGE BENJAMIN MERRIMAN was born at Pontiac, Michigan, April 15, 1834, son of Isaiah and Caroline Persons (Dean) Merriman.



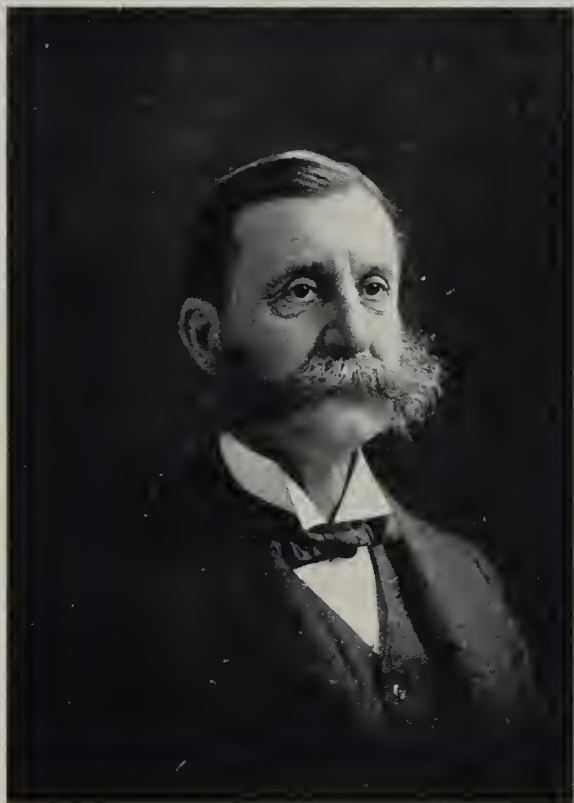
GEORGE BENJAMIN MERRIMAN

His ancestors came to Massachusetts from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. After preliminary high school work he entered the Ohio

Wesleyan University in 1855, but was obliged to leave in the autumn of 1856 owing to the sickness and death of his father. Resuming his college work in 1861, he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1863. He took the degree of Master of Arts the following year at the University of Michigan. In the meantime he had studied law and been admitted to practice at the Michigan Bar in 1860. He served as Assistant in the Chili Astronomical Work carried on under the superintendency of the United States Naval Observatory in 1864. Two years later he accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of Michigan, which he held till 1871, when he became Adjunct Professor of Physics under the venerable Professor Williams. Upon the combining of the chairs of Chemistry and Physics in 1875, he resigned his position, and accepted the professorship of Mathematics at Albion College. In 1877 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Rutgers College, New Jersey, which position he resigned in 1891 to accept a like professorship at Middlebury College, Vermont. In 1894 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lawrence University, Wisconsin. Since 1899 he has been Assistant on the Nautical Almanac at the United States Naval Observatory in Washington. He was married in 1891 to S. Gertrude Wright, of Baltimore, Maryland.

CHARLES EZRA GREENE was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 12, 1842, son of the Reverend James Diman and Sarah Adeline (Durell) Greene. His brother was the first mayor of Cambridge and prominent in other offices of that city, and was descended from James Greene of Charlestown, an early settler of Massachusetts Bay. Sarah Adeline (Durell) Greene was the daughter of Daniel Meserve Durell, a prominent lawyer of Dover, New Hampshire, member of Congress, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court, and United States District Attorney for New Hampshire. After fitting for college at the Cambridge High School and at Phillips-Exeter Academy, the son entered Harvard College and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1862. He at once engaged in the manufacture of breech-loading rifles at Millbury, Massachusetts, and later at Worcester; but in February, 1864, became clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Readville, Massachusetts. He was then commissioned First Lieutenant in the United States Colored Troops and served as Regimental Quartermaster before Rich-

mond, Virginia, and in Texas, until 1866, when he resigned and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Here he was graduated Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1868. From this



CHARLES EZRA GREENE

time until 1870 he was Assistant Engineer on location and construction of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad in Maine. The next year he was United States Assistant Engineer on River and Harbor Improvements in Maine and New Hampshire, and was then appointed City Engineer of Bangor, where he also carried on a general practice until the summer of 1872. In that year he was appointed Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan, a position which he held to the time of his death, October 16, 1903. When the Department of Engineering was established as a separate organization in 1895, he was made its first dean. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of Civil Engineer from the University of Michigan. In addition to his duties as professor he carried on an extensive consulting practice. He was Chief Engineer of the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and Northern Railroad from 1879 to 1881; Superintending and Consulting Engineer of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad bridge at Toledo in 1881-1882; designer and Superintendent of the construction of the Ann Arbor water-works in 1885; and designer of the Ann

Arbor sewerage system in 1890. He paid special attention to the invention and development of graphical methods of analysis of frames, bridges, and arches. He published several works which were well received by the profession and which have been used in designing important structures: "Graphical Analysis of Bridge Trusses" (1874); "Trusses and Arches, Part I, Roof Trusses (1876), Part II, Bridge Trusses (1878), Part III, Arches (1879)"; "Structural Mechanics" (1897). He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; also of the Michigan Engineering Society, of which he was president for three terms. In 1872 he was married to Florence Emerson, of Bangor, Maine, who with their two children survives him, — Albert Emerson (Ph.B. 1895, B.S. [C.E.] 1896) and Florence Wentworth (A.B. 1903).

DONALD MACLEAN was born at Seymour, Canada, December 4, 1839, son of Charles and Jane Jessie (Campbell) Maclean. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch. His early education was



DONALD MACLEAN

obtained in Mr. Oliphant's School for Boys, Edinburgh. At the age of twelve he returned to Canada and continued his preparation for college at Cobourg and Belleville. In 1855 he entered Queen's College,

Kingston, but did not remain to take his degree. He returned to Edinburgh in 1858 to enter upon a medical course at the University. After four years' study there he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and on August 1, 1862, became Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The following January he returned to America and entered the United States service as Acting Assistant Surgeon, working in the hospitals of St. Louis, Louisville, and other cities. In 1864 he accepted the professorship of Clinical Surgery and Medicine in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, Ontario. In 1872 he was appointed Lecturer on Surgery in the University of Michigan, and after one year was made Professor of Surgery. He held this position till 1889, when he resigned it to take up the practice of Surgery in Detroit. He was for twenty years Surgeon-in-chief of the Michigan Central Railroad and of the Grand Trunk Railroad. He was a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1884; of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, of which he was president in 1887; and of the American Medical Association, of which he was president in 1894. He was an honorary member of the State Medical societies of New York and Ohio. He was also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, England, and fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. During the war with Spain he accepted a commission as Chief Surgeon with the rank of Major, and was stationed at Old Point Comfort. He was twice married. Two children by his first wife survive: Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie Campbell and Donald Maclean. He died at Detroit, July 24, 1897.

PIERRE LESLIE IRVING, son of the Reverend Pierre Paris and Anna (Duer) Irving, and a resident of New Brighton, Staten Island, was called to the University in February, 1873, as Acting Professor of the English Language and Literature, in place of Professor Tyler, who had accepted a position on "The Christian Union." He filled out the year and was reappointed for the year 1873-1874. At the close of that period he returned to his home in New York. He died at New Brighton, April 13, 1891.

EUGENE WOLDEMAR HILGARD was born at Zweibrücken, Bavaria, January 5, 1833, son of Theodore Erasmus and Margaretha (Pauli)

Hilgard. He came with his parents to America in 1835 and received his early education under the tuition of his father at Belleville, Illinois. Later he returned to Germany and studied at the Royal Mining School, Freiberg, and at the universities of Zurich and Heidelberg, taking his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the latter institution in 1853. Coming to America again he served as Assistant State Geologist of Mississippi from 1855 to 1857; was chemist in charge of the laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, and Lecturer on Chemistry in the National Medical College in Washington, 1857-1858; State Geologist of Mississippi from 1858 to 1866, and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Mississippi and State Geologist from 1866 to 1873. In 1873 he accepted a call to the University of Michigan, where he was Professor of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoölogy, and Botany, for two years. Since 1875 he has been Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of California and Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station. He conducted the agricultural division of the Northern Transcontinental Survey, 1881-1883, and made a specialty of the study of soils of the southwestern states and of the Pacific slope in their relation to Geology, to their chemical and physical composition, to their native flora, and to their agricultural qualities. He was elected to a membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 1872, and is a member of many other scientific societies. He published a report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi (1860); on the Geology of Louisiana and the Rock-salt Deposits of Petite Anse Island (1869); reports on the Experimental Work of the College of Agriculture, University of California (1877-1898); Report on the Arid Regions of the Pacific Coast (1887); and monographs on Mississippi, Louisiana, and California, in the Report on Cotton Production of the United States Census Report of 1880, which he edited. He prepared for the United States Weather Bureau in 1892 a discussion of the Relations of Climate to Soils, which was translated into several European languages and gained for the author in 1894, from the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, the Liebig medal for important advances in agricultural science. He has also published numerous papers on chemical, geological, and agricultural subjects, in government reports, and in scientific journals both at home and abroad. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Mississippi in 1882,

from the University of Michigan in 1887, and from Columbia University in 1887. In 1903 he received from the University of Heidelberg the honorary diploma reconfering the title of Doctor of Philosophy after the lapse of fifty years, in recognition of the scientific work accomplished since the doctorate was first conferred in 1853. He was married in 1860 to J. Alexandrina Bello, of Madrid, Spain.

FREDERIC HENRY GERRISH was born in Portland, Maine, March 21, 1845, son of Oliver and Sarah (Little) Gerrish. He traces his paternal ancestry to William Gerrish, of Bristol, England, who came to Massachusetts in the early part of



FREDERIC HENRY GERRISH

the seventeenth century. On the mother's side he is descended from Major Richard Waldron, one of the Colonial governors. He received his early education in the common schools of Portland, Maine, and entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1866, and Master of Arts in 1869. In the latter year he also took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Medical School of Maine. In 1873 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in his Alma Mater, occupying this chair till 1882, when he was made Professor of Anatomy. This position he filled till 1905, when he was transferred to the

chair of Surgery. In addition to the foregoing positions he served as Lecturer on Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Physiology at the University of Michigan in 1873-1874, and as professor in these subjects the following year. He has also served as Visiting Surgeon to the Maine General Hospital from 1879 to 1890, and as Consulting Surgeon to the same from 1891 to the present time. He was President of the Maine State Board of Health from 1885 to 1889, and is one of the trustees of the Portland Public Library. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, and was its president in 1887-1888. He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association and a member of the Association of American Anatomists, of the American Society of Naturalists, and of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan in 1904, and from Bowdoin College in 1905. He was married December 31, 1879, to Emily Manning Swan.

EDWARD SWIFT DUNSTER was born at Springvale, Maine, September 2, 1834, son of Samuel and Susan (Dow) Dunster. He was a direct descendant of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College. His family early removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was prepared for college in the public schools. He entered Harvard College in 1852 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1856. The degree of Master of Arts followed three years later. He began his medical studies in 1856, while teaching at Newburgh, New York. He attended lectures at Dartmouth in 1858, and later at the New York College of Medicine and Surgery, where he took his degree in Medicine in March, 1859. He also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth College in 1881. He practised his profession in New York City until the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1861 he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army and assigned to General McClellan's command in West Virginia. The following year he served throughout the Peninsular Campaign, and was then put in charge of the Turner's Lane Hospital in Philadelphia. Later he was transferred to Washington as assistant to the Surgeon-General. From there he was transferred to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he remained until his resignation from the army in 1866. He then resumed his practice in New York City. He was for the five

succeeding years editor of "The New York Medical Journal." From 1868 to 1871 he was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Vermont. From 1869 to 1874

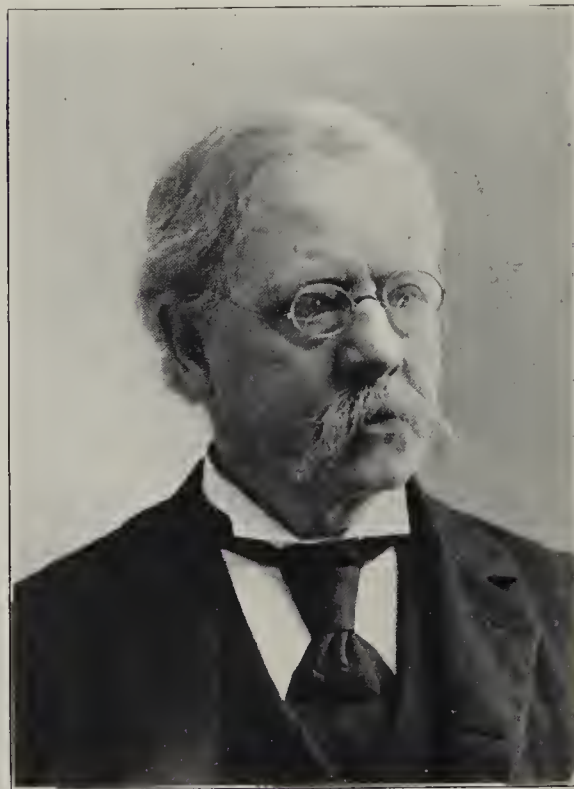


EDWARD SWIFT DUNSTER

he lectured on the same subjects in the Long Island College Hospital. In 1871 he was called to the chair of Obstetrics in Dartmouth College and continued to lecture there for a part of each summer up to the time of his death. In 1873 he accepted a similar professorship in the University of Michigan, and made his home at Ann Arbor from that time on. He was a ready writer and contributed to the medical journals a number of papers of permanent value. But he was greatest as a lecturer and teacher; in this regard he has had few equals in the history of the University. On November 4, 1863, he was married to Rebecca Morgan Sprole, daughter of the Reverend Morgan Sprole, of Newburgh, New York, and they had four children, three of whom survive: Clara (now Mrs. George F. Suker, of Chicago), Elizabeth, and Annie D. (Ph.B. 1895). He died at Ann Arbor, May 3, 1888.

SAMUEL ARTHUR JONES was born in Manchester, England, June 11, 1834, son of John Edwin and Margaret (Edwards) Jones. He is of

Welsh ancestry. His parents emigrated to America in 1842. He was prepared for college at the Free Academy in Utica, New York, but never matriculated. He began his medical studies under Dr. W. H. Watson, of Utica, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1860 at the Missouri Homœopathic Medical College, St. Louis, and in 1861 at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He entered upon the practice of his profession the same year. He served as First Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-second New Jersey Infantry in 1862-1863, and later as Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment of the New York State National Guard. He was First Secretary of the American Microscopical Society of New York in 1865. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Histology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1872 a member of the first New York State Board of Medical Examiners. In 1875 he accepted a call to organize the newly founded Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, serving as Dean and as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. From 1878 to



SAMUEL ARTHUR JONES

1880 he was Dean and Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Experimental Pathogenesis. He resigned this position in 1880, and since that time has been continuously in active practice

in Ann Arbor. He is a corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society, and an honorary member of the State Homœopathic societies of Pennsylvania and New York. To his professional duties he has added a lively interest in general literature. He is Senior Honorary Member of the Rowfant Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has edited several of their publications. He has made extensive collections of a number of English and American authors, notably Goldsmith, Carlyle, Landor, Emerson, Bronson Alcott, Thoreau, William Ellery Channing, Hawthorne, Lowell, Longfellow, Burroughs, and Whitman, and in various other directions has shown the results of wide literary culture. He was married November 26, 1863, to Maria Jane Van Brunt, and they have had eleven children: Elsie (A.B. 1888, now Mrs. Charles H. Cooley, of Ann Arbor), Arthur, Carroll Dunham (B.S. [E.E.] 1893, E.E. 1897, instructor in the University from 1897 till his death, July 30, 1901), Samuel (deceased), Rembert, Howell, Margaret (A.B. 1901), Paul (deceased), Paul Van Brunt (of the class of 1906), Winifred, and Esyllt.

JOHN COLEMAN MORGAN was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1831, son of Jacob N. and Anna W. Morgan. He was descended on the father's side from an ancient Quaker family; his mother was of Scotch parentage. His early education was obtained by private study. He served for a time as Surgeon's Assistant in the United States Navy, and there took up the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. William T. Babb. He began to attend medical lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1850, and two years later received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. In 1856 he removed to Hamilton, Illinois, and from there to St. Louis, Missouri, where, in company with Dr. Temple, he established the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. In 1858 he removed to Alton, Illinois. On August 27, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, and served till the close of the war, holding finally the position of Surgeon-in-chief of a division. In 1865 he resumed his practice in Philadelphia, and was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of that city, and continued in that relation after its union with the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1869. In 1875 he became

a member of the original Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan and for two years held the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He resigned this position in 1877 to resume the practice of his profession in the East. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. On June 17, 1856, he was married to Sallie Levick of Philadelphia. He died in California, June 19, 1899.

JONATHAN TAFT was born at Russellville, Brown County, Ohio, September 17, 1820, son of Lyman and Hannah (Waite) Taft. He had the advantages of a common school education up to the



JONATHAN TAFT

age of fourteen, after which he attended an academy for two years. In 1841 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. George D. Tetor, of Ripley, Ohio, and was graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1850. He practised his profession at Ripley for some years, and then removed to Cincinnati. He was a member of the Ohio Dental College Association from its organization in 1852. He also became a member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons in 1852. He assisted in organizing the American Dental Association in 1859, and was its secretary until 1868, when he was chosen president

of the Association. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, and of the International Medical Congress. In 1893 he represented the State of Ohio as a member of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Dental Congress at Chicago. He was Dean of the College of Dental Surgery at the University of Michigan from its organization in 1875 to within a few weeks of his death. From 1875 to 1891 he was also Professor of the Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry, and in 1891 his title was changed to Professor of the Principles and Practice of Oral Pathology and Surgery. Under his long administration of twenty-eight years the college steadily advanced in favor at home and abroad, and was ranked among the foremost dental schools in the world. In 1856 he became one of the editors and publishers of "The Dental Register of the West," and after a few years assumed sole proprietorship, which continued until January, 1900. It was issued quarterly until July, 1860, when it became a monthly; and in 1886 its title was changed to "The Dental Register." In 1859 he published a treatise on Operative Dentistry, which was adopted as a textbook in colleges, and which is relied upon as an authority wherever the science is known. A second edition was issued in 1868, a third in 1877, and a fourth in 1883. In 1881 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was married September, 1842, to Hannah Collins, of Ripley, Ohio. Of this union there were six children, three of whom are living: William, Alphonso, and Antoinette (Mrs. Edwards). Mrs. Taft died in April, 1888; and in September, 1889, he married Mary E. Sabin, who survives him. He died at Ann Arbor, October 16, 1903.

WILLIAM HENRY PETTEE was born at Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, January 13, 1838, son of Otis and Matilda (Sherman) Pettee. On the paternal side the heads of families for four generations were: Samuel; Samuel, Jr., born at Canton, Massachusetts, in 1685; Simon, 1749-1823, of Foxboro, Massachusetts; and Otis Pettee, born at Foxboro, March 5, 1795. Matilda (Sherman) Pettee was born at Foxboro, May 25, 1796, and died at Newton Upper Falls, March 4, 1881. She was a daughter of Obadiah Sherman, born at Rochester, Massachusetts, 1771, son of Job Sherman, born at Rochester, 1746, son of John Sherman. Professor Pettee's early education was obtained

chiefly in the public schools of Newton, in the Seminary at Holliston, Massachusetts, and in a family school at Auburndale; his final preparation for college was received in a private school at Newton Centre. He entered Harvard College, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1861. During his course he paid particular attention to Chemistry, and from 1863 to 1865 he was an assistant in that subject in the college. The succeeding three years were spent at the Mining School at Freiberg, Saxony; and on his return he accepted an instructorship in Mining at Harvard. For the academic year



WILLIAM HENRY PETTEE

1870-1871 he had leave of absence and spent a period of nearly fourteen months in California, entirely on field and office work of the Geological Survey, under the direction of Professor J. D. Whitney. While engaged in this work he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor at Harvard, and held this position for four years. For several years after that time he assisted Professor Whitney in his California work, making a second visit to that State for a summer season of field-work in 1879. He was called to the University of Michigan in 1875 as Professor of Mining Engineering, and held this position under various titles up to the time of his death. He was Vice-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers from 1880 to 1882,

and general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Geological Society of America, the Michigan Academy of Science, the Michigan Engineering Society, the Detroit Engineering Society, and the National Geographic Society. While residing in Massachusetts he was a Fellow of the American Academy. He contributed two appendices to Professor Whitney's work on the "Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada," and was the author of "Contributions to Barometric Hypsometry," published by the California Survey in 1874. For more than twenty years before his death he made the final revisions on the annual volumes of the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and won high praise from his editorial colleagues for his accurate learning and critical acumen. From 1881 to 1904 he edited the "Calendar" of the University and was advisory editor of many other of the official publications of the University, in all of which he exhibited rare judgment and taste. He was married July 8, 1874, to Sybilanna Clarke, of Newton Upper Falls, who together with their daughter, Sybil Matilda (A.B. 1901), now Mrs. Earle W. Dow, survives him. He died at Ann Arbor, May 25, 1904, and was buried at Newtonville, Massachusetts.

JOHN ANDREWS WATLING was born at Woodstock, Illinois, June 26, 1839, son of William and Jane Thorne (Smith) Watling. His father was born in Norwich, England, and his mother in New York State; through them he traces his descent from Revolutionary ancestry, and thence back to the La Fontaines of Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. He was educated in the public schools, including the Ypsilanti Union Seminary, and pursued professional studies at the Ohio Dental College, Cincinnati, where he was graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1860. From that date till 1904 he practised his profession at Ypsilanti. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the original Faculty of the Dental College of the University of Michigan, with the title of Professor of Clinical and Mechanical Dentistry, which was changed in 1891 to Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry. In 1903 he resigned his professorship, soon after retired from professional work, and removed with his family to Washington, D. C. He has been President, Secretary, and Treasurer

of the Michigan State Dental Association, and President of the Washtenaw County Dental Association, which he organized in 1899. Since going to Washington he has become an honorary member of the District of Columbia Dental Society and of the National Geographic Society. He was married May 5, 1864, to Eunice Robinson Wright, who is a direct descendant of Deacon Samuel Wright, a pioneer settler of Springfield and Northampton, Massachusetts, and of Samuel Robinson,

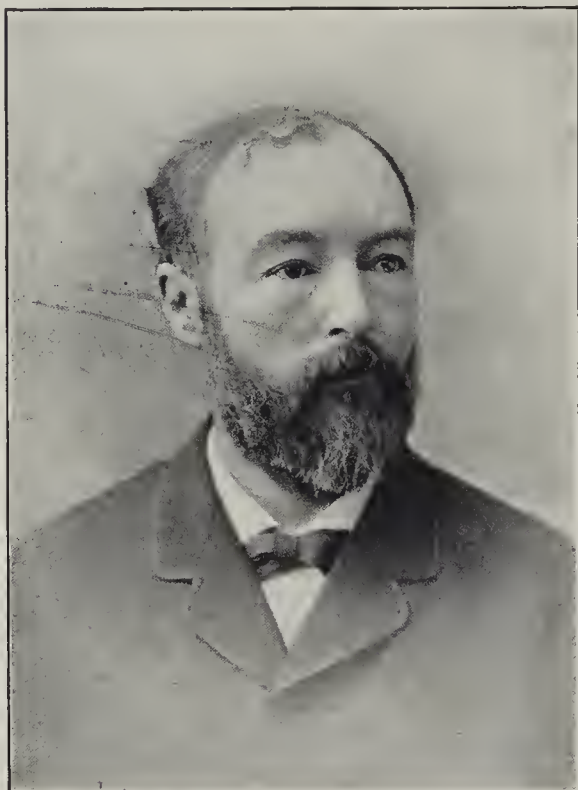


JOHN ANDREWS WATLING

founder of Bennington, Vermont. They have had three children: Lucile, Winifred (deceased), and John Wright (A.B. 1904).

JOHN WILLIAMS LANGLEY was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 21, 1841, son of Samuel and Mary Sumner (Williams) Langley. He is of New England stock on both sides, his ancestors coming originally from England. After a preparatory training in the Chauncey Hall School of Boston and the High School of Milton, Massachusetts, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1861. The following year he was a student in medicine at the University of Michigan. From 1862 to 1864 he was Acting Assistant Surgeon in

the United States Navy; from 1870 to 1872, Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at the United States Naval Academy; and from 1872 to 1875 Professor of Chemistry at the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1875 he was called to the University of Michigan and held the following positions in succession: Acting Professor of General Chemistry and Physics, 1875-1876; Professor of General Chemistry and Physics, 1876-1877; of General Chemistry, 1877-1888; Non-resident Lecturer on the Metallurgy of Steel, 1889-1892. From 1888 to 1892 he was metallurgist with a steel firm at Pitts-



JOHN WILLIAMS LANGLEY

burg. Since 1892 he has been Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Case School of Applied Science. He has been a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Society of Mining Engineers; and is a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and an honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. He is the author of a number of scientific and engineering papers. The University of Michigan conferred on him in 1877 the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1892 that of Doctor of Philosophy. He was married in 1871 to Martica I. Carret, of Boston, and they have four children: Mary Williams (Mrs.

Herrick), Martica Irene, Annie Williams (A.B. 1901), and Samuel Pierpont, an undergraduate in the University.

WILLIAM LEBARON JENNEY was born at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, September 25, 1832, son of William Proctor and Eliza LeBaron (Gibbs) Jenney. He is descended from Dr. Francis LeBaron, of Plymouth. He received his preliminary training at the Phillips-Andover Academy, and studied for a time at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. He then went abroad to study and in 1856 received the diploma of the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, at Paris. Later, he was Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway. On the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the United States Army as aide-de-camp with the rank of Captain. He served on the staff of General Grant from Cairo to Memphis, and later with General Sherman to the close of the war. At the siege of Vicksburg he was Engineer of the Fifteenth Army Corps. After the war he settled in Chicago in practice of his profession as architect. From 1876 to 1880 he was Professor of Architecture at the University of Michigan. He then returned to Chicago and continued in the practice of architecture in that city till 1905. He is the inventor of skeleton construction in the putting up of large buildings. The Horticultural Building at the Chicago World's Fair was his work, and he had a hand in designing several other large buildings in the city. He is a member of the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, and the American Institute of Architects. He was married May 8, 1867, to Elizabeth Hanna Cobb, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two children: Mae and Dr. Jonas LeBaron Jenney. He now resides at Los Angeles, California.

WILLIAM PALMER WELLS was born at St. Albans, Vermont, February 15, 1831. He took a preparatory course at the Franklin County Grammar School in St. Albans, and then entered the University of Vermont, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1851. He commenced the study of law in St. Albans and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Harvard University in 1854. He received the highest honors of his class for a thesis on the Adoption of the Principles of Equity Jurisprudence into the Administration of the Com-

mon Law. The same year he was admitted to the Bar at St. Albans, and also received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Vermont. In January, 1856, he removed to Detroit, Michigan,

many years a member of its general council. He died suddenly at Detroit, March 4, 1891.



WILLIAM PALMER WELLS

and entered the office of James V. Campbell. After a few months he became a partner in the business, and continued such until 1858, when Mr. Campbell became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Mr. Wells now continued in the legal profession without a partner. He soon became one of the leading lawyers of Michigan, his practice extending to all the courts of the State and to the courts of the United States. In 1874, during the absence of Charles I. Walker, Kent Professor of Law in the University of Michigan, he was appointed Lecturer on Law; and on Mr. Walker's resignation in 1876, he was appointed to the vacant professorship. He continued in this position till 1885, when he was obliged to resign on account of pressure of private business. In January, 1887, he came a second time to the University to fill a vacancy caused by the temporary absence of Judge Cooley, Professor of American History and Constitutional Law; and in June of the same year he was called again to the Kent Professorship of Law, which he retained up to the time of his death. He was a member of the American Bar Association and for

CHARLES KASSON WEAD was born at Malone, New York, September 1, 1848, son of Samuel Clark and Mary E. (Kasson) Wead. He is descended on the father's side from Jonas Wead, of Wethersfield and Stamford, Connecticut, and on the mother's side from Adam Kasson, of Voluntown, Connecticut. After taking preliminary studies at Franklin Academy, in Malone, he entered the University of Vermont, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1871. The degree of Master of Arts followed three years later. He was a special student in Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1872. In the same year he became Professor of Physics at the High School of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and retained this position till 1875. The year 1875-1876 he spent at the University of Berlin and the Gewerbe-schule of that city. In the following year he accepted a call to become Acting Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan,



CHARLES KASSON WEAD

and held that position till 1885. From 1887 to 1890 he was an electrical contractor at Hartford, Connecticut. Since 1892 he has been Assistant Examiner in the United States Patent Office at

Washington. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was secretary of Section B in 1883. He is a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, of which he has been secretary since 1901; and of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He is an occasional contributor to the scientific journals and the proceedings of learned societies, his researches having been made mainly in Acoustics. He was married August 13, 1879, to Sarah W. Pease, who died August 9, 1889, leaving him two daughters, Mary Eunice and Katharine Howes.

CHARLES GATCHELL was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853, son of Horatio Page and Anna Maria (Crane) Gatchell. His paternal ancestors came over from England in 1620, settling in Virginia and later in Pennsylvania. He received his early training in the common schools and in the High School at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Later he entered the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1874. He accepted a call to the University of Michigan in 1877, serving the first year as Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College. From 1878 to 1880, and again from 1889 to 1893, he was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same college. He has been Professor in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago since 1902. He is a corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society, and secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is an ex-president of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association. He is author of the following works: "Diet in Disease" (1880), "Keynotes of Medical Practice" (1883), "Pocket Medical Dictionary" (1891), "Pocket-book of Medical Practice" (1900), "Diseases of the Lungs" (1902). He was editor of "The Medical Era" from 1883 to 1903. He has also been a writer of fiction and has published "Haschish" (1886), "What They Say" (1897), and "What a Woman Did" (1900). He was married in 1904 to Helen Emma Converse.

EDWARD CARROLL FRANKLIN was born at Flushing, Long Island, in 1822. In 1842 he entered the Medical department of the University of New York and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1846. In 1849 he removed to San Fran-

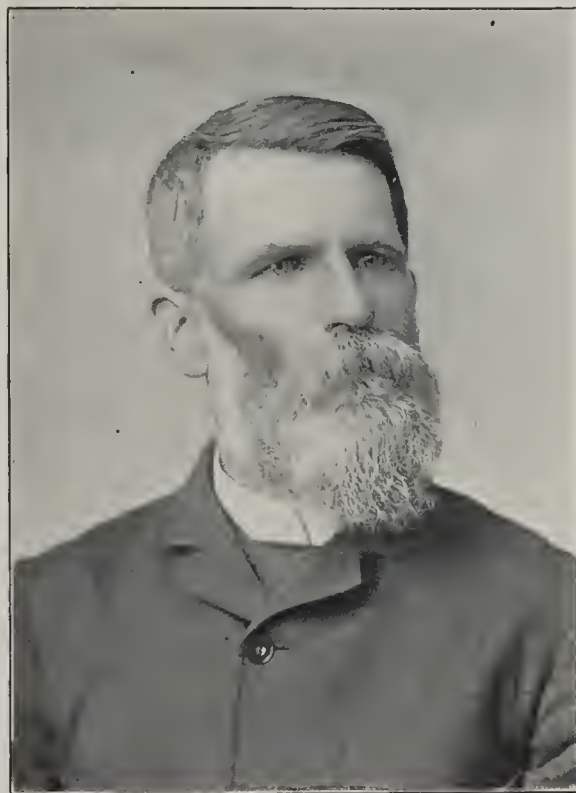
cisco, and in 1851 was appointed Deputy Health Officer of the State of California. He spent three years on the Isthmus of Panama, where he was Physician of the Panama Railroad Hospital. In 1860 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and later was Professor of Surgery in the same institution. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon of the Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry under General Lyon. He was Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan from 1878 to 1880, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery from 1880 to 1883. He then resigned his professorship and returned to his practice in St. Louis. He published "Surgery and the Treatment of Surgical Diseases" (1864); a monograph on "Spinal Curvations and Deformities" (1878); "A Complete Minor Surgery" (1882); and other works on subjects of professional interest. He was at one time president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was an honorary member of various state and national Homœopathic societies. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, December 10, 1885.

MARK WALROD HARRINGTON was born at Sycamore, Illinois, August 18, 1848. He is of early New England stock, being descended on the father's side from a family which came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, and on the mother's side from the Walrod family, of New York, originally from Holland. He had his preparatory education at Sycamore and Evanston, Illinois; and entered the University of Michigan where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868. The degree of Master of Arts followed three years later. Immediately on graduation he was appointed Assistant to the Curator of the Museum of Natural History in the University, where he remained two years in the study of Biological Science. In 1870 he went to Alaska as acting astronomical aid in the United States Coast Survey's reconnaissance, conducted by W. H. Dall. In 1872 he returned to the University as Instructor in Geology, Zoölogy, and Botany, and the following year was made assistant professor. He resigned this position in 1876 and pursued studies at the University of Leipzig for a year. The following year he went to Peking as Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in the Cadet School of the Chinese Foreign Office, where he remained about a year. Returning to Ann Arbor in 1879 he was appointed

Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory to succeed Professor Watson. This position he held till 1892, when he resigned it to become Chief of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington. He relinquished this office in 1895 and was elected President of the University of Washington, at Seattle, but gave up that position at the end of his second year. He now took up his residence in New York City, where he was for some years engaged in literary work. He is an honorary member of the German Meteorological Society and the Sociedad Científica of Mexico; and a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and of the Royal Meteorological Society. He founded "The American Meteorological Journal" in 1884, and edited the first seven volumes. He is also the author of numerous scientific papers. In 1894 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married in 1874 to Rose M. Smith, of Sycamore, Illinois, and they have a son, Mark Raymond.

JOSEPH BEAL STEERE was born at Rollin, Lenawee County, Michigan, February 9, 1842, son of William Millhouse and Elizabeth Cleghorn (Beal) Steere. The Steeres were a Quaker family of Yorkshire who had taken refuge in Ireland, and from there emigrated early in the eighteenth century to Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Beals were Massachusetts Yankees living at Weymouth, near Boston, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He completed his preparation for college at the Ann Arbor High School, entered the University in September, 1864, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868 and Bachelor of Laws in 1870. During his course he showed a special bent for natural history and shortly after graduation he entered upon an extensive tour to make collections for the University Museum. He spent about eighteen months on the Amazon and its tributaries, making collections in Zoölogy, Botany, and Archæology. He crossed the Andes and continued his collections in various parts of Peru, particularly in the line of ancient pottery and other relics of the aborigines. He then sailed for China, and visited many of the principal cities of that country. From China he went to the island of Formosa, where he spent some months, making several journeys among the savages of the interior. From Formosa he proceeded to the Philippines, where he made extensive collections of birds, shells, and other natural

objects, many of them afterwards found to be new species. Thence he continued his journey to Malacca and the Dutch Moluccas, and finally returned home by way of the Suez Canal, London, and Liverpool, after an absence of some five years. In 1875 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University, and the next year he began his work as a teacher, holding the following positions in succession: Assistant Professor of Palæontology, 1876-1877; of Zoölogy and Palæontology, from 1877 to 1879; Professor of Zoölogy and Curator of the Museum, from 1879



JOSEPH BEAL STEERE

to 1881; and Professor of Zoölogy, from 1881 to 1894. In the latter year he resigned his chair and retired to a farm near Ann Arbor, where he has continued to reside. During his professorship he made second journeys both to the Amazon and to the Philippines for purposes of scientific exploration and discovery. The Beal-Steere collection in the Museum, consisting of about 20,000 specimens, was made by him. Besides scattered papers in the "The American Naturalist," the "Scientific American," "Auk," and "Ibis," he published "A List of Birds and Mammals Collected by the Steere Expedition to the Philippines, with New Species" (1890). On September 30, 1879, he was married to Helen F. Buzzard, of Ann Arbor. Their surviving children

are: Edith A., James A., Elizabeth B., Joseph D., Margaret H., Robert W., Edward Q., Mary L., and Dorothy K.

EDWARD LORRAINE WALTER was born at Litchfield, Michigan, February 2, 1845, son of Edwin and Sarah (Walker) Walter. His ancestors on both sides were early settlers in New England. As a boy he was singularly thoughtful and studious and an eager reader of all books that came in his way. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in



EDWARD LORRAINE WALTER

the Fourth Michigan Infantry, and was engaged with his regiment in the Battle of Fredericksburg; but he was soon after compelled by disease to leave the army and was honorably discharged. On recovering his health he completed his preparation for college, entered the University of Michigan in 1864, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868 and Master of Arts in 1871. During the latter part of his senior year he gave instruction in the Latin department of the University, and immediately after his graduation was appointed Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages. After one year he became Assistant Professor of Latin. During the absence from the University of Professor Frieze, from 1871 to 1873, he was acting head of the department. In 1874 he went abroad and spent

three years in travel and study, at the end of which period he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Leipzig. He resumed his work at Ann Arbor in 1877, and on the resignation of Professor Morris, in 1879, he was transferred to the chair of Modern Languages and Literatures, and went to Paris for a semester to make further preparation for his new work. His annual vacation visits to Europe began at this time, and continued with but one or two interruptions till his death. In 1887 the department was divided, at his request, and he chose for himself the chair of the Romance Languages and Literatures. He was a member of the Modern Language Association of America. During his later years he made special studies in Dante, and collected a choice library on the subject, which he bequeathed to the University. He was lost on the ill-fated *La Bourgogne*, July 4, 1898.

WILLIAM HAROLD PAYNE was born at Farmington, Ontario County, New York, May 12, 1836, son of Gideon Riley and Mary Brown (Smith) Payne. He was educated in the common schools and later in the Macedon Academy and in the New York Conference Seminary at Charlotteville. His career as a teacher was begun in the country schools, from which he passed to the headship of the public school at Victor, New York. In 1858, at the age of twenty-two, he came to Michigan to take the principalship of the Union School at Three Rivers, where he remained six years. For the next two years he was in charge of the schools at Niles, Michigan. In 1866 he was called to Ypsilanti to take the principalship of the Union Seminary, then the leading preparatory school of the State. Three years later he accepted the superintendency of schools at Adrian, Michigan, where during the next ten years he greatly extended his reputation as an administrator and educational writer. In 1879 he was appointed to the newly established chair of the Science and the Art of Teaching at the University of Michigan. Eight years later, on the death of the Chancellor of the University of Nashville (who was also head of the Peabody Normal College), the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund turned to Michigan for a successor; and Professor Payne was induced to leave a place to which he was deeply attached, for the more arduous task of carrying on the great work begun by his predecessors at Nashville. This position he continued to fill with marked success

for the next fourteen years, bringing the institution up to higher standards and extending its beneficent influence into every corner of the South. On the death of Professor Hinsdale, his distinguished suc-



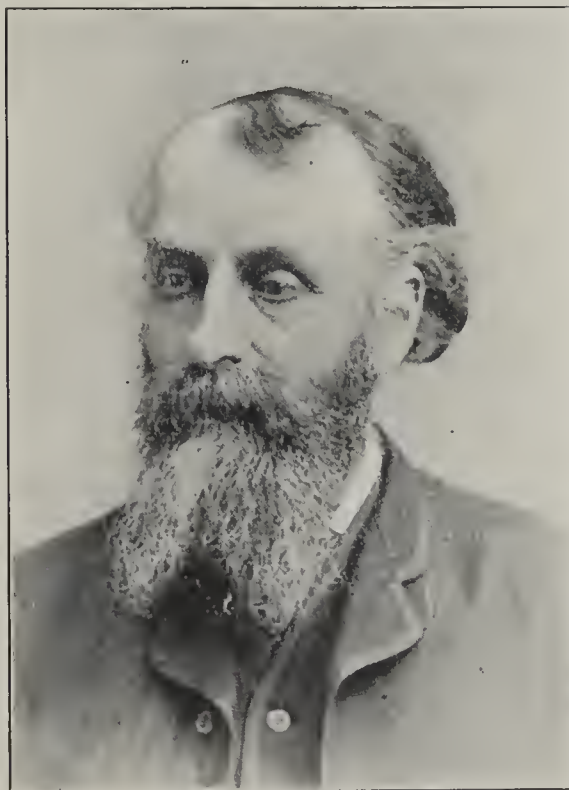
WILLIAM HAROLD PAYNE

cessor at Ann Arbor, he was at once invited to return to his former chair. This, after some hesitation, he consented to do; and thus the heavy burdens of administration were again laid aside for the more congenial work of the classroom. During his long career as a teacher and organizer, he has found time to make valuable contributions to the literature of his subject. From 1866 to 1870 he was editor of "The Michigan Teacher." In 1871 he published an address on "The Relation between the University and our High Schools," which had its influence on the question of certification by diploma then under discussion. In 1875 appeared his "Chapters on School Supervision," and in the spring of 1879, "A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Science and the Art of Teaching." His later works are: "Outlines of Educational Doctrine" (1882), "Contributions to the Science of Education" (1886), and "The Education of Teachers" (1901). Besides these he has published translations of Compayré's "History of Pedagogy" (1886), "Lectures on Pedagogy" (1888), "Elements of Psychology" (1890), and "Psychology applied to Teaching"

(1893); also, of Rousseau's "Émile" (1892). In 1872 the Regents of the University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1888 the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1897 the Western University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters. His first wife was Miss Eva S. Fort, by whom he had five children: May, William Riley, Eva, Emma Smith, and Clara Louise. Mrs. Payne having died some years before, on July 6, 1901, he was married to Elizabeth Rebecca Clark (A.B. 1888).

ALPHEUS FELCH, Tappan Professor of Law, 1879-1883. (See Regents, page 167.)

THOMAS PARDON WILSON was born at Peru, Huron County, Ohio, November 9, 1831, son of Pardon and Mary (Brownell) Wilson. He is of New England ancestry. After a preliminary public school and seminary education he entered the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, and



THOMAS PARDON WILSON

received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1857. Further preparation was gained by study in various European hospitals and clinics. He practised medicine for fifteen years in Cleveland, and for

eight years in Cincinnati. From 1880 to 1885 he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Ophthalmology, and Otology in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. He was twice president of the Michigan State Prohibition Society. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and served as its president in 1880. He founded, in 1867, "The Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter," and, in 1874, "The Cincinnati Medical Advance." On June 16, 1858, he was married to Marian Beckwith, and they have two children: Harold (B.S. 1882, M.D. 1886), and Annie, now Mrs. L. H. Comstock.

HENRY C. ALLEN was born in Ontario, Canada, October 2, 1838. He was educated in the high and grammar schools of London, Ontario, and graduated from the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861. In 1862 he practised his profession at Brantford, Ontario. He was Professor of Anatomy in Cleveland, Ohio, from 1863 to 1868. In 1878 he began the practice of medicine in Detroit, and in 1880 was appointed Lecturer in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, which position he held for four years. In 1890 he removed to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He has also been Dean of Hering Medical College for some years. He is the author of "The Homœopathic Theory of Intermittent Fever," and is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Canada.

[The following sketch, originally prepared by other hands, has been cut down considerably and otherwise modified, but is still somewhat disproportionate. The editor feels disinclined, however, to disturb it further.]

ISAAC NEWTON DEMMON was born at the Centre of Northfield, Summit County, Ohio, August 19, 1842, the eldest son of Leonard and Nancy (Boughy) Demmon. His grandfather, David Demmon, with his wife Susan Torrey and their seven children, the youngest of whom was Leonard, removed from the town of Chesterfield, Massachusetts, to Wyoming County, New York, in 1816. The Demmons (some members used Deming) and the Torreys had been very early settlers in the Connecticut valley. Boughy was an Englishman from Shropshire, and his wife was of Pennsylvania German parentage. Leonard Demmon settled

on the Western Reserve about 1838, and there pursued his trade of carpenter and builder for some years. But seeking an outdoor life, and having acquired lands near Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, he removed thither with his wife and two children, in the fall of 1844, and there hewed out a farm from the wilderness. The son thus grew up with his full share of the experiences of pioneer life. He received such training as the country district school could offer and at the age of eleven was sent to a private school in a little village three miles away. He made the trip to and from school on



ISAAC NEWTON DEMMON

foot each day, progressing so rapidly in his work that by his fifteenth year he was prepared to enter the University of Michigan. But the farm was not yet entirely won from the wilderness, the family had increased to six children, and the eldest son could not be spared from the home. So, some years more were passed in work by his father's side in the summer, and in reviewing his own studies and teaching district schools in the winter; and it was not until he reached the age of legal manhood, in 1863, that he was able to undertake definitely a collegiate course. In that year he entered the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler College), Indianapolis, where he remained two years. Even thus his work as a student suffered interruption, through an

absence of several months in the service of his country in 1864 as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry. In 1865 he fulfilled his early ambition and entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868. The degree of Master of Arts followed three years later. Mr. Demmon was one of the maturer and stronger men in a class which was peculiarly distinguished in those respects. He was one of the twelve appointed by the Faculty to represent the class at Commencement as speakers, and one of the six seniors elected by the students at large to edit "The University Magazine." Immediately upon graduation he was appointed Professor of Greek in Alliance College, Ohio. Two years later he resigned this place to accept the chair of Ancient Languages in Hiram College, under the presidency of B. A. Hinsdale. In 1872 he returned to Ann Arbor as Instructor in Mathematics under Professor Olney, but resigned this position after one year to become Principal of the Ann Arbor High School. In 1876 he was recalled to the University as Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and History. Three years later he became Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Anglo-Saxon; and on the resignation of Professor Tyler in 1881, he was appointed to the vacant chair, with the title of Professor of English and Rhetoric. In 1903 the chair was divided, and he chose the professorship of English, which he still holds. He has given much attention to the relation of the University to the public schools and to the growth and use of public school libraries. He has been a member of the Library Committee of the Faculty since 1880 and has devoted a large part of his leisure to bibliographical studies and to the development of the various collections of the University, notably the Dramatic Collection and the McMillan Shakespeare Library, which are almost wholly the results of his unwearied vigilance. Besides numerous contributions to various periodicals he has done a large amount of editing for the University. In 1888 he brought out "The Semi-centennial Celebration of the Organization of the University of Michigan"; in 1897, "The Quarter-centennial Celebration of the Presidency of James Burrill Angell"; in 1891 (in conjunction with Professor Pettee), "General Catalogue of Officers and Students, 1837-1891"; and in 1902, "General Catalogue of Officers and Students, 1837-1901." These labors have involved extensive research in disentangling and perfecting the early records of the University. He is a member of the Modern Lan-

guage Association of America. From 1873 he was for many years an active member of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, and for a considerable period a member of its Executive Committee; and he contributed a number of papers and discussions to its Transactions. In 1896 the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. On June 20, 1871, he was married to Emma Regal, daughter of the Reverend Eli Regal, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, by whom he has had four children: Tessa (Mrs. Stephen Demmon), Rose (A.B. 1896, Mrs. Daniel B. Ninde, died November 12, 1897), Edward (died in infancy), and Eleanor, now a student in the University.

BYRON WILLIAM CHEEVER was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York, September 17, 1841, son of William and Emaline (Wood)



BYRON WILLIAM CHEEVER

Cheever. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1863 and Doctor of Medicine in 1867. In 1864 he taught Chemistry in a private laboratory in Philadelphia. The following year he was on an island off the coast of Venezuela, acting as chemist for a guano company. From 1867 to 1869 he was again in Philadelphia as consulting chemist. From 1869 to 1878 he was

assayer for a mining company at Georgetown, Colorado. Meanwhile he read law and from 1873 to 1875 was a student in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at the end of which period he was graduated Bachelor of Laws. In 1878 he accepted a position as Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory of the University, where he took charge of the work in Quantitative Analysis. In 1881 he was made Acting Professor of Metallurgy, and held this position at the time of his death. His knowledge of mineral deposits brought his services as an expert into frequent demand. He had been absent from the University during the first semester of 1887-1888, inspecting mining lands in Arizona. Upon his return home he was stricken with typhoid fever, which proved fatal. He died at Ann Arbor, March 6, 1888. He was married in 1875 to Jennie E. Markham, of Ann Arbor, who, with two sons, survives him: Paul (B.S. [Mech. E.] 1900) and Markham (B.S. [Mech. E.] 1903).

WILLIAM HENRY DORRANCE was born at Albion, Orleans County, New York, August 29, 1842, son of William Henry and Julia Amanda



WILLIAM HENRY DORRANCE

(Baldwin) Dorrance. His ancestors were Scotch. He received his preparatory training in the common schools and in Albion Academy, New York. He

worked as a youth at the bench of his father, who was a jeweller, silversmith, and watchmaker; and here and elsewhere developed marked mechanical ability. When the Civil War broke out he entered the Army, serving as a private in the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry from 1861 to 1863. In the latter year he began the practice of dentistry. Some years later, desiring to get a more thoroughgoing training, he came to Michigan and entered the Dental Department of the State University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1879. While pursuing his studies here he also served as Demonstrator of Dentistry from 1877 to 1879. After graduation he was retained in the Department as Assistant in Mechanical Dentistry for two years, at the end of which time he was appointed Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Dental Metallurgy. He continued in this position till 1902, when he resigned. Since then he has given his entire time to the practice of his profession in Ann Arbor and Detroit. He is a member of the Michigan Dental Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Detroit Dental Society, and the Washtenaw County Medical Society. He was married May 17, 1867, to Clara E. Baldwin of Pitcher, New York, and they have two children living: William Henry and Mrs. Susan Juliet Dorrance Fox.

ELISHA JONES was born of Quaker parentage in Cayuga County, New York, November 12, 1832. The family removed to Lenawee County, Michigan, while he was still a boy, and he was sent to school at the Raisin Valley Seminary. He entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1859 and Master of Arts in 1862. Immediately after taking his Bachelor's degree he entered upon his career as a teacher, and had charge of the schools at Fentonville, Michigan, for a year. He was teacher of Latin and Greek in the Detroit High School from 1860 to 1867; and from 1867 to 1870 he was Superintendent of the Ann Arbor schools. From 1870 to 1872 he served as Acting Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan, during the absence of Professor D'Ooge. At the expiration of this time he went abroad for further study and travel, spending his time largely at Leipzig and Berlin. In 1875 he was recalled to the University, and for two years was Acting Assistant Professor of Latin in place of Assistant Professor Walter, absent on leave. During the second semester of the year 1877-1878 he served as Acting Assistant

Professor of Greek in place of Assistant Professor Pattengill, absent in Europe. He then became Principal of the Orchard Lake Military Academy; but in 1879 he was recalled to the University as



ELISHA JONES

Assistant Professor of Latin. He was promoted in 1881 to be Associate Professor, which position he held at the time of his death. He was the author of several very successful Greek and Latin textbooks: "Greek Prose Composition" (1872); "First Lessons in Latin" (1877); and "Latin Prose Composition" (1879). On December 22, 1862, he was married to Catherine Elizabeth Ewer. He died at Denver, Colorado, August 16, 1888, and is buried at Forest Hill, Ann Arbor. After his death Mrs. Jones endowed a Classical Fellowship at the University in his memory.

ALBERT HENDERSON PATTENGILL was born at New Lisbon, Otsego County, New York, February 26, 1842, son of John Scott and Abigail Maria (Gregory) Pattengill. His parents were both of New England ancestry. He was prepared for college in the Whitesboro and Cortland academies, New York. He entered the University of Michigan in 1865 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868.

The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1871. The first year after graduation he taught in the Ann Arbor High School. In 1869 he was called to the University as Assistant Professor of Greek and French, and after one year he became Assistant Professor of Greek. In 1881 he was advanced to the rank of Associate Professor of Greek and in 1889 to Professor of Greek. The spring and summer of 1878 were spent in European travel and study. From 1895 to 1901 he was chairman of the Administrative Board of the Faculty. He was also a member of the Athletic Board of Control from its organization up to the time of his death, and for a large part of the time its chairman. He was married in February, 1878, to Annie Warden Ekin (A.B. 1876), who died November 4, 1879, having been preceded to

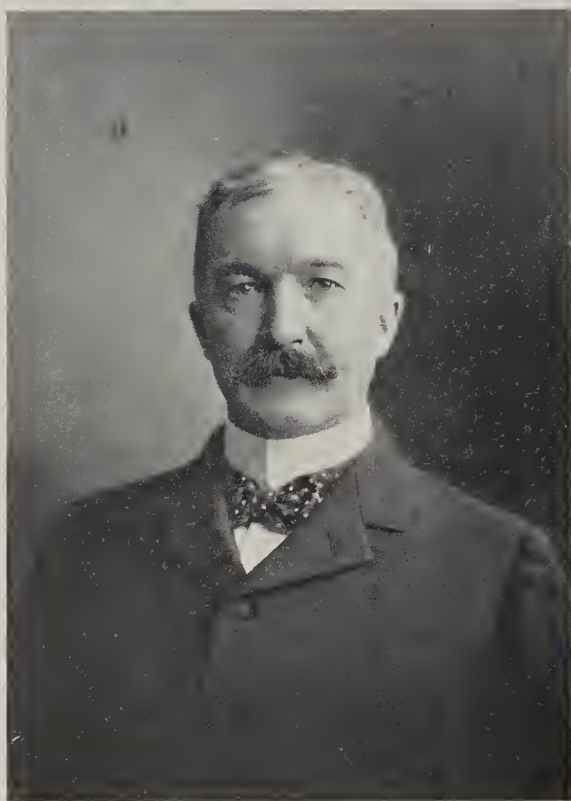


ALBERT HENDERSON PATTENGILL

the grave by an infant son. On June 26, 1895, he was married to Bessie Eudora West, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who survives him. He died at Ann Arbor, March 16, 1906.

MORTIMER ELWYN COOLEY was born at Canandaigua, New York, March 28, 1855, son of Albert Blake and Achsah (Griswold) Cooley. He is of English-Scotch ancestry. The records of

the paternal family are in definite sequence as far back as Daniel Cooley, who settled in East Granville, Massachusetts, about 1650, and continued there until his death, occupying important official positions. One of Daniel's sons removed to Canandaigua, where Lyman Cooley, grandfather of the present subject, was born and spent his life. The grandson received his preparatory education in the district schools and the Canandaigua Academy; and at the age of nineteen he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Previous to graduation as a cadet engineer in 1878 he had made two practice cruises,—in the summer of 1875 on the United States ship "Alert," and in the



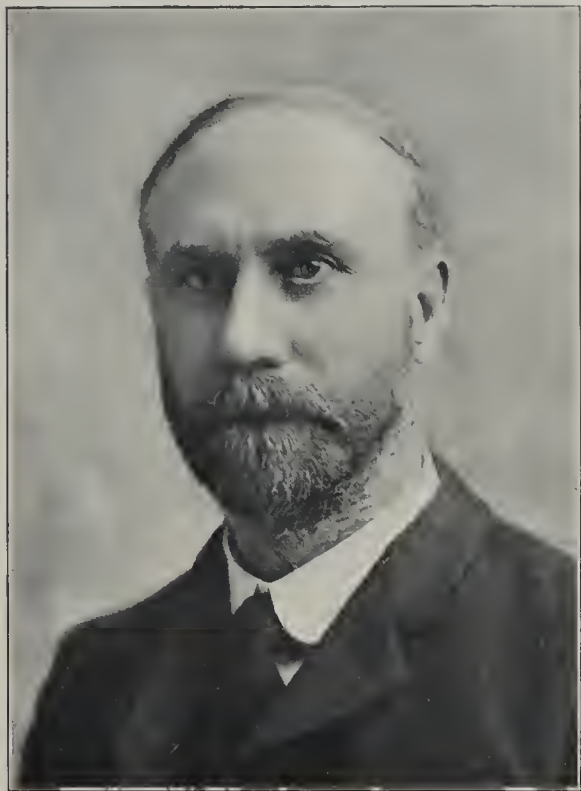
MORTIMER ELWYN COOLEY

summer of 1877 on the "Mayflower." During the year following graduation he was on a European cruise attached to the "Quinnebaug," and in 1879-1880 completed his sea duty on a North Atlantic cruise with the United States ship "Alliance." For one year he was connected with the bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, and in 1881 was detailed by the department to teach Steam Engineering and Iron Ship-building at the University of Michigan. He was at once appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and in 1885 resigned his commission in the Navy. In addition to his University work he has conducted a general

practice as a mechanical engineer, has acted as consulting engineer for a number of our State institutions, and has been otherwise employed in the duties of military and civil offices. His official rank in military life is at present that of Passed Assistant Engineer of the Michigan State Naval Brigade. From April, 1898, to February, 1899, he was in the United States Naval Service, attached to the United States ship "Yosemite" and to the League Island Navy Yard. He has taken an active interest in the civil affairs of Ann Arbor, having served the city for three years, from 1890 to 1893, as president of the Common Council, and as president of the Board of Fire Commissioners in 1889-1890. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he was vice-president of Section D in 1898. He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was vice-president in 1902; the Michigan Engineering Society, of which he was president in 1903; the Detroit Engineering Society, the United States Naval Institute, the United States Society of Naval Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the National Association of Stationary Engineers. In connection with the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 he was a member of the Committee on Naval Engineering, a member of the committee having charge of the Educational Exhibit of the State of Michigan, and chairman of the Committee on the Exhibit of the University. He was a member of the Jury of Awards at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1901. He took part in the appraisal of the Detroit Street Railways in 1899; and in 1900-1901 he was employed by the Michigan Board of State Tax Commissioners in the appraisal of properties paying specific taxes (railroads, telegraphs, telephones, plank-roads, river improvements, and private car lines). He redetermined in 1903-1904 the physical values of the twenty-eight railroads bringing suit to enjoin the Auditor-General of the State from collecting taxes; and again in 1906 took part in the reappraisal of all the railroads in connection with the 1905 assessment. In 1902 he assisted the government in the appraisal of the mechanical equipment of the Newfoundland railways. In 1885 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Mechanical Engineer. He was married December 25, 1879, to Carolyn Elizabeth Moseley, and they have four children: Lucy Alliance (Mrs. William O. Houston), Hollis Moseley, Anna Elizabeth, and Margaret Achsah.

HENRY SEWALL was born at Winchester, Virginia, May 25, 1855, son of Thomas and Julia Elizabeth (Waters) Sewall. He is descended from the family of New England Sewalls, whose ancestor,

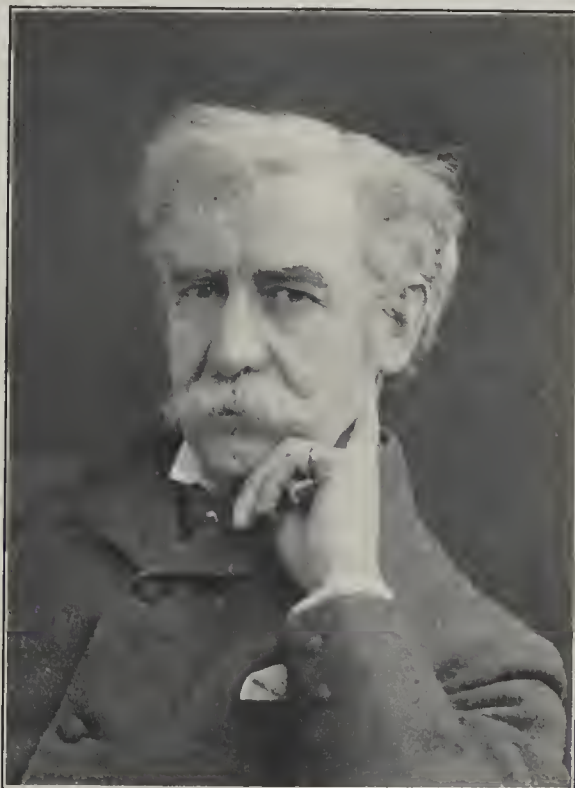
and the American Medical Association. He was married September 21, 1887, to Isabel Josephine Vickers, daughter of J. J. Vickers, Esq., of Toronto.



HENRY SEWALL

Henry Sewall, emigrated from England about the middle of the seventeenth century. He received his preparatory education in private schools in Baltimore and Brooklyn, and entered Wesleyan University, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1876. He then took up post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, where he was Assistant in Biology from 1876 to 1878, and Fellow in Biology in 1878-1879, and where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1879. During the year 1879-1880 he studied in Europe, and the following year he was Associate in Biology at Johns Hopkins University. In 1881 he was called to the professorship of Physiology at the University of Michigan. He held this position till 1889, when he removed to Denver, Colorado, and soon after accepted a similar position in the University of Denver, where he still is. He was Assistant Health Commissioner of Denver from 1891 to 1893, and Secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health from 1893 to 1899. He is a member of the American Physiological Society, the Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological Society,

WILLIAM JAMES HERDMAN was born at Concord, Muskingum County, Ohio, September 7, 1848, son of James and Eliza Ann (Elliott) Herdman. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. He studied at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, and afterwards at the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1872 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1875. Since the latter date he has been connected with the teaching force of the University, and has held the following positions: Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1875-1890; Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, 1879-1880; Assistant Professor of Pathological Anatomy, 1880-1882; Professor of Practical and Pathological Anatomy, 1882-1888; Professor of Practical Anatomy and Diseases of the Nervous System, 1888-1890; Professor of Nervous Diseases and Electrotherapeutics, 1890-1898; Professor of Dis-



WILLIAM JAMES HERDMAN

eases of the Mind and Nervous System, and of Electrotherapeutics, since 1898. He has also given special lectures in the Department of Law for many years. He has been actively engaged in the practice of

Medicine and Surgery since 1875. From 1882 to 1887 he also held the professorship of Orthopædic Surgery in the Northwestern (Ohio) Medical College, and was consultant surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital at Toledo for the same period. From 1887 to 1902 he was Surgeon-in-chief of the Ann Arbor Railroad and was reappointed to that position in 1905. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Medical Association from 1897 to 1899, and chairman of the section of Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence in 1896. He is also a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; a member of the American Electrotherapeutic Association, of which he was president in 1894; the Michigan State Medical Society; the Washtenaw County Medical Society; the Ann Arbor Medical Club; and the Zanesville Academy of Medicine. In 1897 the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married September 16, 1873, to Nancy Bradley Thomas, and they have three children: Elliott Kent, Marie Louise, and Anna Mary.

WOOSTER WOODRUFF BEMAN was born at Southington, Connecticut, May 28, 1850, son of Woodruff and Lois Jane (Neal) Beman. His father, an expert machinist and amateur musician, was a lineal descendant of Simon Beman, one of the early settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was married in 1654. On his mother's side he is descended from Edward Neal, who was an early settler of Westfield, Massachusetts, and who died there in 1698. His early training was had at the Valparaiso Male and Female College and at the Collegiate Institute of Valparaiso, Indiana. He entered the University of Michigan in 1866 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1870. He was at once appointed Instructor in Greek and Mathematics at Kalamazoo College, but resigned this position after one year to accept an instructorship in Mathematics at the University of Michigan. Here he has continued for thirty-five years. He was Instructor from 1871 to 1874; Assistant Professor from 1874 to 1882; Associate Professor from 1882 to 1887; and since 1887 he has been head Professor of Mathematics. He is the author of "Essays on the Theory of Numbers" (from the German of Dedekind, 1901); and in association with Professor David Eugene Smith, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, of the following: "Plane and Solid Geometry" (1895), "New Higher Arith-

metic" (1897), "Famous Problems of Elementary Geometry" (from the German of Klein, 1897), "New Plane and Solid Geometry" (1899), "A Brief History of Mathematics" (from the German of Fink, 1900), "Elements of Algebra" (1900), "Geometric Exercises in Paper Folding" (a revised edition of the work of Sundara Row, 1901), and "Academic Algebra" (1902). He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, the London Mathematical Society, the Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president and



WOOSTER WOODRUFF BEMAN

chairman of Section A in 1897. He is actively interested in church affairs, and has been Treasurer of the Baptist Convention of the State of Michigan since 1893. He was married September 4, 1877, to Ellen Elizabeth Burton, and they have two children: Winifred (A.B. 1899, A.M. 1901, now Mrs. Harrison S. Smalley, of Ann Arbor) and Ralph (A.B. 1905).

HENRY WADE ROGERS was born at Holland Patent, New York, October 10, 1853. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1874 and Master of Arts in 1877. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in

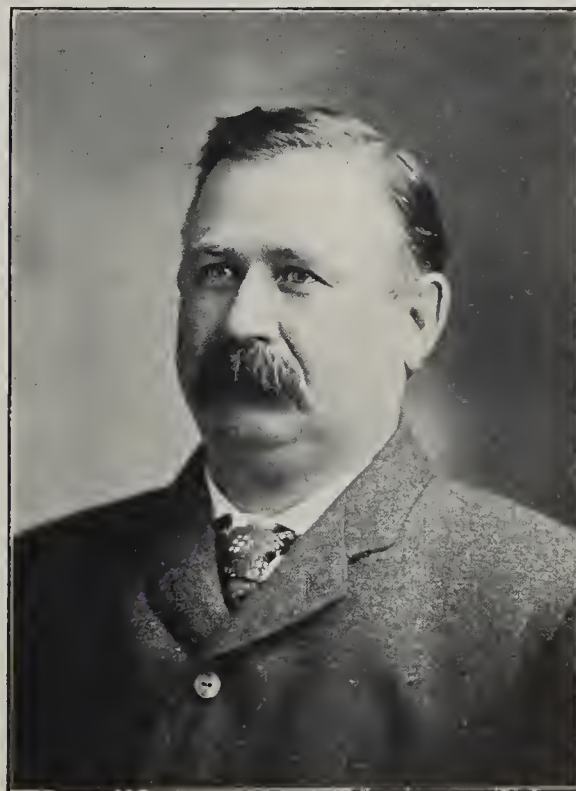
1877. In 1882 he accepted a call to the University of Michigan, where he held the position of Tappan Professor of Law from 1882 to 1885, and that of Tappan Professor of Law and Professor of



HENRY WADE ROGERS

Roman Law and Dean of the Department of Law, from 1885 to 1890. He resigned his position in September, 1890, to accept the presidency of Northwestern University, which he held for the next ten years. He relinquished this position to become Lecturer in the Law School of Yale University, where he still is. Since January, 1904, he has been Professor of Equity and Corporations, and Dean of the Department of Law, in that institution. He was chairman of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association 1893-1894; and of the World's Congress on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; also general chairman of the Saratoga Conference on the Foreign Policy of the United States, 1898. He is author of "Illinois Citations" (1881), and "Expert Testimony" (1883), as well as the writer of numerous articles for law journals and reviews. In 1890 Wesleyan University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married at Pennington, New Jersey, in June, 1876, to Emma Ferdon Winner.

VICTOR CLARENCE VAUGHAN was born at Mount Airy, Randolph County, Missouri, October 27, 1851, son of John and Adeline (Dameron) Vaughan. He studied at Central College, Fayette, Missouri; then entered Mt. Pleasant College in the same state, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1872. In 1874 he took up graduate study at the University of Michigan and received the degree of Master of Science in 1875, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1876. He then entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1878. As early as January, 1876, he had become connected with the teaching force of the University, where he has remained to the present time, holding successively the following positions: Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, 1876-1883; Lecturer on Medical Chemistry, 1879-1880; Assistant Professor of Medical Chemistry, 1880-1883; Professor of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry, and Associate Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, 1883-1887; Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry, and director of the Hygienic Laboratory since 1887. Since June, 1891, he



VICTOR CLARENCE VAUGHAN

has also been Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. He is now (1906) serving his third term as a member of the Michigan Board of Health. He served in the Santiago Campaign of 1898 as

Major and Surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan Infantry. In the same year he was appointed Division Surgeon, and was recommended by the President for Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a member of the German Chemical Society, the French Society of Hygiene, the Hungarian Society of Hygiene, the Association of American Physicians, and various other societies and clubs. He has contributed numerous papers to current medical and scientific literature, and is author of the following books: "Osteology and Myology of the Domestic Fowl" (1876), "Textbook of Physiological Chemistry" (1879); and in conjunction with Dr. Novy, of "Ptomaines and Leucomaines" (1888). In 1900 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1877 he was married to Dora Catherine Taylor, of Huntsville, Missouri, and they have five children: Victor Clarence (A.B. 1900, M.D. 1902), John Walter (A.B. 1902, M.D. 1904), Herbert Hunter (A.B. 1903), Henry Frieze, and Warren Taylor.

CHARLES HENRY STOWELL was born at Perry, New York, October 27, 1850, son of David Page and Mary Ann (Blanchard) Stowell. He is of English extraction, his ancestors on the father's side having come to this country in 1647. After some years spent in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1872. He immediately took up the general practice of medicine at Manlius, New York. Four years later he became connected with the teaching force of the University of Michigan and held the following positions in succession: Instructor in the Physiological Laboratory, 1877-1879; Lecturer on Physiology and Histology, 1879-1880; Assistant Professor of Physiology and Histology, 1880-1881; of Histology and Microscopy, 1881-1883; Professor of Histology and Microscopy, 1883-1889. On leaving the University he engaged in literary work at Washington, D. C., till 1900. Since then he has held the position of General Manager and Treasurer of the J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Massachusetts. He is the author of "Students' Manual of Histology" (1881, 3d ed. 1884), "The Microscopical Structure of the Human Tooth" (1888), "Physiology and Hygiene" (1888); and in conjunction with Mrs. Stowell, of "Microscopical Diagnosis" (1882). He has also edited "The Microscope," "The National Medical

Review," "Practical Medicine," "Food," and "Trained Motherhood." He was married July 10, 1878, to Louisa M. Reed (B.S. 1876, M.S. 1877) who was for many years an assistant at the University in the Department of Botany.

HENRY LORENZ OBETZ, a graduate of the Homœopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, in 1874, was appointed Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan in 1883, and held the office till 1895. He was also Dean of the Department from 1885 to 1895. He then resigned the chair to devote himself to the practice of his specialty in Detroit. He is a member of the Michigan State Homœopathic Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy, and Attending Surgeon to Grace Hospital in Detroit.

HARRY BURNS HUTCHINS was born at Lisbon, New Hampshire, April 8, 1847, son of Carlton B. and Nancy Walker (Merrill) Hutchins.



HARRY BURNS HUTCHINS

He received his preparation for college at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, and at the Vermont Conference Seminary at Newbury. At the age of nineteen he entered Wesleyan Univer-

sity, Middletown, but was not able to complete the year on account of failing health. For some months thereafter he made special studies in anatomy, physiology, and surgery at the University of Vermont and at Dartmouth College, under the direction of the late Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby. About that time his family removed to Michigan, and in the fall of 1867 he entered the State University, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1871. As an undergraduate he stood in the front rank in his class, being chosen editor of "The Chronicle" in his Senior year, class orator, and finally Commencement speaker, the highest honor then conferred by the Faculty. For a year after graduation he was in charge of the public schools of Owosso, Michigan. This afforded him a point of view and a training that have proved of great service to him as a teacher and administrative officer at the University. In 1872 he returned to Ann Arbor as Instructor in History and Rhetoric, and the following year he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. Three years later he decided to carry out a long-cherished desire and to enter upon the practice of the law, for which he had for some time been preparing himself. He accordingly resigned his position at the University and formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Thomas M. Crocker, under the firm name of Crocker & Hutchins, of Mount Clemens and Detroit. For eight years this relation remained unbroken, the firm doing a large business in the highest courts of the State. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republican party for Regent of the State University but failed of election. The following year he was recalled to the University as Jay Professor of Law. His success here was such that in 1887, when the trustees of Cornell University were seeking a man to organize a law department for that institution, the choice fell upon him, and he removed to Ithaca to take up that work. At the end of eight years the department had grown to be one of the leading law schools of the country. In 1895 he was recalled to the University of Michigan as Dean of the Department of Law, the largest institution of its class in the Union. During the absence of President Angell in Turkey in 1897-1898, he discharged the duties of Acting President of the University to the entire satisfaction of Regents and Faculties. In addition to his professional work he has given numerous addresses before educational and other learned bodies. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, the American Historical Association, and the Michigan Political Science

Association. Under the appointment of the Supreme Court of Michigan he revised and annotated several volumes of the Supreme Court Reports. He has also published an American edition of Williams on Real Property, revised, annotated and adapted to American jurisdictions (1894); and Hutchins's Equity Cases (1900). He is a member of the Advisory Board of "The Michigan Law Review," and has made frequent contributions to its pages. In 1897 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. On December 26, 1872, he was married to Mary Louise Crocker, of Mount Clemens, Michigan.

ALLEN CORSON COWPERTHWAIT

was born at Cape May, New Jersey, May 3, 1848, son of Joseph C. and Deborah (Godfrey) Cowperthwaite. His parents early removed to Toulon, Illinois, and there the son received such training as the common schools afforded, supplemented by one year at the Toulon Seminary. He attended medical lectures at the University of Iowa in 1867-1868, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1869. He practised his profession first in Illinois, and then in Nebraska. In 1877 he became Dean and Professor of Materia Medica in the recently organized Homœopathic Department of the State University of Iowa, holding the position till 1892. In 1884 he accepted the chair of Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, but resigned the following year, finding the double demands too much for his strength. He removed to Chicago in 1892, and became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. Since 1901 he has also served as president of that College. In 1887 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Science, Literature, and Arts of London. He has filled a number of offices in connection with the state and national Homœopathic societies, and is the author of various works, notably "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations" (1876), "A Textbook of Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (1880), of "Gynæcology" (1888), and of "The Practice of Medicine" (1901). In 1876 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Central University of Iowa, and in 1888 the degree of Doctor of Laws from Shurtleff College. He was married on June 2, 1870, to Ida E. Erving, and they have two children: Dr. Joseph E. and Florence E. (Mrs. Thomas).

CALVIN BRAINARD CADY was born at Barry, Pike County, Illinois, June 21, 1851, son of Rev. Cornelius Sydney and Rebecca T. (Morgan) Cady. He is of Connecticut stock, his mother's



CALVIN BRAINARD CADY

ancestors being Welsh. He received his early education in the public schools, and studied music at the Conservatory of Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1872. He then spent two and a half years in musical studies at Leipzig, Germany. Returning to this country he taught in the Oberlin Conservatory from 1874 to 1879. He was appointed Instructor in Music at the University of Michigan in 1880, and was Acting Professor of Music from 1885 to 1888. From 1888 to 1901 he was a teacher of music in Chicago. From 1892 to 1894 he was editor of "The Music Review." Since 1901 he has resided in Boston, Massachusetts, being engaged in musical and literary work. He was married August 12, 1872, to Josephine Upson, and they have four children: Alice Morgan, Francis Elmore, Camelia Louise, and William James.

CHARLES SIMEON DENISON was born at Gambier, Ohio, July 12, 1849, son of the Reverend George and Janett Belloch (Ralston) Denison. He is descended in the eighth generation

from Captain George Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, who came to America in 1631. The paternal grandmother, Rachel Chase, was a sister of Bishop Philander Chase and United States Senator Dudley Chase. On his mother's side he is descended from the Ralstons of Falkirk, Scotland, of which family he is the third generation in America. His father was a graduate of Kenyon College and a graduate student at Yale, and later Professor of Mathematics in Kenyon. Upon the death of the father the family removed to Lockport, New York, where the son was fitted for college. In 1867 he entered Norwich University, Vermont, and after one year changed to the University of Vermont, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1870. In the following year he took the degree of Civil Engineer, and in 1874 received the degree of Master of Science from the same institution. He has been connected with the University of Michigan since 1872, and has held the following positions in succession: from 1872 to 1876, Instructor in Engineering and Drawing; from 1876 to 1881, Instructor in Engineering and Drawing and Assistant in Archi-



CHARLES SIMEON DENISON

tecture; Acting Assistant Professor of Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing, 1881-1882; from 1882 to 1885, Assistant Professor of the same subjects; from 1885 to 1901, Professor of Descriptive Geometry,

Stereotomy, and Drawing; and since 1901, Professor of Stereotomy, Mechanism, and Drawing. In 1888 he passed several months in travel in Europe, visiting many of the technical schools of the Continent. Early in the summer of 1873 he was appointed by the United States Government as Astronomer and Surveyor on an expedition organized for the purpose of establishing the boundary between Washington and Idaho territories. The results of this expedition were embodied in a report prepared by him in conjunction with Mr. Reeves. He has published various other papers on topics related to his profession. For many years he has been a warden and vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal church in Ann Arbor and is also a member of the standing committee of the Diocese. He is a member of the Michigan Engineering Society, the Detroit Engineering Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

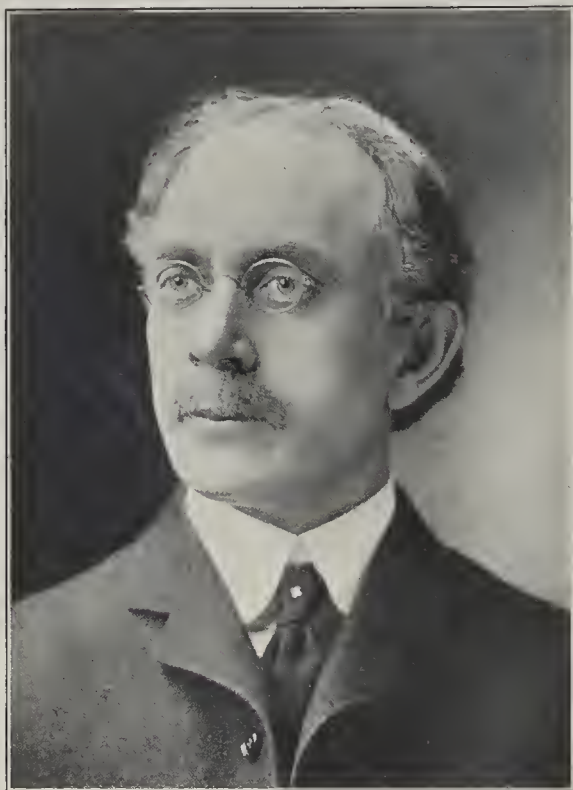
HUGO EMIL RUDOLPH ARNDT was born in Germany, January 18, 1848, son of Johann Ludwig and Pauline (von Bete) Arndt. He received his preparatory education in the Realschule and Gymnasium at Kuestrin, and at Berlin, and coming to this country entered the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in February, 1869. The same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Birmingham, Ohio. In 1872 he removed to Ionia, Michigan; and in 1877, to Grand Rapids. In 1885 he was called to the University of Michigan as Professor of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic Medical College, and after three years his title was changed to Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System. In 1889 he resigned this position and removed to San Diego, California, where he practised his profession till 1900. In that year he was called to San Francisco as Professor of Materia Medica and Nervous Diseases in the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific. In 1905 his title was changed to Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Nervous Diseases. He was a member of the Board of Education of San Diego, California, for four years, and served for three years as surgeon-major of the Seventh Infantry, N. G. C. For the last three years he has been one of the visiting chiefs of the City and County Hospital of San Francisco.

He has served as President of the following Societies: The Western Academy of Homœopathy, the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Southern California Homœopathic Medical Society, and the San Francisco County Homœopathic Medical Society. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He is junior author of "Hempel and Arndt's Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (2 volumes, 1880, 1881). He is editor-in-chief of "Arndt's System of Medicine" (3 volumes, 1885, 1886). He has also published "Arndt's Practice of Medicine" (1899) and "First Lessons in Symptomology" (1904). He was editor of "The Medical Counselor" from 1880 to 1887, and has been editor of the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy" since 1891. He was married in 1869 to Lucy Miles, who died at Ann Arbor, 1887; of this union one daughter, Myrtle, survives, now Mrs. Nealle. In 1888 he was married to Mrs. Flora B. Hall, of Ann Arbor, who died at San Francisco in 1903. In 1906 he was married to Maud Nourse.

JAMES CRAVEN WOOD was born in Wood County, Ohio, January 11, 1858, son of Henry Lewis and Jane (Kunkle) Wood. His father, major of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, was of Scotch-English ancestry. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His maternal ancestry is German-American. He received his early education in the public schools of Wood County and Waterville, Ohio. Later he studied at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan in 1877 and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1879. He then returned to his native state and studied another year at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Later he spent some time in post-graduate medical studies in New York, after which he returned to Monroe, Michigan, and entered into medical partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Alfred I. Sawyer. This partnership continued till 1885, when Dr. Wood accepted a call to the professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. He held this position till 1895, when he resigned it to accept the chair

of Gynæcology in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He received the degree of Master of Arts on examination from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1891. He is a member of the

of the University in 1885 and held the office for two years. He resigned in 1887 on account of failing health and removed to Pasadena, California, where he died August 18, 1888.

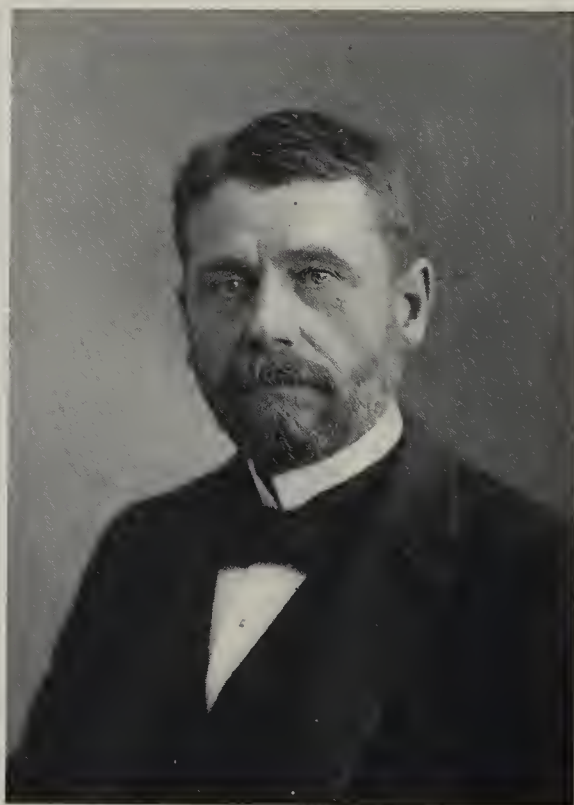


JAMES CRAVEN WOOD

American Institute of Homœopathy, and was its president in 1901. He is an honorary member of the New York and Michigan State Homœopathic Medical societies, serving as president of the latter in 1889. He is a corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society, Fellow of the British Gynæcological Society, and founder member of the International Congress of Gynæcology and Obstetrics. He is gynæcologist to the Cleveland City Hospital and the Huron Street Hospital, of Cleveland. He is the author of a "Textbook of Gynæcology" (1894). He was married in December, 1881, to Julia Kellogg Bulkley of Monroe, Michigan, and they have three children: James L., Edna Bulkley, and Justin.

DAVID F. McGUIRE, a graduate of the Charity Hospital Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869, and a practitioner of Detroit, Michigan, was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Homœopathic Medical College

OTTO KIRCHNER was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Germany, July 13, 1846, son of Rudolph and Otilie (Schultz) Kirchner. He emigrated to the United States in 1853, studied law, and was admitted to the Michigan Bar, taking up the practice of his profession at Detroit. He was Attorney-General for Michigan, 1877-1881. During the year 1885-1886 he was Kent Professor of Law at the University of Michigan. In 1893 he was recalled to the University as Professor of Law, and held the position continuously till the summer of 1906, when he resigned the chair and accepted a non-resident lectureship in Legal Ethics. In 1894 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and of the Michi-



OTTO KIRCHNER

gan Political Science Association, and was president of the latter in 1896. He has also served as president of the Detroit Church Club from its inception in 1893.

DANIEL A. MACLACHLAN was born at Aylmer, Ontario, November 10, 1852, son of Archibald and Mary (Robertson) MacLachlan. His father's parents came from Argyleshire, Scotland, and settled in Caledonia, New York. His maternal ancestry is Scotch-Irish. He received his early education in the public schools and under private tutors. After teaching school for two years he entered upon the study of medicine, and in 1875 passed the preliminary examinations before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. In the following year he entered the Homœopathic Medi-



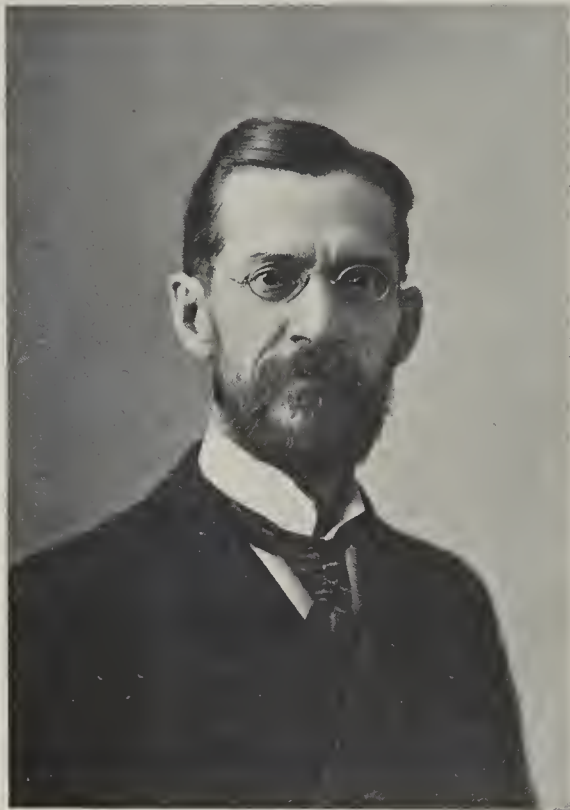
DANIEL A. MACLACHLAN

cal College of the University of Michigan and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1879. After passing the examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, he began the practice of his profession at Pontiac, Michigan, and later removed to Holly. In 1885 he was appointed to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University and held this position till he was transferred in 1889 to the chair of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Pædology. He resigned this position in 1895 and removed to Detroit. In 1889 he studied abroad in London, Vienna, Heidelberg, and Paris; and again in 1892 in London and Edinburgh. In this year he received the diploma of the Royal London Oph-

thalmic Hospital. He was a member of the Michigan State Board of Health from 1899 to 1905. He was First Vice-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, 1895-1896, and President of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1895-1897. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member and one of the founders of the American Ophthalmological, Otological, and Laryngological Society. He is also a member of the Detroit Practitioners' Society and of the Grace Hospital Medical Board, and has served as Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the latter institution since 1895. In 1899 he was made Dean of the Detroit Homœopathic College and Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology in that institution, which positions he still holds. From 1886 to 1895 he was editor of "The Medical Counselor," then published in Ann Arbor; since its removal to Detroit he has served as associate editor. He has made numerous contributions to the professional journals. In 1882 he was married to Bertha M. Hadley, Holly, Michigan, and they have two children: Mary Winifred and Ruth.

HENRY SMITH CARHART was born at Coeymans, New York, March 27, 1844, son of Daniel Sutton and Margaret (Martin) Carhart. He is directly descended from Thomas Carhart, of Cornwall, England, who arrived in New York, August 25, 1683, as private secretary to Colonel Thomas Dougan, the English colonial governor. His maternal ancestors were Dutch. He was fitted for college in the public schools and at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York. He entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1869. Subsequently, he studied at Yale in 1871-1872, and at the University of Berlin in 1881-1882. In 1872 he was appointed Professor of Physics at Northwestern University, where he remained for fourteen years. Since 1886 he has been Professor of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratory at the University of Michigan. He was Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889, member of the International Jury of Awards for the United States at the Paris Exposition of Electricity in 1881, and President of the Board of Judges in the Department of Electricity at the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. Also, one of the vice-presidents of the St. Louis International Electrical Congress in 1904, and one of the official

delegates for the United States at the International Electrical Congress at Chicago in 1893 and at St. Louis in 1904; also a member of the International Conference on Electrical Units of Measurements,



HENRY SMITH CARHART

held at Charlottenburg in 1905. He is also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a foreign member of the London Institution of Electrical Engineers, a member of the American Physical Society, of the American Electrochemical Society, of which he was president in 1904-1905, and an honorary member of the American Electrotherapeutic Association. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University in 1893. He is the author of the following works: "Primary Batteries" (1891); "Physics for High School Students" (in connection with H. N. Chute, 1893); "Physics for University Students" (Part I. 1894, Part II. 1904); and "Electrical Measurements" (in connection with G. W. Patterson, 1893). He was married August 30, 1876, to Ellen M. Soulé, and they have three children: Margaret Sprague (Ph.B. 1899, A.M. 1901), Emory, and Rose.

LEVI THOMAS GRIFFIN was born at Clinton, New York, May 23, 1837, son of Charles Nathaniel and Margery (Thomas) Griffin. Ten

years later the family removed to Rochester, Michigan. After a preliminary education in private schools and academies, he entered the University of Michigan in 1853, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1857. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1860. He studied law in the office of Moore and Blackmar, Detroit, and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1858. In November of that year he took up the practice of the law in Grand Rapids, but after two or three years returned to Detroit and entered into partnership with William A. Moore. He soon after offered his services to the government, and on December 18, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry and rose through the ranks of First Lieutenant, Adjutant, and Captain to Brevet Major, March 13, 1865. After the war he resumed his law practice in Detroit, where he continued with brief interruptions to the end. From 1886 to 1897 he was Fletcher Professor of Law in the University of Michigan. In 1887 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the State Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket. In the summer of 1893 he

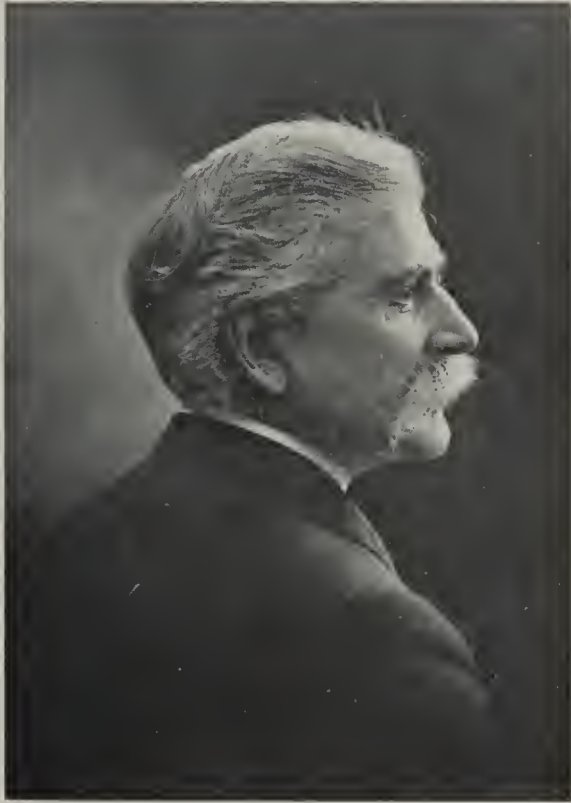


LEVI THOMAS GRIFFIN

was elected to fill a vacancy in Congress and retired on the expiration of the term, March 4, 1895. He was married October 8, 1867, to Mary Cabot Wickware, and they had three children, William

Wickware (LL.B. 1889), Laura Moore (Mrs. John V. Harris), and Mary McLaren (Mrs. Wendell). He died in Detroit, March 19, 1906.

RAYMOND CAZALLIS DAVIS was born at Cushing, Maine, June 23, 1836, son of George and Catherine (Young) Davis. He is descended



RAYMOND CAZALLIS DAVIS

from English and Welsh ancestry through his father, and on his mother's side from families of Scotch and Irish origin. His father was a sea captian, and at the age of thirteen the son started on a cruise with him which carried them round the globe and lasted two years. On his return he was fitted for college, and in 1855 he entered the University of Michigan. Towards the end of the second year his studies were interrupted by a severe illness which incapacitated him for serious work for some years. His health having been finally restored, he engaged in the coasting trade for a time. In 1868 he returned to the University as Assistant Librarian. At the end of four years the Regents tendered him the position of Librarian; but as this involved the displacement of the incumbent, he declined the office. He now returned to Maine, and for the next five years again followed the sea. In 1877 the office of Librarian at the University having fallen

vacant, he was again offered the position and now felt free to accept it. During his long term of service extending over twenty-eight years the Library grew steadily in extent and efficiency. In 1905, at his own request, he was relieved of the burdens of administration and was made Librarian Emeritus and Lecturer on Bibliography. As early as 1882 he had instituted a course in Bibliography in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and this he still continues to give, carrying it now through the college year. He has been a member of the American Library Association since 1878. In 1869 he published a volume entitled "Reminiscences of a Voyage around the World," based on his boyhood experiences and observations. In 1881 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was married July 6, 1880, to Ellen Regal, daughter of the Reverend Eli Regal

VOLNEY MORGAN SPALDING was born at East Bloomfield, New York, January 29, 1849, son of Frederick Austin and Almira (Shaw)



VOLNEY MORGAN SPALDING

Spalding. On his father's side he is descended from Edward Spalding, who came from England about 1631 and settled in Massachusetts. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. He received

a preliminary education in the public schools of Gorham, New York, and at the Ann Arbor High School. He entered the University of Michigan in 1869 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1873. His further preparation for professional life included work in Cryptogamic and Physiological Botany at Harvard University, in Anatomy at Cornell, in Histology at the University of Pennsylvania, and in Plant Physiology at Jena. The years from 1892 to 1894 he spent at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the conclusion of his studies. The years from 1873 to 1876 were spent in public school work, first as principal of the Battle Creek High School, and later of the Flint High School. He was called to the University of Michigan in 1876, and filled the following positions successively: Instructor in Zoölogy and Botany, 1876-1879; Assistant Professor of Botany, 1879-1881; Acting Professor of Botany, 1881-1886; Professor of Botany, 1886-1904. He resigned his professorship in 1904 to reside in a more salubrious climate, and is at present connected with the Desert Botanical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, at Tucson, Arizona. He is the author of "Guide to the Study of Common Plants and Introduction to Botany" (1894), and of a large number of papers in the scientific journals. He is a member of the Michigan Academy of Science, and was its president in 1898. He is also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Association Internationale des Botanistes, and an honorary member of the Society of American Foresters. He was married in 1876 to Harriet Hubbard; and some years after her death, to Effie Almira Southworth (B.S. 1885).

HENRY CARTER ADAMS was born at Davenport, Iowa, December 31, 1851, son of the Reverend Ephraim and Elizabeth Silvia Ann (Douglass) Adams. Both parents were of New England descent. He was fitted for college at Denmark Academy, Iowa, and entered Iowa College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874. From the same institution he had the degree of Master of Arts in 1877 and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1897. He pursued graduate studies at John Hopkins University and was made Doctor of Philosophy in 1878. From 1881 to 1887 he was Lecturer on Political Economy at the University of Michigan. In 1887 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy and Fi-

nance, a position he still holds. From 1881 to 1897 he was also Lecturer in various years at Cornell University and Johns Hopkins University. From 1889 to 1891 he was Chief of the Division of Transportation in the Eleventh United States Census; and since 1887 he has been Statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He coöperated with Professor M. E. Cooley in appraising the railway properties of Michigan. (See page 264.) He is a member of the American Economic Association, of which he was president from 1896 to 1898; of the American Statistical Society, of which he is vice-



HENRY CARTER ADAMS

president; of the Michigan Political Science Association, of which he has been secretary; and of L'Institut International de Statistique. Besides his annual reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, his public reports of special investigations, and numerous contributions to periodical literature, he has published the following works: "Public Debts, an Essay in the Science of Finance" (1887); and "The Science of Finance, An Investigation of Public Expenditures and Public Revenues" (1898). In 1904 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1890 he was married to Bertha Hammond Wright (A.B. 1888), by whom he has three sons: Henry Carter, Jr., Theodore Wright, and Thomas Hammond.

CALVIN THOMAS was born on a farm near Lapeer, Michigan, October 28, 1854, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Caroline Louisa (Lord) Thomas. After a preliminary training in the com-



CALVIN THOMAS

mon schools and at the Lapeer High School he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1874. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1877. He taught for a time in the Grand Rapids High School, went to Europe and studied philology at Leipzig, and in 1878 became connected with the University of Michigan, filling successively the following positions: Instructor in Modern Languages, 1878-1881; Assistant Professor of German and Sanscrit, 1881-1887; Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures, 1887-1896. In the latter year he resigned to accept the Gebhard Professorship of Germanic Languages and Literatures in Columbia University, where he still remains. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and was its president in 1896; also of the Weimar Goethe Gesellschaft and of the Authors' Club of New York, serving as president of the latter from 1902 to 1904. He is the author of numerous publications relating especially to German matters, among which are the following: "A Practical German Grammar"; a "Life of Schiller"; editions

of Goethe's "Tasso," "Herman and Dorothea," and "Faust," both parts. The edition of "Faust" was the first complete one with English introductions and notes, and was based on studies undertaken at Weimar in the Goethe-Schiller archives and Goethe's private library. For many years he was a frequent contributor to "The Nation," writing numerous reviews and letters, chiefly on German subjects. He is also an occasional contributor to "The Open Court," "The Forum," and other journals. In 1904 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married March 25, 1880, to Mary J. Sutton, of Lapeer, who died that same year. June 16, 1884, he was married to Mary Eleanor Allen, of Grand Rapids, by whom he has two sons, Harold Allen and Paul Bernard.

CHARLES NELSON JONES was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Oberlin College in 1871. In 1874 he was appointed Instructor in Mathematics in the University of Michigan, and in 1878 was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. In



CHARLES NELSON JONES

1887 he was appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics, but resigned the office at the end of the year to accept a position with the Northwestern Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee. He after-

wards removed to New York and has been for some years in the employ of the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

CHARLES FREDERICK STERLING, a graduate of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1877, and a practitioner of Detroit, Michigan, was appointed professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University in 1887 and held the office for two years. He then retired to devote himself wholly to practice, and later abandoned medicine for business pursuits.

HENEAGE GIBBES was born in England, son of Heneage and Margaretta (Murray) Gibbes. His paternal grandfather, Sir George S. Gibbes, M.D., F.R.S., was Physician Extraordinary to Queen



HENEAGE GIBBES

Charlotte, and his maternal grandfather, John Murray, was an admiral in the Royal Navy. His father, Heneage Gibbes, M.B. (Cantab.) F.R.C.P. (London), was ordained a priest in holy orders, and became rector of St. Andrews at Plymouth, England. The son received his early education under private tutors. In 1879 he took the degrees of M.B. and C.M. at the University of Aberdeen, and two years later the degree of Doctor of Medi-

cine from the same university. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in London. He became curator of the Anatomical Museum of King's College; physician to the Metropolitan Free Dispensary; and Professor of Physiology and Normal and Morbid Histology at the Westminster Medical School. He also served on the Cholera Commission sent to India by the English government. From 1887 to 1895 he was Professor of Pathology at the University of Michigan. In 1895 he removed to Detroit and later became Health Officer of the city of Detroit, and Professor of Internal Medicine and Pathology at the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. He is a Fellow and Councillor of the Medical Society of London; also Fellow of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, the Zoological Society, and the Royal Microscopical Society, all of London. He is a member of the Pathological Society of London, of the British Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Wayne County Medical Society, and the Michigan Pathological and Surgical Society. He is also a Fellow of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. He is married to Jessie Emily Swinhoe, and they have a daughter, Jessie Bertha (B.L. 1896).

BURKE AARON HINSDALE was born at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, March 31, 1837, son of Albert and Clarinda (Eyles) Hinsdale. His parents were of New England stock, the families of both having made their way from Connecticut to the Western Reserve shortly after the War of 1812. He received his education in the district schools, and at the Western Reserve Collegiate Institute, afterwards Hiram College. Here he met the young Garfield, who was about four years his senior, with whom he formed a close and enduring friendship. He early entered upon the work of the Christian ministry and preached regularly for some years. His first pastoral charge was at Solon, where he also conducted a school. Later, while pastor of an East Cleveland church, he was associate editor of "The Christian Standard," to which he contributed a large number of carefully prepared book reviews, chiefly historical and literary. On the opening of Alliance College in 1868 he was appointed to the chair of History, Political Economy, and Governmental Science. This position he resigned at the end of the first year to accept the chair of Philosophy, History, and Biblical Liter-

ature in Hiram College. He succeeded to the presidency of the College in 1870, and continued in that office till 1882. On the nomination of General Garfield for the Presidency in 1880, Mr. Hinsdale naturally was deeply interested in the result of the election; and at the request of the National Committee he prepared "The Republican Text-Book" and made numerous speeches in the pivotal states of Ohio and Indiana. In 1882 he was called to the superintendency of the Cleveland public schools. The condition and needs of the preparatory schools had occupied his thoughts for several years, and he had published some things on the subject by way of criticism and suggestion. He now entered upon a careful study of the whole question with a view to improvement in methods and aims. His annual reports during the four years of his superintendency contained the results of these studies and attracted the favorable attention of educators throughout the country. The chair of the Science and the Art of Teaching in the University of Michigan having fallen vacant by the resignation of Professor Payne, on February 17, 1888, he was elected to that position and entered immediately upon its duties. From that day to the time of his death he was a large factor in the life of the University. His Ann Arbor life proved agreeable to him for several reasons, but especially because he found here release from much of the administrative drudgery that had weighed him down for so many years. He now had more time for research and authorship, for which he possessed a remarkable aptitude. During the Hiram period he had published at least three works on ecclesiastical subjects. The national tragedy of 1881 called forth two works by him: "Garfield and Education," with a biographical introduction (1882); and a collected edition of General Garfield's Works, in two octavo volumes (1883). In 1884 appeared "Schools and Studies," a collection of miscellaneous papers and addresses; and in 1888 "The Old Northwest," one of his most original and sustained productions. The Ann Arbor period was, for reasons stated above, especially prolific. The following are the principal titles: "The American Government" (1891, several times revised); "How to Study and Teach History" (1893); "Jesus as a Teacher" (1895); "Teaching the Language Arts" (1896); "Studies in Education" (1896); "The Civil Government of Ohio" (1896); "Life of Horace Mann" (1898); and "The Art of Study" (1900). Besides these he published numerous reviews, pamphlets, and editorials, which if collected would fill many volumes.

The last work of importance done by him was on the present "History of the University," which he left in manuscript. He was a member of the National Educational Association; of the National Council of Education, of which he was president in 1897; and of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was also a member of the American Historical Association, and the Historical and Archæological Society of Ohio; also an honorary member of the Historical Society of Virginia. Of academic honors, he received from Bethany College and



BURKE AARON HINSDALE

from Williams College the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1871, from the Ohio State University the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1888, and from the Ohio University that of Doctor of Laws in 1892. In 1862 he was married to Mary Turner, of Cleveland, who had been a student with him at Hiram. Four daughters were born to them, of whom three survive: Ellen Clarinda, A.B. (Adelbert College) 1885, A.M. 1893, Ph.D. (Göttingen) 1897, now Professor of German in Mount Holyoke College; Mary Louisa, A.B. (Adelbert College) 1885, A.M. 1890, for some years a teacher, and now engaged in literary work; and Mildred, Ph.B. 1895, now a teacher in the Detroit Central High School. In the summer of 1900 his health

became seriously impaired. He made a heroic effort to take up his work in September, but he steadily declined, and finally relinquished all work and went to Atlanta, Georgia, for a change of climate. He experienced no relief, and died at Atlanta, November 29 of that year. His body rests in Forest Hill Cemetery, Ann Arbor.

HENRY FRANCIS LEHUNTE LYS-
TER was born at Sanderscourt, County Wexford, Ireland, November 8, 1837, son of the Reverend William N. and Ellen Emily (Cooper) Lyster. He



HENRY FRANCIS LEHUNTE LYS-TER

was descended from the ancient family of Lister (or Lyster), which was settled in Yorkshire, England, as early as 1312. The eldest branch of the family is still located in that county, having occupied the present estates for more than five hundred years. In 1560 Walter Lister, one of the younger sons of this branch, went to Ireland as secretary to Osboldiston, Judge of Connaught, whose daughter he married; and from this union are descended the Lysters of Ireland. The father of Dr. Lyster was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1826. After studying at the University of Edinburgh he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1830, and came to America in 1832. It

was while the family were on a visit to Ireland some years later that Dr. Lyster was born. The family were settled in Detroit, Michigan, in 1846, where the elder Lyster became the first rector of Christ church. The son, after receiving his preparatory education in private schools, entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1858 and Doctor of Medicine in 1860. He also received in 1861 the degree of Master of Arts in course. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Detroit, but on the breaking out of the Civil War entered the service of his country. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Second Michigan Infantry on April 25, 1861, and was promoted to be Surgeon of the Fifth Michigan Infantry on July 15, 1862. On May 5, 1864, he was wounded in action at the Battle of the Wilderness. On recovering from his wounds he returned to his post and at the close of the war was mustered out, May 28, 1865. He had been Surgeon-in-chief of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, for some time, and also medical director and medical inspector of the Third Corps. He then returned to Detroit, where he continued in the practice of his profession to the end of his life. He was Lecturer on Surgery at the University of Michigan during the year 1868-1869, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine from 1888 to 1890. He was President of the Michigan College of Medicine for some years, and after its consolidation with the Detroit Medical College, in addition to his professorship, he held also the office of Treasurer. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Boston Gynecological Society, the Detroit Medical and Library Association, the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the National Association of Medical Directors of Life Insurance Companies, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He also served for a time on the Detroit Board of Education. On April 25, 1873, Governor Bagley appointed him a member of the original State Board of Health, on which he served continuously for eighteen years, having been twice reappointed. During this period he was an active and energetic member, giving his special attention to the subject of drainage. It is largely owing to his efforts that Michigan has been freed from malaria and has become one of the leading summer resorts of the country. In addition to contributing numerous articles on the sub-

ject of drainage he conducted original investigations in reference to the hereditary effects of alcohol, and wrote some papers on the prevention of consumption. He was one of the founders and, for a time, editor of "The Peninsular Journal of Medicine." He was married January 30, 1867, to Winifred Lee Brent, of Washington, D. C., daughter of the late Captain Thomas Lee Brent, of the United States Army. Mrs. Lyster and five children survive him: Captain William John LeHunte (Ph.B. 1892), of the Medical Department of the United States Army; Henry Laurence LeHunte (A.B. 1895, LL.B. 1896), of Detroit; Thomas Lee Brent (B.S. [E.E.] 1901); Eleanor Carroll, wife of Edward H. Parker, of Detroit; and Florence Murray, wife of Captain S. M. Rutherford, of the United States Army. Dr. Lyster died near Niles, Michigan, October 3, 1894, en route for the Southwest in an attempt to recover his failing health.

RICHARD HUDSON was born at Gateshead, England, September 17, 1845, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Lowthian) Hudson. His parents

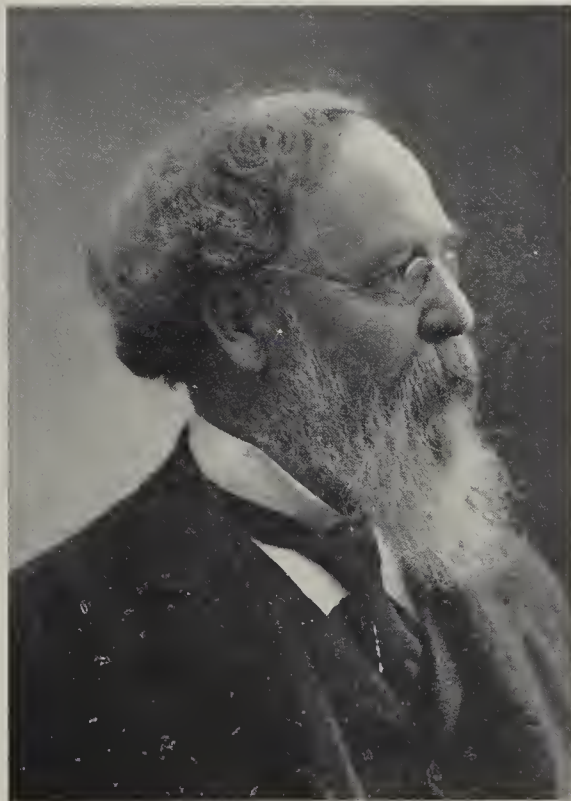


RICHARD HUDSON

having emigrated to Michigan, the young Richard was prepared for college at the Pontiac High School, where he was graduated in 1867. He

entered the University of Michigan the same year and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1877. From 1871 to 1878 he was engaged in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the exception of three years spent in study and travel abroad. In October, 1878, he took up the study of the law at the University. In 1879 he was appointed Assistant Professor of History, and in 1888 was made full professor and head of the department of History. Since 1898 he has also been Dean of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. He has published a number of articles in the reviews and magazines. In 1901 the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

BRADLEY MARTIN THOMPSON was born at Milford, Michigan, April 16, 1835, son of Robert and Maria (Short) Thompson. He is of New



BRADLEY MARTIN THOMPSON

England ancestry. His early education was received in the common schools and the preparatory department of Albion College. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1858 and Bachelor of Laws in 1860. The degree of Master of Science followed in 1861. He began the practice of his profession at East Saginaw, Michigan;

but in the summer of 1862 entered the United States service as Captain of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. From 1864 to 1865 he served as Paymaster. He was mustered out in November, 1865, as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and returned to the practice of the law at East Saginaw. In 1887 he was appointed Lecturer on Real Property in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and in 1888 was made Jay Professor of Law, which position he still holds. He was Mayor of East Saginaw in 1873-1875, and of Ann Arbor, 1890-1891. He was married December 20, 1860, to Marian Lind, and they have had three children: Guy B. (LL.B. 1890, LL.M. 1891, died November 16, 1901); Isadore (A. B. 1884, now Mrs. Fred N. Scott, of Ann Arbor); and Ethelend E.

ALBERT AUGUSTUS STANLEY was born at Manville, Rhode Island, May 25, 1851, son of George Washington and Adelaide Augusta (Jefferts) Stanley. He is descended from the Derby



ALBERT AUGUSTUS STANLEY

branch of the English Stanley family. He was fitted for Brown University, but did not matriculate, having become engaged in the professional pursuit of music at an early age. In 1871 he went to Leipzig and spent the next four years in the Konservatorium, from which he was graduated in

1875. On returning to America that year he was employed as head of the Department of Music in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He remained there but a single year, having accepted the position of organist of Grace church, Providence. In 1888 he was appointed Professor of Music in the University of Michigan. In addition to the duties of this chair he has been Musical Director of the University School of Music since its organization in 1892, and the steady growth of the school has been largely due to his energy and wise management. He has been twice honored with the presidency of the Music Teachers' National Association. He is a member of the M. S. S. Society, of New York, and was for four years an honorary vice-president thereof. He is also a member of the American College of Musicians and of the International Musik-Gesellschaft. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1890. In 1875 he was married to Emma Francenia Bullock, and they have one daughter, Elsa Gardner (A.B. 1906).

JOHN DEWEY was born at Burlington, Vermont, October 20, 1859, son of Archibald S. and Lucina (Rich) Dewey. After finishing a high school course in his native city he entered the University of Vermont, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1879. He pursued post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1884. In the same year he became connected with the teaching force of the University of Michigan, holding successively the following positions: Instructor in Philosophy, 1884-1886; Assistant Professor of Philosophy, 1886-1888; Professor of Philosophy, 1889-1894. In the year 1888-1889 he was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Minnesota. Upon severing his connection with the University of Michigan he accepted a call to the professorship of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, where he was later also Director of the School of Education. He remained there till 1904, when he resigned, and soon after accepted a professorship of Philosophy at Columbia University. He is a member of the American Psychological Association and the American Philosophical Association. Besides numerous contributions to the Philosophical and Psychological Reviews, he is author of the following works: "Psychology" (1887), "Leibnitz" (1888), "Critical Theory of Ethics" (1891), "Study of Ethics" (1894), "School and Society" (1899), "Studies in Logical Theory"

(1903). In 1904 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married at Fenton, Michigan, July 28, 1886, to



JOHN DEWEY

Harriet Alice Chipman (Ph.B. 1886), and they have four children living: Frederick Archibald, Evelyn, Lucy Alice, and Jane Mary.

FRANCIS WILLEY KELSEY was born at Ogden, Monroe County, New York, May 23, 1858, son of Henry and Olive Cone (Trowbridge) Kelsey. After a preliminary training in the public schools he entered the University of Rochester, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1880. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1883. He began his academic career as instructor in Lake Forest University. In 1882 he was made Professor of Latin in that institution, where he continued till 1889. During 1883, 1884-1885, and at various other times for longer or shorter periods, he pursued studies in Europe. In 1889 he was appointed Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, and on the death of Professor Frieze, in December of that year, he succeeded to the chair of the Latin Language and Literature, which position he still holds. In 1882 he brought out an American edition of Cicero's "De Senectute" and "De Amicitia," with Introduction and

Notes by James S. Reid. He has edited, with Introduction and Notes, Books I, III, and V of the "De Rerum Natura" of Lucretius (1884); also, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, Cæsar's "Gallic War" (1886), selections from Ovid (1891), and "Select Orations and Letters of Cicero" (1892); also (in conjunction with Andrew C. Zenos) an edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis" (1889). These have all passed through several editions. He is joint editor, with Professor Percy Gardner, University of Oxford, of "Handbooks of Archæology and Antiquities." He translated "Pompeii, its Life and Art," by August Mau. He is a member of the American Philological Association, the American Historical Association, and the American Economic Association; and secretary of the Archæological Institute of America. In 1888 the University of Rochester conferred upon him the



FRANCIS WILLEY KELSEY

honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was married December 22, 1886, to Isabella Badger, and they have three children: Ruth Cornelia, Charlotte Badger, and Easton Trowbridge.

JEROME CYRIL KNOWLTON was born at Canton, Wayne County, Michigan, December 14, 1850, son of Earnest John and Roxana A. (Potter) Knowlton. He is of New England ancestry. After

a preliminary training in the district schools, the Michigan State Normal School, and the Ann Arbor High School, he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1875 and



JEROME CYRIL KNOWLTON

Bachelor of Laws in 1878. He took up the practice of his profession at Ann Arbor, becoming a member of the firm of Sawyer and Knowlton and continuing his connection with it till he withdrew in 1890 to give his entire time to teaching. He was Postmaster of Ann Arbor from 1882 to 1885. From 1885 to 1889 he was Assistant Professor of Law in the University, and since 1889 he has filled the Marshall Professorship of Law. He also served, from 1891 to 1896, as Dean of the Department of Law. He has been a contributor to various legal periodicals and has published an edition of Anson on Contracts and a book of Criminal Cases for the use of students. He was married September 25, 1875, to Delle M. Pattengill, and they have two children, Marguerite (A.B. 1901) and Annie Pattengill.

CHARLES SAMUEL MACK was born at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 13, 1856, son of Samuel Ely and Rebecca Amelia (Robins) Mack. He is of New England stock, his ancestors on the father's side being of Scotch origin. His

early education was received in St. Louis, Missouri, and at the Phillips-Exeter Academy. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1879, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the spring of 1883. After filling various hospital positions he practised his profession successively in Boston and Chicago. In 1889 he accepted the professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, which position he held till 1895. He then returned to Chicago and was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Hahnemann Medical College till 1897, when he removed to Laporte, Indiana. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the state Homœopathic societies in Massachusetts, Illinois, and Michigan. He is author of the following works: "Similia Similibus Curantur?" (1888), "Philosophy in Homœopathy" (1890), "Principles of Medicine" (1897), "Are We to Have a United Medical Profession?" (1904). Since 1896 he has been an authorized candidate for the ministry of the



CHARLES SAMUEL MACK

New Church. He was married June 1, 1893, to Laura Gordon Test, and they have five children: Francis Test, Edward Ely, Gordon Charles, Cornelia Rebecca, and Julian Ellis.

CHARLES BEYLARD GUÉRARD de NANCREDE was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1847, son of Thomas Dixie and Mary Elizabeth (Bull) Nancrede. His paternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the French army under Rochambeau, was wounded at Yorktown, and afterwards settled in this country. His early education was obtained under private tuition. He entered the collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1864 and remained two years. He then passed to the Medical Department, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1869.



CHARLES BEYLARD GUÉRARD DE NANCRÈDE

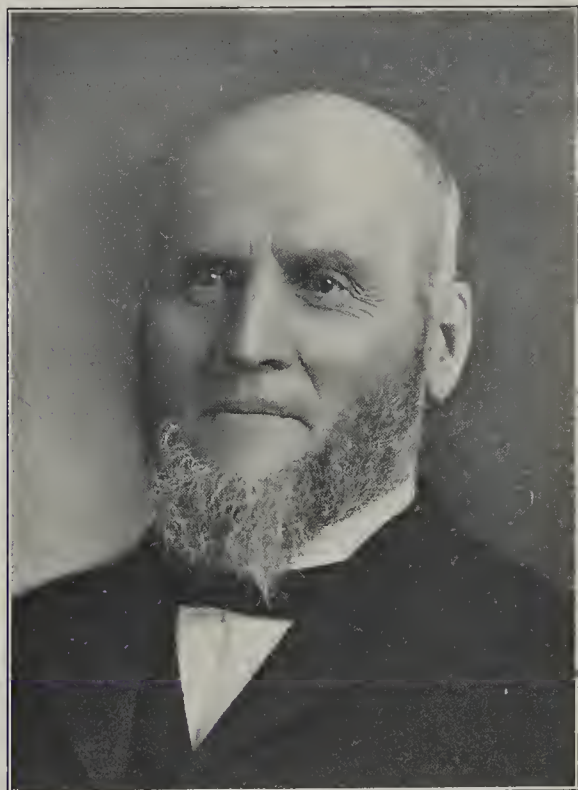
After spending one year as Interne in the Protestant Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia, he became Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania and served from 1871 to 1881. For some time he was also Lecturer on Osteology in the same institution. From 1871 to 1877 he was Assistant Surgeon to the Protestant Episcopal Hospital; he was Surgeon to the same from 1877 to 1889, and Surgeon to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children from 1879 to 1886. From 1886 to 1889 he was also Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer on Surgery to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. He lectured on Surgery in the Dartmouth Medical College in 1877, in 1889, and again in 1900. Since the spring of 1900 he has been Professor of Surgery

in the same institution. From 1882 to 1889 he was Professor of General and Orthopaedic Surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and is now Professor Emeritus of the same branches. Since 1889 he has been Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery at the University of Michigan. During the Spanish-American War he was Major and Chief Surgeon of division, United States Volunteers, serving in the Santiago campaign. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the American Surgical Association; the state Medical societies of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Colorado; the Saginaw Valley Medical Society; the Toledo (Ohio) Medical Society; the American Academy of Medicine; and the International Society of Surgery. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome. He has been a voluminous writer on medical subjects. Besides numerous articles in the journals, the following may be named: "Questions and Answers on the Essentials of Anatomy" (1888); "Essentials of Anatomy and Manual of Practical Dissection" (1890); "Lectures on the Principles of Surgery" (1899); articles in the International Encyclopædia of Surgery; in the Cyclopædia of the Diseases of Children; in Dennis's System of Surgery; in Park's System of Surgery; in the Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences; in the American Textbook of Surgery; and in Burnett's Diseases of the Nose and Throat. In 1893 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893 as of the class of 1868, and the degree of Master of Arts in 1894. In 1898 Jefferson Medical College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. On June 3, 1872, he was married to Alice Howard Dunnington, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have had nine children, five of whom survive: Edith Dixie, Alice Howard (Mrs. Charles A. Proctor, of Columbia, Missouri), Katharine Latimer, Henry Walstane, and Pauline Guérard.

FLEMMING CARROW was born at Chestertown, Maryland, August 14, 1853, son of Joseph M. and Henrietta (Hepbron) Carrow, his father being of English and his mother of Scotch descent. His preparatory training was had in the West River Classical Institute of Maryland and in Dickinson Seminary. He then took up the study of medicine at Columbian University, Washington, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1874. A year

later he went to Canton, China, under an appointment as surgeon in charge of the Native Hospital in that city. In this position he continued for eight years, acting also as United States consul at Canton for the year 1880. Upon his return to America in 1884 he engaged in the practice of his profession at Bay City, Michigan. From there he was called in 1889 to the chair of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery and Clinical Ophthalmology at the University of Michigan. He continued in this position for fifteen years, resigning it in 1904. He removed to Detroit in that year, where he has since been actively engaged in his special line of practice. In 1903 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of various state and local organizations. He is also a corresponding member of the Société d'Anthropologie, of Paris, and a member of the Sociedade de

suing preparatory studies at Wheaton, Illinois, he entered Oberlin College, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868, receiving the Master's degree in course in 1877. In 1871 he took the degree of



OTIS COE JOHNSON

Pharmaceutical Chemist at the University of Michigan. He was Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory of the University from 1873 to 1880, and from 1880 to 1889 he was Assistant Professor of Applied Chemistry. Since 1889 he has held a full professorship in this subject. He is a member of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Chemical Society of London, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, of Berlin, and the American Electrochemical Society. He was married July 18, 1878, to Katherine Crane, and they have a son, Laurence Crane.



FLEMING CARROW

Sciencias Medicas, of Lisbon, Portugal. He was married October 21, 1875, to Teresa England, by whom he has one son, Herbert Porter (A.B. 1902).

OTIS COE JOHNSON was born at Kishwaukee, Illinois, September 11, 1839, son of William H. and Alma (Otis) Johnson. After pur-

PAUL CASPAR FREER was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 27, 1862, son of Dr. Joseph Warren and Catharine (Gatter) Freer. The Freers were of English and Dutch extraction and originally settled in this country at Fort Anne, New York. The maternal ancestry is of a German family of Württemberg. After taking the course of the Central High School in Chicago he entered Rush

Medical College, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882. The five years immediately following were occupied with studies abroad leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, his work being devoted to Chemistry as a major subject and Physics and Mineralogy as minors. He received his degree at the University of Munich in 1887. In that year he was for a few months assistant at Owens College, Manchester, England, and upon his return to America he accepted a similar position at Tufts College. In 1889 he was called to the University of Michigan as Lecturer on General Chemistry, and after one year was appointed Professor of General Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory of General Chemistry. This position he held till 1904, when he resigned to become Director of the Government Scientific Laboratories at Manila, Philippine Islands. He is the author of "Descriptive Inorganic General Chemistry" (1895) and "Elements of

Howell. His ancestors settled in Maryland in early colonial times. He received a preparatory training in the public schools of Baltimore, entered Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated Bach-



PAUL CASPAR FREER

Chemistry" (1896). He has also made numerous contributions to the chemical journals. He was married June 30, 1891, to Agnes May Leas, of Ann Arbor.

WILLIAM HENRY HOWELL was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 20, 1860, son of George Henry and Virginia Teresa (Magruder)

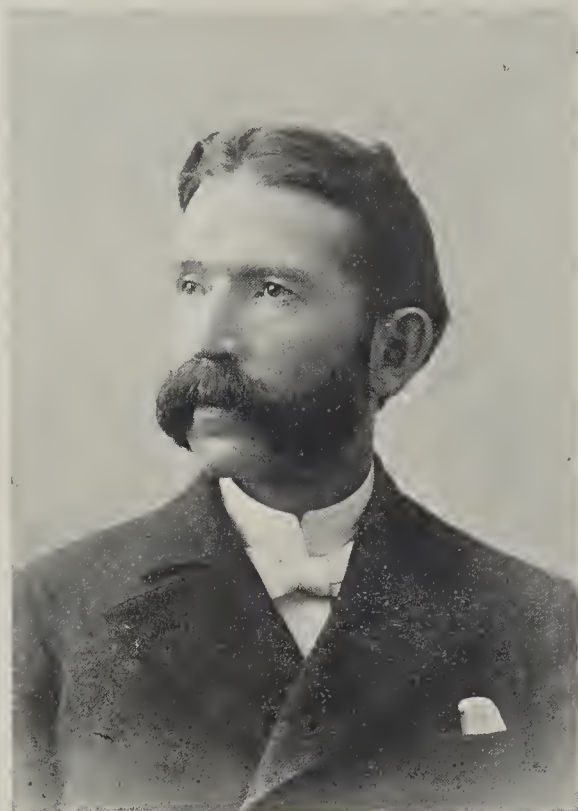


WILLIAM HENRY HOWELL

elor of Arts in 1881. He was Fellow in Biology at the same University from 1882 to 1884, and in the latter year received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1884 to 1889 he was successively Assistant, Associate, and Associate Professor of Physiology at Johns Hopkins. In 1889 he was called to the University of Michigan as Lecturer on Physiology and Histology, and from 1890 to 1892 he was Professor of Physiology and Histology. He resigned this position to become Associate Professor of Physiology at Harvard University, and the following year (1893) he was made Professor of Physiology at Johns Hopkins University, where he still is. Since 1899 he has also been Dean of the Medical Department of that university. In 1890 the University of Michigan conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1901 Trinity College, Hartford, made him Doctor of Laws. He is a member of the American Physiological Society, of which he was president in 1904. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Philosophical Society, the

Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married June 15, 1887, to Anne Janet Tucker, and they have three children: Janet Tucker, Roger, and Charlotte Teresa.

JAMES NELSON MARTIN was born at Warren, Rhode Island, June 29, 1852, son of James Blake and Sarah Ann (Mowry) Martin. His early education was obtained in the district schools of

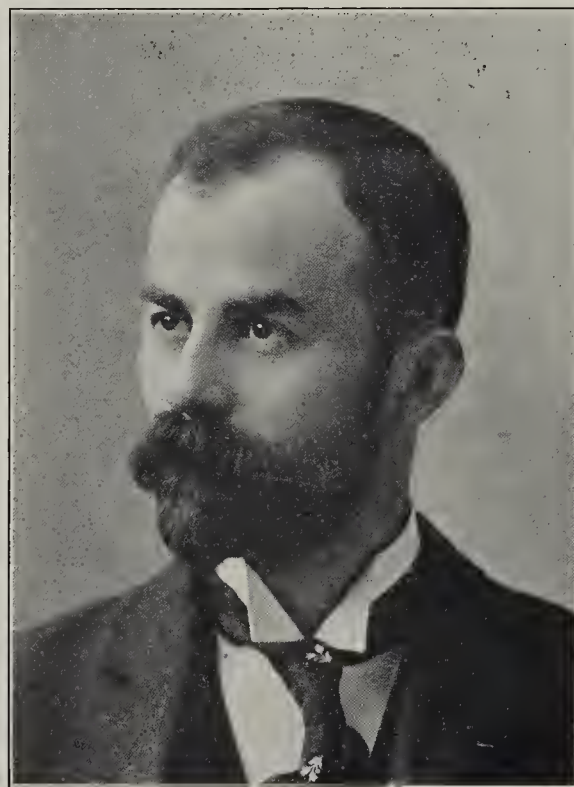


JAMES NELSON MARTIN

Branch County, Michigan. He was graduated from the High School at Quincy in 1875, and entered Hillsdale College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1880. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Philosophy in course. The same year (1883) he completed his studies for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Michigan. He was at once appointed assistant to the Professor of Surgery, and for the next sixteen years was connected with the Department of Medicine and Surgery. From 1885 to 1888 he was Lecturer on Oral Pathology and Assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics. For the next three years he continued to lecture on Oral Pathology and Surgery, and at the same time was Acting Pro-

fessor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. In 1891 he became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, which position he held till 1899, when he was transferred to the newly established Bates Professorship of Diseases of Women and Children. At the end of two years impaired health compelled his resignation and he has since resided in California. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of the American Medical Association, of the Michigan State Medical Society, of the Washtenaw County Medical Society, and of the Ann Arbor Medical Club. On December 25, 1884, he was married to Alice Bordman Garside, of Zanesville, Ohio.

JOHN JACOB ABEL was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 19, 1857, son of George Michael and Mary (Becker) Abel. Both parents were of German descent. His early training was received in the country schools in the neighborhood of Cleveland. He was graduated from the East High School of Cleveland in 1876, and entered the University of Michigan the same year; but at the end of three



JOHN JACOB ABEL

years he accepted the principalship of the Laporte (Indiana) High School, where he remained three years, the last two as superintendent of schools. He then returned to the University to complete his

course and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1883. After pursuing post-graduate study at the universities of Johns Hopkins and Pennsylvania, he went to Europe, where he spent two years at the University of Leipzig, a year and a half at Strassburg, a year each at Berne and Vienna, with shorter periods at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Würzburg. In July, 1888, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Strassburg. From January to June, 1891, he was Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the University of Michigan, and from 1891 to 1893 he held the full professorship in these subjects. He resigned this position in 1893 to become Professor of Pharmacology and Professor in charge of Physiological Chemistry in Johns Hopkins University, which position he still holds. He is a member of the American Physiological Society, the Association of American Physicians, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Chemical Society, the American Therapeutic Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He was married July 10, 1883, to Mary Hinman, and they have two children, George Hinman and Robert.

NELVILLE SOULE HOFF was born at Elizabeth, West Virginia, July 20, 1854, son of Dr. Josiah W. and Sarah A. (Hopkins) Hoff. His father, a practising physician for more than fifty years, was the son of a Baptist minister of Philippi, West Virginia, and grandson of the progenitor of the American line, who came from Germany and settled in Trenton, New Jersey. On the maternal side the descent is from the family of Sir Francis Drake. His mother, Sarah A. Hopkins, was born near Parkersburg, West Virginia. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio, including the High School of Pomeroy, where he was graduated in 1873. He began the study of dentistry at the age of nineteen under the instruction of Dr. J. R. Safford, of Gallipolis; fifteen months later he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery in March, 1876. He established an office for the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued there until January, 1888, when he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to accept an appointment in the University as Assistant Professor of Practical Dentistry. From this position he was advanced to the chair of Dental Materia Medica and Dental Mechanism in 1891. In June, 1903, his title was changed to Professor of Prosthetic Den-

tistry. He has for many years served as secretary of the dental Faculty. In addition to his other duties he has performed a large amount of writing for dental societies and professional periodicals; he is also editor of "The Dental Register," which has been published in Cincinnati for fifty-five years, and which is now the oldest dental periodical in existence. He has membership in the following societies: the Ohio State Dental Society, the Cincinnati Odontological Society, the National Dental Society, the Northern Ohio Dental Society, the American Society of Orthodontists, the Michigan State Dental Asso-



NELVILLE SOULE HOFF

ciation (of which he was president for two years), the Detroit Dental Society, the Washtenaw County Dental Society, and the Mississippi Valley Dental Society. He was married October 24, 1884, to Addie L. Chickering, of West Boylston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE DOCK was born at Hopewell, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1860, son of Gilliard and Lavinia Lloyd (Bombaugh) Dock. He is descended from German ancestry. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, with an appointment for one year as Interne in St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia. From 1885 to 1887 he pursued professional studies

in Europe, and upon his return became an assistant in the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, under Professors William Osler and John M. Musser, holding at the same time the position of physician to the medical dispensaries of that institution and of St. Agnes' Hospital. From 1888 to 1891 he was Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the Galveston Medical School. Since 1891 he has been, under slightly varying titles, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and of Pathology, in the Department of Medicine



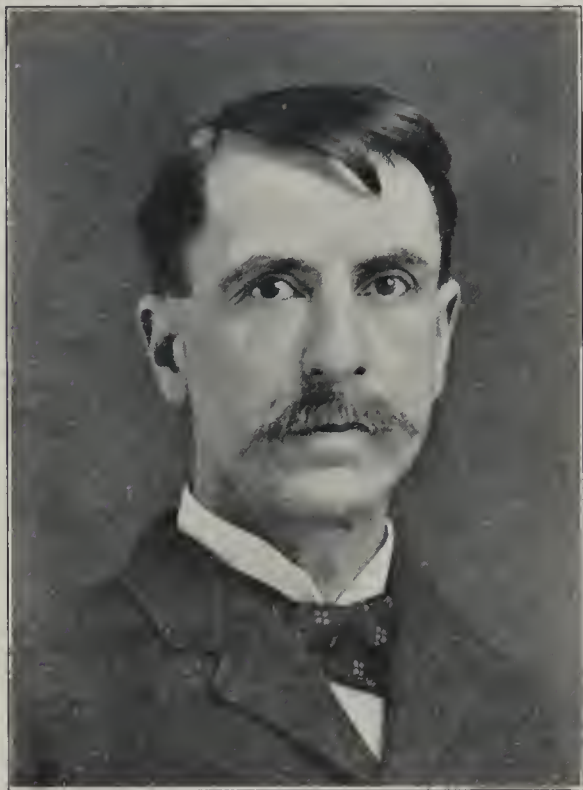
GEORGE DOCK

and Surgery of the University of Michigan. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing laboratory methods of teaching clinical branches here, beginning with an optional course in auscultation and percussion which was attended by the whole class, in 1891-1892. The success of this led to the organization of similar courses in other branches. From the beginning of his work here he rejected the duplication of lectures, a relic of the old days of medical teaching, according to which classes heard the same lectures two successive years. In 1894 his efforts brought about the abandonment of duplication in all branches, with obvious benefit to the students. In 1898, after many efforts to get a place and time, he began a diagnostic clinic in internal

medicine, for the elementary study of disease phenomena. So far as space permitted, ward teaching has been conducted with distinct advantage; and from the beginning he has had students working in the clinical laboratory. In 1898, as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, he was detailed to examine the nature of camp fevers, and was stationed at Chickamauga, Knoxville, and Camp Mead. He is the author of numerous articles on topics related to Pathology and Clinical Medicine. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Michigan State Medical Society, and various other medical organizations. In 1897 he was a delegate to the Congress für Innere Medizin at Berlin; and, as vice-president of the Section of Internal Medicine, to the International Medical Congress at Moscow. In 1901 he was one of the vice-presidents of the British Congress on Tuberculosis. In the American Medical Association he has held the offices of secretary (1891) and chairman (1900) of the Section on Medicine. In 1904 he delivered the oration in medicine. Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1895, and in 1904 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania. He was married July 5, 1892, to Laura McLemore, of Galveston, and they have two sons, George and William.

NATHAN DAVIS ABBOTT was born at Norridgewock, Maine, July 11, 1854, son of Abdiel and Sarah Smith (Davis) Abbott, and the sixth in line from George Abbott of Andover, Massachusetts, who came from England about 1630. His early training was in the public schools. After three years in Phillips Academy at Andover he entered Yale College in 1873, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1877. He studied law in the office of his father in Boston and at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880 and practised his profession in Boston for about ten years. In 1891 he accepted a call to the Tappan Professorship of Law at the University of Michigan, but held the position only one year, resigning it to accept a professorship of law in Northwestern University. In 1894 he was called to Leland Stanford

Junior University as Professor of Law, where he still is. In 1893 Boston University conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was married

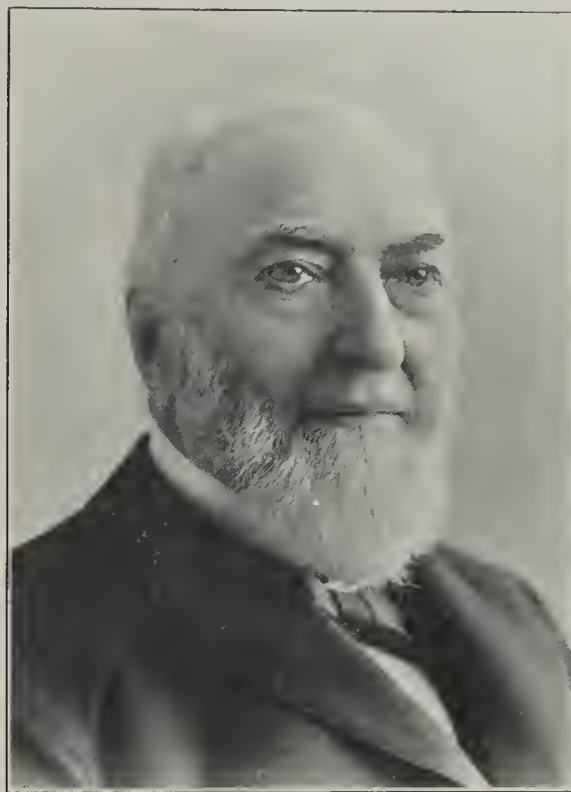


NATHAN DAVIS ABBOTT

in 1884 to Frances Field, and they have two children, Dorothy and Phyllis.

JOHN WAYNE CHAMPLIN was born at Kingston, New York, February 17, 1831, son of Jeffrey Clark and Ellis Champlin. The ancestor of the Champlins came from England and settled in Rhode Island in 1638. His education was begun in the village school and was completed at the academies of Stamford, Rhinebeck, and Harpersfield, New York. On leaving the last institution he took a course of Civil Engineering at the Delaware Literary Institute, New York, and afterwards followed that line of work for three years. At the age of twenty-three he came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, took up the study of the law, and was in due course admitted to the Bar. In 1856 he was chosen to prepare a revision of the charter of the city of Grand Rapids. At various times he filled the offices of City Recorder and City Attorney, and in 1867 he was elected Mayor. In the spring of 1883 he received the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, was elected by a substantial

majority, and served the full term of eight years from January 1 following. In 1887 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. From 1891 to 1896 he was professor of Law in the University of Michigan. He was married October 1, 1856, to Ellen More. Three children survive: Kate (Mrs. M. W. Butts),



JOHN WAYNE CHAMPLIN

Frederick More, and Estelle. He died at Grand Rapids, July 24, 1901.

EDWIN FORREST CONELY was born in New York City, September 7, 1847, son of William S. and Eliza (O'Connor) Conely. In 1853 his parents removed to Brighton, Michigan, where his early education was received, partly in the public schools and partly under private tuition. After pursuing the study of law in the offices of various law firms as well as at the University of Michigan, he was admitted to the Bar in 1870, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Detroit. In 1872 he entered into partnership with William C. Maybury (A.B. 1870, LL.B. 1871), of Detroit, with whom he continued to be associated till 1882, when, at the request of a number of leading citizens, he took charge of the Police Department of Detroit. Three years later he resumed his legal

practice, which was continued without interruption up to the time of his death. From 1891 to 1893 he was professor of Law at the University of Michigan, resigning at the end of that time to meet the demands of a rapidly growing practice. He was a Representative from Detroit in the State Legislature of 1877, and received the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1880 and 1892; and was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit in 1885. During the years 1893, 1894, and 1895 he was a member of the Commission to revise the municipal charters of the State; and from 1890 to 1896 served on the Board of the Library Commissioners of Detroit. He was a member of the American Historical Association, the Michigan Political Science Association, and the American and Michigan Bar associations. He held office in the State military organization for thirteen years, and also held various other local positions of trust. He was twice married: on December 9, 1873, to Achsah Butterfield, of Green Oak, Michigan, who died January 22, 1878; and on May 9, 1882, to Fanny Butterfield, of Goshen, Indiana, who survives him. He died in Detroit, April 20, 1902.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN was born at Beardstown, Illinois, February 14, 1861, son of David and Isabella (Campbell) McLaughlin. He was prepared for college in the High School at Muskegon, Michigan. He entered the University of Michigan in 1878, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1882 and Bachelor of Laws in 1885. In 1895 he also received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was appointed Instructor in Latin in the University in 1886, and the following year became Instructor in History. In 1888 he was made Assistant Professor of History, and in 1891 Professor of American History. In 1903 he obtained leave of absence to become Director of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution at Washington, and after two years resumed his work at the University. At the close of the year 1905-1906 he resigned his chair to become Professor of American History in the University of Chicago. He is the author of "Higher Education in Michigan" (1891); "Lewis Cass," in the American Statesman Series (1891); "A History of the American Nation" (1899); "Report on Diplomatic Archives in the Department of State, 1789-

1840" (1904); and the "Confederation and the Constitution" (1905). He also edited the third edition of "Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law." He has been on the board of editors of "The American Historical Review" since 1898, and for some years was managing editor. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Wisconsin Historical Society. On June 17, 1890, he was married to Lois



ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN

Thompson Angell, daughter of President Angell, and they have six children: James Angell, Rowland Hazard, David Blair, Constance Winsor, Esther Lois, and Isabel Campbell.

JOSEPH BAKER DAVIS was born at Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts, July 31, 1845, son of Ebenezer Hathaway and Mehitabel (Gifford) Davis. He attended various public schools of Massachusetts, including the Grammar and High schools of New Bedford. In 1864 he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Civil Engineer in 1868. His first practical work in his profession was in connection with the United States Lake Survey in 1867, when a survey was made of the Lake Superior shore line and of the

portage entry base line, and for four years after graduation he continued in engineering work in the following relations: With the City Engineer of Detroit and with the Paving Contractor of that city in 1868; with the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad in 1868-1869; with the Owosso and Big Rapids Railroad as Location Engineer in 1869; with the Ann Arbor Railroad as Location Engineer in 1870; with the Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw Railroad as Assistant Engineer, engaged chiefly on surveys and location, in 1870-1871. In 1872 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Michigan and held that position continuously till 1891, when he became Professor of Geodesy and Surveying. Shortly after the death of Professor Greene in October, 1903, he was appointed Associate Dean of the Department of Engineering. He was Chief Engineer of the St. Clair Flats Survey for the State of Michigan from 1899 to 1902. He is a member of the Michigan Engineering Society, and has been its president several times. He is also a member of the American



JOSEPH BAKER DAVIS

Society of Civil Engineers. He was married July 10, 1872, to Mary Hubbard Baldwin, of Ann Arbor, and they have a son, Charles Baker (B.S. [C.E.] 1901).

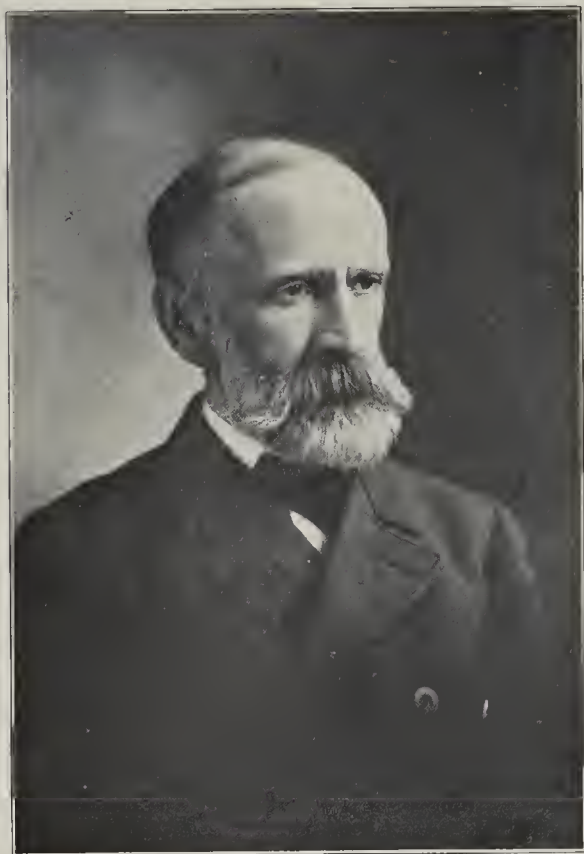
ASAPH HALL was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 6, 1859, son of Asaph and Angeline (Stickney) Hall. He is of New England stock on the father's side; his mother's ancestors were partly



ASAPH HALL

from Connecticut and partly from New York. He was prepared for college in a private school and entered Columbian University at Washington in 1876 where he remained two years. He then changed to Harvard University and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1882. From 1882 to 1885 he was assistant at the Naval Observatory in Washington. From 1885 to 1889 he taught at Yale Observatory, at the same time doing advanced work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which he received from Yale in 1889. From 1889 to 1892 he was Assistant Astronomer at the Naval Observatory. From 1892 to 1905 he was Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at the University of Michigan. Since 1905 he has again been connected with the Naval Observatory at Washington. He is a member of the German Astronomical Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Washington, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married July 14, 1897, to Mary Estelle Cockrell, of Kay, Illinois, and they have two children, Katherine Cockrell and Mary.

ISRAEL COOK RUSSELL was born near Garratsville, New York, December 10, 1852, son of Barnabas and Louisa Sherman (Cook) Russell. His ancestors were early settlers in New England. He was fitted for college at the Rural High School, Clinton, New York, and at Hasbrooks Institute, Jersey City. He entered the University of the City of New York (now New York University) in 1869, and was graduated Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer in 1872. After pursuing graduate studies at the Columbia School of Mines, he received the degree of Master of Science from his Alma Mater in



ISRAEL COOK RUSSELL

1875. In 1874 he went to New Zealand as a member of the United States Transit of Venus Expedition, and in this connection made the journey around the world. On his return home in 1875 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Geology in the Columbia School of Mines, under Dr. J. S. Newberry, where he remained two years. In 1878 he became Assistant Geologist on the United States Geological and Geological Survey west of the 100th meridian, and devoted one season to field work in Colorado and New Mexico. In 1880 he was appointed Assistant Geologist on the United States Geological Survey, and was subsequently promoted to Geologist. His work on the Geological Survey led to

independent explorations and surveys of a wide extent of country between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas, and also in the Appalachian Mountains. In 1889 he was dispatched by the Geological Survey on an expedition up the Yukon and Porcupine rivers, Alaska, an inland journey of about twenty-five hundred miles. In 1890 and 1891 he conducted two important explorations in the region about Mount St. Elias, under the joint auspices of the United States Geological Survey and the National Geographic Society, during which special attention was given to the study of glaciers and to geographical explorations. In 1892 he was called to the chair of Geology in the University of Michigan, and held this position continuously up to the time of his death. He died, after a brief illness, at his home in Ann Arbor, May 1, 1906. During his connection with the University he carried on extensive explorations in Washington and Idaho, the results of which were published by the United States Geological Survey. In 1902 he visited Martinique and St. Vincent for the purpose of studying the eruption of Mt. Pelée. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society of America; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1904; of the National Geographic Society and a member of the Board of Directors; of the Michigan Academy of Science, of which he was president in 1902; of the Congrès Géologique International; and of the American Alpine Club. He is an honorary member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and a corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. He served as chairman of the section of Geography, and was a speaker of the section of Physiography, in the Congress of Arts and Sciences held in St. Louis in 1904. Besides numerous articles published in scientific journals and popular magazines, he is the author of the following reports published by the United States Geological Survey: "Sketch of the Geological History of Lake Lahontan" (1882); "A Geological Reconnaissance in Southern Oregon" (1883); "Existing Glaciers of the United States" (1884); "Geological History of Lake Lahontan" (1885); "Quaternary History of Mono Lake, California" (1887); "Subaërial Decay of Rocks" (1889); "Second Expedition to Mount St. Elias" (1892); "The Newark System" (1892); "Geological Reconnaissance in Southeastern Washington" (1897); "Glaciers of Mount Rainier" (1897); "A Preliminary

Paper on the Geology of the Cascade Mountains in Northern Washington" (1900); "Geology and Water Resources of Nez Perce County, Idaho" (1901); "The Portland Cement Industry in Michigan" (1902); "Geology and Water Resources of the Snake River Plains of Idaho" (1902); "Notes on the Geology of Southwestern Idaho and Southeastern Oregon" (1903). He also published the following works: "Lakes of North America" (1895); "Glaciers of North America" (1897); "Volcanoes of North America" (1897); "Rivers of North America" (1898); "North America" (1904). During the summers of 1904 and 1905 he was engaged in geological work in northern Michigan, for the Michigan Geological Survey; a report on the first season's work appeared in the Annual Report of the State Geologist for 1904, and a report on the second season's work is in press. In 1905 he made a report on the Water Supply of Ann Arbor, which was published by the city council. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from New York University in 1897. On November 27, 1886, he was married to Julia Augusta Olmsted, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who, together with their four children, — Ruth, Helen, Edith, and Ralph, — survives him.

WARREN PLIMPTON LOMBARD was born at West Newton, Massachusetts, May 29, 1855, son of Israel and Mary Ann (Plimpton) Lombard. His ancestors on both sides were early settlers in New England. His preparatory education was obtained in the Boston and Newton public schools. He entered Harvard College and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. Three years later he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Harvard Medical School. He spent two years studying physiology under Ludwig, in Leipzig, Germany. On his return in 1885 he spent a year in research work at Harvard, and later at Johns Hopkins University, and then became an assistant in Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Physiology in Clark University, and in 1892 Professor of Physiology and Histology in the University of Michigan. In 1898 his title was changed to Professor of Physiology. He is a frequent contributor to the scientific journals, including "Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie," "The American Journal of Psychology," "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences," "The Journal of Physiology," and "The American Journal

of Physiology." He also wrote, "General Physiology of Muscle and Nerve," for "An American Textbook of Physiology" (1896); and the article on Electrotonus for "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences" (1900). He has also published a number of addresses. He is a member of the

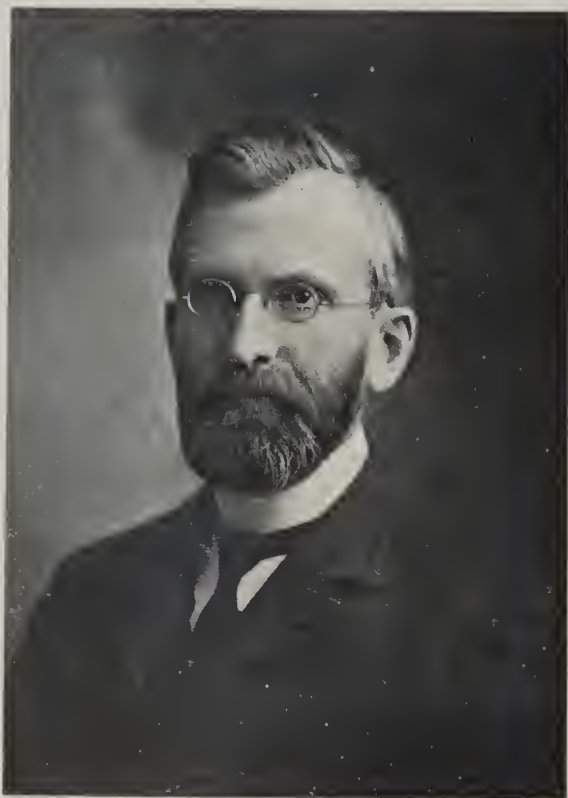


WARREN PLIMPTON LOMBARD

American Physiological Society and the Michigan State Medical Society. On June 21, 1883, he was married to Caroline Cook, of Staten Island, New York.

FLOYD RUSSELL MECHEM was born at Nunda, New York, May 9, 1858, son of Isaac J. and Celestia (Russell) Mechem. His ancestors were of English origin. Having had a preliminary education in the common schools, he took up the study of the law and was admitted to the Bar at Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1879. He removed to Detroit in 1887 and there engaged in practice and legal authorship. In 1892 he was appointed Tappan Professor of Law at the University of Michigan, where he remained till 1903, when he resigned to accept a professorship of law in Chicago University. He is the author of the following works: "A Treatise on the Law of Agency" (1889); "A Treatise on the Law of Public Offices and Officers" (1890); "Cases on the Law of Agency" (1893,

second edition, 1898); "Cases on the Law of Succession to Property after the Death of the Owner" (1895); "Cases on the Law of Damages" (1895, third edition, 1902); "Elements of the Law of



FLOYD RUSSELL MECHEM

Partnership" (1896); "Cases on the Law of Partnership" (1896, second edition, 1903); "Outlines of the Law of Agency" (1901); "A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property" (1901). In addition he has written extensively for the law journals. In 1894 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was married in 1884 to Jessie Collier, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and they have two children, John Collier and Philip Russell.

JACOB ELLSWORTH REIGHARD

was born at Laporte, Indiana, July 2, 1861, son of John Davidson and Mary (Hulburt) Reighard. His father was a physician of Pennsylvania German extraction, his ancestors for several generations having been resident along the Susquehanna, chiefly farmers. His mother's family had been residents for some generations in Schoharie County, New York. The son was fitted for college in the public schools of Laporte. He entered the University of Michigan at the age of seventeen and was graduated

Bachelor of Philosophy in 1882. The following year he was teacher of Science in the Laporte High School. The years from 1883 to 1885 he spent as a private tutor at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, pursuing studies at the same time in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Harvard University. The following year he took up medical studies at Ann Arbor. In 1886 he was appointed Instructor in Zoölogy in the University of Michigan and has been connected with the teaching corps since that date. He was Acting Assistant Professor of Zoölogy for one year. From 1889 to 1892 he was Assistant Professor of Zoölogy, and from 1892 to 1895 Professor of Animal Morphology. The year 1894-1895 was spent in study abroad. On his return in 1895 he became Professor of Zoölogy and Director of the Zoölogical Laboratory. From 1890 to 1895 he was in charge of the scientific work of the Michigan Fish Commission and since 1898 he has been in charge of the Biological Survey of the Great Lakes for the United States Fish Commission. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; also, a member of the American Society of



JACOB ELLSWORTH REIGHARD

Naturalists; the American Society of Zoölogists, in which he was president of the Central Branch, and vice-president of the Eastern Branch, in 1903; the American Fisheries Society; and the Michigan

Academy of Science, of which he was president in 1900. In 1901 he published (in conjunction with Herbert S. Jennings) a work on the "Anatomy of the Cat." He has also been a frequent contributor to the scientific journals. On July 1, 1887, he was married to Katharine Eliza Farrand, and they have four children: Paul Roby, John Jacob, Katharine, and Farrand Kitchell.

THOMAS CLARKSON TRUEBLOOD

was born at Salem, Indiana, April 6, 1856, son of Jehu and Louisa (Pritchard) Trueblood. His ancestors came from England in the early part of the



THOMAS CLARKSON TRUEBLOOD

seventeenth century and settled in North Carolina. He received his early education at Blue River Academy, Salem. He entered Earlham College, but left in his Junior year. Some years afterwards (1885) that institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He prepared for professional life under the guidance of James E. Murdoch, of Cincinnati, Charles John Plumptre, of King's College, London, and other eminent elocutionists. Associated with Robert Irving Fulton he founded in 1879 a School of Oratory at Kansas City, Missouri, which flourished for some years but which was discontinued in 1892. From 1884 to

1886 he was annual lecturer in Oratory in the Universities of Michigan and of Missouri, in Kentucky University, and in the Ohio Wesleyan University. From 1886 to 1889 he taught elocution in the University of Michigan and the Ohio Wesleyan University, dividing his time equally between the two institutions. He was then made Assistant Professor of Elocution and Oratory in the University of Michigan, and in 1892 he was advanced to a full professorship. He has held at different times the posts of Treasurer, Secretary, and President of the National Association of Elocutionists. In 1891 he organized the Northern Oratorical League, composed of the Oratorical Associations of the Universities of Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, of Oberlin College, and of Northwestern University. He also formed, in 1898, the Central Debating League, composed of the Universities of Chicago, Michigan, and Minnesota, and of Northwestern University. He has been associated with Professor Robert Irving Fulton in the authorship of the following works: "Choice Readings" (1884) "Practical Elements of Elocution" (1893), "Patriotic Eloquence" (1900), and "Handbook of Standard Selections" (1906). He was married September 1, 1881, to Carolyn Hobbs, and they have two children, Byram Clarkson and Clara Louise.

JAMES ALEXANDER CRAIG was born at Fitzroy Harbour, Ontario, Canada, March 5, 1855, son of James and Rachel (Cughan) Craig. He was prepared for college in the public schools, under private instruction, and at the Collegiate Institute in Cobourg, Ontario. He entered McGill University and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1880, winning honors in Logic and Philosophy. Three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He pursued theological studies at Yale University and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1883. For the next three years he studied abroad, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Leipzig in 1886. The same year he was called to Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, at first as Instructor in Biblical Languages and later as Adjunct Professor, and continued there for five years. In 1891-1892 he was Acting Professor of Old Testament Languages and Theology in Oberlin College. He then went to Europe for further study in Semitics, engaging in special research in Assyriology in the British Museum, and

in the study of Arabic and Aramaic at the University of Berlin. It was his custom for several years to spend a portion of his summer vacations at work in the British Museum. In 1893 he was



JAMES ALEXANDER CRAIG

appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Michigan, and the following year his title was changed to Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures and Hellenistic Greek, which he still retains. He is the author of the following: "Inscriptions of Salmannassur II, 860-824 B.C." (1886); a "Hebrew Word Manual" (1890); "Assyrian and Babylonian Religious Texts" from the original tablets in the British Museum (2 volumes, 1895-1897); and "Astrological and Astronomical Texts" from the original tablets in the British Museum (1899). He has also been a frequent contributor to periodical literature in his special lines of study. He delivered the opening address before the Semitic Section of the World's Congress of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis, 1904, on the subject, "The Relations of Semitics to Religion." Under his editorship is now appearing the "Semitic Series of Handbooks," to be completed in thirteen volumes by various hands. This extensive work embraces five important departments, as follows: The Hebrews: their history and government, ethics and religion, and social life; The Babylonians and

Assyrians: their history to the fall of Babylon, their life, customs and religion, excavations, and decipherment of inscriptions; Syria and Palestine: ancient history, including the nations of Moab, Edom, Ammon, etc.; Arabia: discoveries, history and religion until Mohammed, Arabic literature and science since Mohammed, the development of Islamic theology and jurisprudence; Phoenicia: its history, government, colonies, trade, and religion. Five volumes of this series have already appeared, and others are nearing completion. He is the author of the articles on "The Tribes of Israel," and on "The Individual Tribes," in Hastings "Dictionary of the Bible." He is a member of the Vorderasiatische Gesellschaft, of Berlin. He was married April 19, 1899, to Marion Matheson Innes, and they have two daughters, Catherine Gibson and Shirley.

ALEXIS CASWELL ANGELL was born at Providence, Rhode Island, April 26, 1857, son of James Burrill and Sarah (Caswell) Angell. After



ALEXIS CASWELL ANGELL

receiving his preparatory training in the public schools of Burlington, Vermont, and of Ann Arbor, Michigan, he entered the University of Michigan in 1874, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in

1878 and Bachelor of Laws in 1880. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Detroit, where he has continued to the present time. During the years 1893-1898 he was Professor of Law at the University, lecturing one half of each year. He edited the second edition of Cooley's Torts (1888), the sixth edition of his Constitutional Limitations (1890), and the second edition of his Principles of Constitutional Law (1891). He was married, June 6, 1880, to Fanny Cary Cooley, daughter of the Honorable Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor. Six children have been born to them, of whom only three survive: Sarah Caswell (A.B. [Vassar] 1905), James Burrill, 2d, and Robert Cooley.

ARTHUR R. CUSHNY was born near Fochabers, Scotland, March 6, 1866, son of John and Catherine Ogilvie (Brown) Cushny. The



ARTHUR R. CUSHNY

Cushny family, originally of Aberdeenshire, has been for many years prominent in the Church of Scotland, resident in Aberdeen. After early training in the schools of Huntly and Fochabers he entered the University of Aberdeen and was graduated Master of Arts in 1886. His medical studies were begun in the same institution in 1885, and in 1889 he had won the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and

Master of Surgery, and the Thompson Travelling Fellowship. Under the privileges of this appointment he spent the year 1889-1890 in the physiological laboratory of the University of Berne, and pursued further studies in the pharmacological laboratory of the University of Strassburg until 1892, when he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Aberdeen. From 1892 to 1893 he was assistant at Strassburg, and in the latter year he was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan. This position he filled with conspicuous success till March, 1905, when he resigned to accept the chair of Materia Medica in University College, London. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Physiological Society, and the American Therapeutic Society. In 1899 he published a "Textbook of Pharmacology and Therapeutics," which passed to a fourth edition in 1906. He was married July 21, 1896, to Sarah Firbank, and they have a daughter, Helen Ogilvie.

MAURICE PATTERSON HUNT was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 28, 1853,



MAURICE PATTERSON HUNT

son of John Bingham and Angeline (Patterson) Hunt. He is of New England ancestry. His early

education was had in the country schools. He was graduated from the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879, and the same year entered upon the practice of his profession at Selma, Ohio. Four years later he removed to Delaware, Ohio. In 1892-1893 he held the chair of Gynæcology in the Cleveland Medical College. In the fall of 1893 he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, having been appointed Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College. He remained in this position until 1895, when he resigned it to resume his practice in Ohio. He is at present surgeon to the Sixth Avenue Private Hospital in Columbus. He has served as president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Northwestern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society. He was married at Selma, Ohio, April 13, 1881, to Luella Kitchen.

EUGENE RANSOM EGGLESTON was born at Aurora, Ohio, July 28, 1838, son of Myron and Sally (Little) Eggleston. He is of New England ancestry. After a preliminary education in the common schools he engaged in mercantile business. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Army as first sergeant, and went through the regular promotions, being finally breveted Captain in the Forty-first Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In returning to civil life he resumed his business career, but finally took up the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland in 1875. He continued in active practice till 1893, when he was called to Ann Arbor as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College. At the end of two years he resigned this position and returned to the practice of his profession in Ohio. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Public Health Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married in 1863 to Anna M. Davis, by whom he had one son, Halbert M. In 1876 he was married to Abbie Darby, by whom he had two children, Florence J. and Edward B. In 1889 he was married to Olive Kelly, and there are three children from this union: Margaret, Roger S., and Katherine. His present address is Chardon, Ohio.

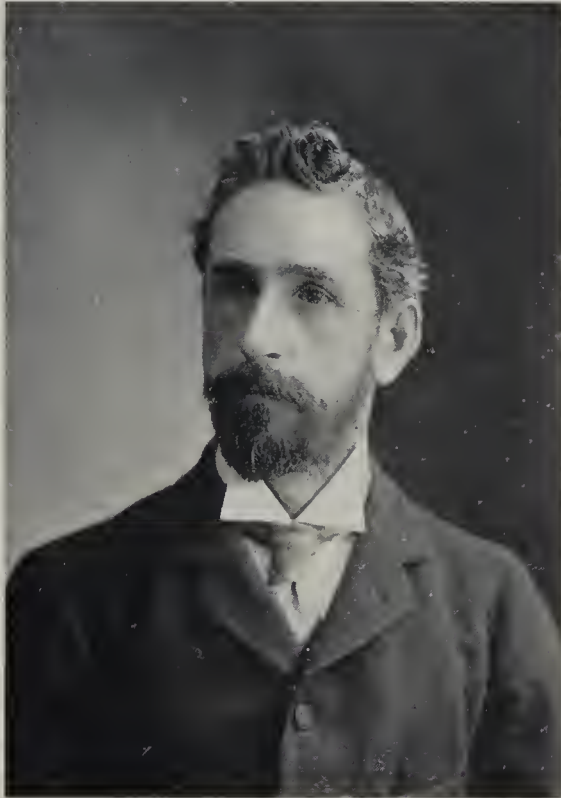
JOHN CAREW ROLFE was born at Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 15, 1859, son of William James and Eliza (Carew) Rolfe. He was fitted for college at the Cambridge High School, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Harvard in 1881. He afterwards pursued graduate studies at Cornell University, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1884, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1885. From 1885 to 1888 he taught in the Hughes High School at Cincinnati. The year 1888-1889 was spent in the American School at Athens, Greece. He was instructor in Latin at



JOHN CAREW ROLFE

Harvard University, 1889-1890, and the following year was made Assistant Professor of Latin at the University of Michigan. During Professor Kelsey's absence, 1892-1893, he was Acting Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. The following year he was made Junior Professor of Latin, and in 1894 Professor of Latin. He resigned this position in 1902 to accept a professorship of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, and of the Oriental and Classical Clubs of Philadelphia. He was married August 29, 1900, to Alice Griswold Bailey, and they have a daughter, Esther Carew.

JAMES PLAYFAIR McMURRICH was born at Toronto, Canada, October 16, 1859, son of Hon. John and Janet (Dickson) McMurrich. His ancestors were Scotch. He was fitted for the uni-



JAMES PLAYFAIR McMURRICH

versity at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and completed his work for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Toronto in 1879, from which university he also received the degree of Master of Arts in 1881. For the next three years he was Professor of Biology in the Ontario Agricultural College. In 1884 he became an instructor in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, where he also completed studies for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1886. For the following three years he was Professor of Biology in Haverford College. In 1889 he was called to Clark University as Assistant Professor of Animal Morphology. In 1892 he became Professor of Biology in the University of Cincinnati, and in 1894 Professor of Anatomy at the University of Michigan. In 1898 he also became director of the Anatomical Laboratory. From 1890 to 1893 he was secretary of the American Morphological Society, and has been a member of the executive committee and president of the Central Branch of the American Society of Naturalists. He is a member of the executive committee of the Association of American Anatomists, and was a trustee of the

Marine Biological Laboratory from 1892 to 1901. He is also a member of the advisory board of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, and a member of the editorial board of the "American Journal of Anatomy." Besides numerous articles contributed to the scientific journals he is the author of the following works: "A Textbook of Invertebrate Morphology" (1894, 2d edition 1897) and "The Development of the Human Body, a Manual of Human Embryology" (1902, 2d edition 1904). He is editor of the American edition of Sobotta's "Textbook and Atlas of Human Anatomy" (1906), and American editor of the fourth edition of Morris's "Human Anatomy" (1906). In 1882 he was married to Katie Moodie, daughter of J. J. Vickers, Esq., of Toronto, and they have two children, Kathleen Isabel and James Ronald.

THOMAS ASHFORD BOGLE was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 14, 1852, son of Samuel and Margaret Catherine (Gist) Bogle. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish. His early educa-



THOMAS ASHFORD BOGLE

tion was obtained in the common schools. He afterwards took a course of normal training in Kansas, and taught for some years. He was for six years principal of the city schools of Marion, Kan-

sas. He was admitted to the Bar in 1879, and at once opened an office and engaged in practice. From 1881 to 1883 he was county superintendent of schools for Marion County, Kansas, and from 1883 to 1887 he was county attorney. He entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1887, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws the following year. After his graduation he entered upon the practice of the law in Ann Arbor, and was appointed city attorney in 1894. This office he resigned the same year, after his appointment as Professor of Law in charge of the Practice Court in the University. In 1878 he was married to Alice Burgard, and they have six children: Winifred (A.B. 1900, A.M. 1901), Katherine (A.B. 1903), Eva, Lois, Thomas Ashford, Jr., and Henry C.

WILBERT B. HINSDALE was born at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, May 25, 1851, son of Albert and Clarinda (Eyles) Hinsdale. His parents were of Connecticut origin. He was gradu-



WILBERT B. HINSDALE

ated Bachelor of Science at Hiram College in 1875, and spent several years in teaching in the public schools of Ohio. Later he studied medicine at Cleveland, being registered in the offices of Drs. Boynton and Schneider, at that time two of the best

known Homœopathic physicians in the State of Ohio. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1887 at the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, now the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. In 1890 he became Professor of Materia Medica in that institution, to which subject was added that of Theory and Practice of Medicine in 1893. In 1895 he was called to the University of Michigan as Dean of the Homœopathic Medical College, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Director of the Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member of various national, state, and district Homœopathic societies. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Anthropological Society, the Historical and Archæological Society of Ohio, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Michigan Academy of Science, the Michigan Ornithological Society, and the Wisconsin Ornithological Society. He is also a trustee of Hiram College, from which he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1900. He is a frequent contributor to the professional journals. He was married in 1875 to Estella Stone, and they have a son, Albert Euclid (M. D. 1906).

OSCAR LESEURE, a graduate of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan in 1873 and of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1874, and a practitioner of Detroit, Michigan, was appointed Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University in 1895 and continued in that office till 1900. He then resigned the chair to devote himself wholly to his practice. He is a member of the Michigan State Homœopathic Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy, and attending surgeon and gynecologist to Grace Hospital, Detroit.

ROYAL SAMUEL COPELAND was born at Dexter, Michigan, November 7, 1868, son of Roscoe Pulaski and Frances Jane (Holmes) Copeland. His father was born in Maine, and his grandfather and great-grandfather, the latter an army officer during the Revolution, were natives of Vermont. After early training in the public schools of his birthplace he entered the Michigan State Normal School, where he was a student until 1886. He was graduated from the Homœopathic Medical

College of the University of Michigan in 1889, and later pursued post-graduate studies in New York City and in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany. His professional career began with an appointment, immediately after graduation, as house surgeon in the Homœopathic Hospital of the University. Five years were spent in Bay City, Michigan, in the practice of his specialty, — diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Since 1895 he has been Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Pædology in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University, to which chair he had previously

work he has also taken an active interest, having been from 1898 to 1900 president of the Michigan State Epworth League; in 1896 and again in 1900, a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and a member of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference in 1901. From 1901 to 1903 he was Mayor of Ann Arbor, and is at present a member of the Board of Education. In 1898 Lawrence University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is the author of a textbook on "Refraction." He was married December 31, 1891, to Mary DePriest Ryan, daughter of the Reverend E. W. Ryan.



ROYAL SAMUEL COPELAND

been for one year an assistant. For some years he has been secretary of the Homœopathic Faculty and dean of the Training School for Nurses. In connection with various professional organizations he has held offices as follows: he was president of the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society in 1893-1894; secretary of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society from 1893 to 1898, and president of the same society in 1900-1901; delegate to the World's Homœopathic Congress in London, England, in 1896; chairman of the Eye and Ear Section of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1900, and president of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological, and Laryngological Society in 1905. In religious

MYRON HOLLY PARMELEE, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago, in 1870, and a practitioner of Toledo, Ohio, was appointed Acting Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University in 1895, and served for two years. He then resigned the office to devote his entire time to his practice in Toledo. He was a student in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts in 1867-1868.

ROBERT MARK WENLEY was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 19, 1861, son of James Adams and Jemima Isabella (Veitch) Wenley. His father, sometime a treasurer of the Bank of England and president of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland, was of East Anglian, originally Norman-French, descent. His mother was of Lowland or Border Scottish ancestry. He is closely related to the families of Romanes and Sibbald. His early education was obtained in a preparatory school at Edinburgh, and later at the Park School and High School at Glasgow. He took the degree of Master of Arts at Glasgow in 1884, having been three times gold medalist, and also university medalist in Philosophy. From 1884 to 1888 he was a Fellow at Glasgow. He pursued post-graduate studies at Edinburgh and received the degree of Doctor of Science there in 1891. In 1895 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Glasgow, and in 1901 the degree of Doctor of Laws. From 1885 to 1893 he was Assistant Professor of Logic at Glasgow; and from 1886 to 1895 was Lecturer on Logic and Moral Philosophy in Queen Margaret College, Glasgow. He was Lec-

turer on Metaphysics at Glasgow from 1892 to 1895, and Degree Examiner on Mental Philosophy from 1888 to 1891. Since 1896 he has been Professor of Philosophy in the University of Michigan. In



ROBERT MARK WENLEY

1899 and again in 1901 he gave courses of lectures in the Hartford Theological Seminary. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Society of Literature. He is a member of the Aristotelian Society, and the American Psychological Association; also of the Section for History of Religions in the American Oriental Society. From 1892 to 1895 he was on the council of the Goethe Society of London. From 1891 to 1896 he was secretary of Glasgow University Extension Board, and Dean of the Arts Department of Queen Margaret College. Besides numerous magazine articles and reviews, he has published the following: "Socrates and Christ" (1889); "Aspects of Pessimism" (1894); "Contemporary Theology and Theism" (1897); "An Outline Introductory to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason" (1897); "The Preparation for Christianity in the Ancient World" (1898). In 1895 he edited with memoir Veitch's "Monism and Dualism." He was also an associate editor of Baldwin's "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology." On April 25, 1889, he was married to Catherine Dickson Gibson, daughter of Archibald

Gibson, Esq., and they have five children: Margaret, James Mark, Catherine Dickson, Jemima Veitch, and Archibald Gibson.

ELIZA MARIA MOSHER was born in Cayuga County, New York, October 2, 1846, daughter of Augustus and Maria (Sutton) Mosher. Her grandparents were among the early settlers in Cayuga and Madison counties, New York, and were devout members of the Society of Friends. Her early education was obtained at the Friends Academy at Union Springs, New York, and under private tutors. She entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Michigan in 1871, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1875. She at once took up the practice of medicine in Poughkeepsie, New York. Early in her medical career she was called by the Governor of Massachusetts to organize the hospital of the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn. Later, she studied in London and Paris; and on her return important changes being demanded in the



ELIZA MARIA MOSHER

administrative work of the Reformatory Prison, Governor Long persuaded her to undertake this task. She remained there in the capacity of superintendent two and one-half years, after which she was

settled in Brooklyn, New York, in association with Dr. Lucy M. Hall, also a graduate of the University of Michigan. Together Dr. Mosher and Dr. Hall held the chair of Physiology and the position of Resident Physician at Vassar College, doing the work there in alternate semesters, during the first three years of their professional life in Brooklyn. For twelve years Dr. Mosher conducted an extensive practice in that city. In 1896 she was called to the University of Michigan as Professor of Hygiene and Women's Dean. This position she resigned in the summer of 1902 to resume her practice in Brooklyn. She is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, New York; the American Public Health Association; the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education; and various other societies and clubs.

GEORGE ALLISON HENCH was born at Centre, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1866, son of George and Rebecca (Allison) Hench. On his father's side he was descended from Johannes Hench, who came to this country late in the seventeenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. His mother's family were from the north of Ireland, and were of Scotch-Irish origin. In 1881 he entered Dickinson College, but in the following year changed to Lafayette College, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1885. The same year he entered Johns Hopkins University and remained four years. The summer of 1887 was spent in attending courses in Berlin, and the summer of 1888 in working on old High-German manuscripts in the Imperial Library at Vienna. In 1888-1889 he held a Fellowship in German at Johns Hopkins University, and at the close of the year received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He came to the University of Michigan as Instructor in German in 1890. The following year he was made Assistant Professor of German, and on the resignation of Professor Thomas in 1895 he succeeded to the headship of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures. The summer of 1897 he again spent in foreign travel and study. He published the following works: "The Monsee Fragments, a Newly Collated Text with Notes and a Grammatical Treatise" (1890); "Der Althochdeutsche Isidor, Facsimile-Ausgabe" (1893); also, a number of articles and reviews in "Modern Language Notes," in "Paul und Braune's Beiträge," and in "The Journal of

Germanic Philology." He died in Boston, August 16, 1899, as the result of a bicycle accident in the White Mountains while upon his summer vacation.

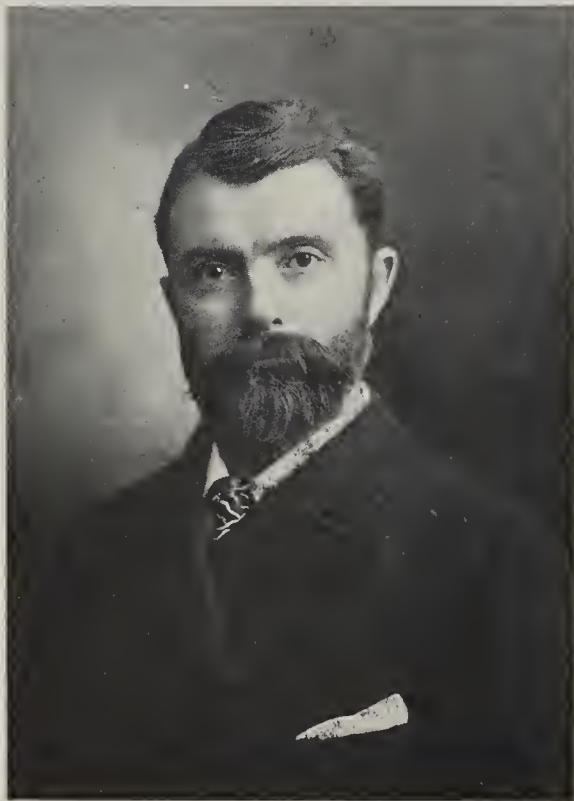


GEORGE ALLISON HENCH

His library, consisting largely of works on Germanic Philology, was presented to the University by his mother.

WILLIS ALONZO DEWEY was born at Middlebury, Vermont, October 25, 1858, son of Josiah E. and Eunice C. (Carpenter) Dewey. He is descended from Thomas Dewey, who came from England in 1632. He was educated at the High School of Middlebury and at the Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vermont. In 1880 he was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College. After one year at Ward's Island Hospital he went abroad for further study and spent two years in Vienna. From 1884 to 1893 he filled the chair of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Hospital College, of San Francisco. The next three years he was in New York City, two years as Professor of Materia Medica in the Metropolitan Post-graduate School. In 1896 he was called to the same chair in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. He has done a large amount of literary work in connection with his profession, notably as editor of

"The California Homœopath" and of "The Medical Century." His published works include: "Boericke and Dewey's Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler" (now in its fourth edition, and also in a Spanish translation); "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica" (now in its third edition, and also in German, Spanish, and Portuguese translations); "Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics" (now in its second edition); and "Practical Homœopathic Therapeutics." He is a member of the State Homœopathic Society of California, the British Homœopathic Society, the Société Française d'Homœopathie, the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical



WILLIS ALONZO DEWEY

Society. He was married January 31, 1885, to Celina J. Lalande, and they have a son, Josiah Earl.

JAMES GIFFORD LYND was born at Hopewell, New Brunswick, February 13, 1863, son of Silas C. and Huldah A. (Turnbull) Lynds. His ancestors were Scotch, Irish, and English. His early education was obtained in the Canadian common schools. He took the full course in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the Uni-

versity of Michigan, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. He was at once appointed assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics, and held this position for four years. From 1892



JAMES GIFFORD LYND

to 1901 he was Demonstrator of Obstetrics and Gynecology, with the exception of the year 1897-1898, when he was Acting Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He severed his connection with the University in 1901, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Ann Arbor. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Washtenaw County Medical Society, and the Ann Arbor Medical Club. On July 27, 1893, he was married to Emma Elizabeth Buys, of Sturgis, Michigan.

GEORGE HEMPL was born at Whitewater, Wisconsin, June 6, 1859, son of Henry Theodore and Anna (Haentzsche) Hempel. He is of German and Slavic descent. His early education was in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, and of Battle Creek, Michigan, including a high school course at the latter place. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1879. For the next three years he was principal of the West Side High School at Saginaw, Michigan,

and the following two years he held a similar position at Laporte, Indiana. From 1884 until 1886 he was instructor in German at Johns Hopkins University. He then went abroad for further study. During the three years from 1886 to 1889 he pursued studies at the Universities of Göttingen, Tübingen, Strassburg, Jena, and Berlin, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Jena in 1889. He was immediately called to the University of Michigan as Assistant Professor of English. In 1893 he was advanced to Junior Professor, and in 1897 he was made Professor of English Philology and General Linguistics. In the spring of 1906 he accepted a call to Leland Stanford Junior University as Professor of Germanic Philology, service to begin January, 1907. He has published various writings in the form of books and articles on English, German, and Latin Philology, treating in particular the subjects of phonology, etymology, and alphabets. He has also devoted considerable time to collecting data for the mapping of American dialects. For several years past he has collaborated on the new edition of Worcester's Dictionary, and

from 1900 to 1905; the American Philological Association, of which he was president in 1904; the Archæological Institute of America; and the Association Phonétique Internationale. In 1904 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married July 3, 1890, to Anna Belle Purmört (A.B. 1887), and they have two daughters, Hilda and Elsa.

VICTOR HUGO LANE was born at Geneva, Ohio, May 27, 1852, son of Henry and Clotilda Catherine (Sawyer) Lane. His early education was had in the public schools of his native place and



GEORGE HEMPL

on Pierce's International Dictionaries. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, of which he was president in 1903; the American Dialect Society, of which he was president



VICTOR HUGO LANE

of Hudson, Michigan. In 1870 he entered the University of Michigan and received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1874. Subsequently, he completed the course in the Department of Law and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1878. He practised law at Hudson, and later at Adrian, Michigan, till January 1, 1888, when he assumed the duties of Judge to the First Judicial Circuit of Michigan, a position to which he had been elected the preceding spring. He was re-elected in 1893, but resigned the office in October, 1897, to accept the Fletcher Professorship of Law at the University of Michigan. Since 1899 he has also been Law Librarian of the Uni-

versity. He edited the seventh edition of Cooley's Constitutional Limitations (1903), and the tenth edition of Tiffany's Justices' Guide for Michigan (1905). He was married September 28, 1876, to Ida M. Knowlton, of Ann Arbor, and they have four children: Esther Mildred (now Mrs. Dr. Harold Leon Simpson, of Harbor Beach, Michigan), Charlotte Geraldine (now Mrs. William Dexter McKenzie, of Chicago), Victor Hugo, Jr., and Henry Knowlton.

JAMES HENRY BREWSTER was born at New Haven, Connecticut, April 6, 1856, son of Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Bunce) Brewster. He is ninth in descent from Elder William Brewster, rul-



JAMES HENRY BREWSTER

ing elder of the church in Plymouth. He was prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and at the age of seventeen entered the Sheffield Scientific School, where he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1877. Two years later he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Yale Law School and removed to New York City to enter the practice of the law. In 1881 he was settled in Albany in connection with the legal department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, with which concern he continued for two years. He

then removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he continued in the active practice of his profession for fourteen years. During this period he served two terms on the Board of Education. In 1897 he was called to the professorship of Conveyancing in the University of Michigan. Since 1903 he has also been editor of "The Michigan Law Review." In 1904 he published "The Conveyance of Estates in Fee by Deed." He was married June 28, 1888, to Frances Stanton, and they have had five children, of whom four survive: Susie, Chauncey Bunce, Edith Navarre, and Oswald Cammann.

HORACE LAFAYETTE WILGUS was born at Conover, Ohio, April 2, 1859, son of James and Susannah Throckmorton (LaFetra) Wilgus. His ancestors on the father's side were English; on his mother's, Dutch and French. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Miami County, Ohio, and the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio; and in 1877 entered the Ohio State University, at Columbus, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1882. During a part



HORACE LAFAYETTE WILGUS

of his course he was assistant in Mathematics, and the year after graduation was instructor in Physiology. Meantime he had been reading law, and in October, 1884, was admitted to the Ohio Bar.

From April, 1885, to July, 1886, he was private secretary to the receiver and general manager of the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad. He then entered upon the practice of the law at Troy, Ohio, but removed to Columbus in 1888. The following year he pursued post-graduate studies in History and Political Science at the Ohio State University and received the degree of Master of Science. In 1891 he helped to organize the Law Department of the Ohio State University and was chosen secretary of that department and Professor of Elementary Law and Law of Domestic Relations. Meanwhile he continued in the practice of the law till 1894. In 1895 he was elected Acting Professor of Law at the University of Michigan and in 1897 was made Professor of Law. The subjects originally assigned to him were Elementary Law, Torts, Evidence, and Corporations. He now confines himself to Torts and Corporations. He is the author of "A Study of the United States Steel Corporation in its Industrial and Legal Aspects" (1901), "Private Corporations" (1902), "A Proposed National Incorporation Law" (1903), and "Should There be National Corporation Law for Commercial Corporations?" (1904). On June 24, 1886, he was married to F. Belle Ewing, of Columbus, Ohio, who died in 1894, leaving him two sons, Walter Quincy and Horace Ewing. On September 1, 1897, he was married to Julia Gay Pomeroy, of Palmyra, New York, and they have a daughter, Caroline Gay.

ELIAS FINLEY JOHNSON was born at Van Wert, Ohio, June 24, 1861, son of Abel and Margaret (Gillespie) Johnson. His ancestry is of Welsh origin on his father's side, and through his mother he is descended from an English family. From the High School of Van Wert he entered the Ohio State University, but did not complete his course there. He entered the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1888, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1890 and Master of Laws in 1891. From 1891 to 1897 he served as instructor and assistant professor in the Department of Law, when he was advanced to the position of Professor of Law and Secretary of the Law Faculty. He resigned this position in April, 1901, to accept a United States judgeship in the Philippine Islands. He was a member of the Michigan State Board of Education from 1898 to 1901. He was married September 6, 1883, to Clara Annis Smith, and they have two children, Eva and Cecil.

CLARENCE GEORGE TAYLOR, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1881, came to the University of Michigan in 1883 as assistant in the mechanical laboratory. From 1885 to 1889 he was superintendent of shops, and from 1889 to 1897 he held the same position with the rank of Assistant Professor. In 1897 he was made Professor of Mechanical Practice and Superintendent of Shops. In 1899 he resigned this position and entered the College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1901. He is at present a constructive engineer at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, with residence at Winchendon.

CLAUDIUS BLIGH KINYON was born at Sharon, Walworth County, Wisconsin, January 6, 1851, son of James Nelson and Mary Ann (Benedict) Kinyon. His ancestors for two generations



CLAUDIUS BLIGH KINYON

were born and resided in the State of New York. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, followed by four years of study at the Illinois State Normal University, where he was graduated in 1876. He then took up the study of medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan and after one year

changed to the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1878. He began the practice of his profession at Rock Island, Illinois, and remained there till 1897. In that year he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, which position he still holds. He was president of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society in 1887, president of the Rock River Institute from 1892 to 1896, and president of the United States Board of Pension Examiners from 1890 to 1894. He was also a member of the Rock Island Board of Education from 1893 to 1896. He is a member of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was married April 25, 1878, to Maria Waldron, and they have two children, Howard Bligh and Melinda J.

AARON VANCE McALVAY was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 19, 1847, son of Patrick Hamilton and Sarah (Drake) McAlvay. His father



AARON VANCE McALVAY

was Scotch-Irish; his mother was born in New Jersey, of Puritan ancestry. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Ann Arbor and entered the University of Michigan in 1864.

After three years he changed to the Law Department, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1869. In 1881 the Regents conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts as of the class of 1868. After his graduation in law he spent a year in the law office of Hiram J. Beakes, of Ann Arbor, and one year in the law office of Lawrence and Frazer, also of this city. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Manistee, Michigan, in November, 1871. He was city attorney at Manistee for three terms, prosecuting attorney for one term, supervisor for two terms, and deputy collector of customs for two terms. He was also Circuit Judge by appointment in 1878-1879, and again in 1901-1902. In 1901 he was elected Circuit Judge for the full term of six years from January 1 following, but resigned the office after three years, having been chosen at the November election of 1904 a Justice of the State Supreme Court for the term extending from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1908. In 1897 he accepted a call to the University of Michigan, serving the first year as Acting Professor of Law, and from 1898 to 1903 as Professor of Law. His subject the first year was Equity Jurisprudence; after that he lectured on Wills and Administration and on Domestic Relations. He was married at Ann Arbor, December 9, 1872, to Barbara Bässler, and they have had six children: Harry S., Carl Emil (Ph.B. 1898), Bayard T., Sarah Drake (A.B. 1904), Barbara Hamilton (now a student in the University), and Margrethe (deceased). Residence, — Lansing, Michigan.

ARTHUR GRAVES CANFIELD was born at Sunderland, Vermont, March 27, 1859, son of Malcolm and Harriet Augusta (Graves) Canfield. He is of New England descent, the early homes of both lines having been at Guilford and New Milford, Connecticut. He had his preparatory education in the public schools and at Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vermont. He then entered Williams College, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1878. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1882. He spent three years in study at Berlin, Leipzig, Göttingen, and Paris, making special research in Philology. One year after his return in 1882, he was appointed instructor in Modern Languages at the University of Kansas, and in 1887 he was advanced to the chair of French. This position he retained until his appointment as Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Michigan in 1900. He has made

frequent contributions to periodical literature, and in 1899 published a selection of French Lyrics, edited with Introduction and Notes. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the



ARTHUR GRAVES CANFIELD

Société des Anciens Textes Français, and the Société d'Histoire Littéraire de la France. He was married June 6, 1895, to Jeannette Platt Sayre, of Lawrence, Kansas, and they have two daughters, Ellen and Ruth.

REUBEN PETERSON was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 29, 1862, son of Reuben and Julia (Beale) Peterson. He is a descendant of John Alden and George Soule, who came over in the Mayflower. After a preliminary training in the common schools of Boston and the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard University, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1885 and Doctor of Medicine in 1889. He pursued his studies further in connection with various hospitals, and then came to Michigan in 1890 and began the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids. In 1898 he removed to Chicago to accept the professorship of Gynæcology at the Post-graduate Medical School. In 1900 he was made Assistant Clinical Professor of Gynæcology at Rush Medical College, and in the following

year he became Bates Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, which position he still holds. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Gynæcological Society, of the American Academy of Medicine, of the Michigan State Medical Society, and of various local societies and clubs. He was president of the Chicago Gynæcological Society



REUBEN PETERSON

in 1900. He was married, March 6, 1890, to Josephine Davis, and they have four children: Reuben, Marion, Ward, and Julia.

DEAN TYLER SMITH was born at Portland, Michigan, September 9, 1860, son of Dr. John E. and Amelia J. (Tyler) Smith. He is of New England ancestry. When he was twelve years of age his family removed to Nebraska. His early education was received in the public schools of Jackson, Michigan, and the district schools of Nebraska. At nineteen he began school teaching. In 1880 he entered the University of Nebraska, but his college life was interrupted for three years, during which he was engaged in teaching and sheep-raising. He finally completed his course at the university, and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1887. Two

years later he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. He practised his profession at Decatur, Alabama, from 1889 to 1892, and at Jackson, Michigan, from 1892 to 1901. In February, 1901, he was appointed Acting Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, and later in the year became Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Alabama State Homœopathic Society, the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, and the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which last he was president in



DEAN TYLER SMITH

1905. He was married January 17, 1894, to Ella A. Snook, and they have three children: Stella Louise, Ella Gretchen, and Adelia.

ROBERT EMMET BUNKER was born at Grass Lake, Michigan, March 25, 1848, son of John and Lavinia (Hall) Bunker. His preparatory education was received in the public schools of his native place. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1872. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1875. From 1872 to 1875 he was superintendent of schools at St. Johns, Michigan, and from 1875 to

1878, at Muskegon. In 1878 he entered the Law Department of the University and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1880. He began at once to practice his profession at Muskegon, where he re-



ROBERT EMMET BUNKER

mained till called, in 1901, to a professorship of Law in the University. On August 8, 1870, he was married to Mary L. Brown, and they have two children: Mary Louise (Ph.B. 1899, now Mrs. Frank Ward Howlett, of Jackson, Michigan) and Dr. Robert Emmet, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio.

FRED NEWTON SCOTT was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, August 20, 1860, son of Harvey D. Scott, judge of the Superior Court. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1884. Five years later he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination. He was assistant in the General Library at the University in 1884-1885 and 1887-1888, and the following year was assistant librarian. He became a member of the teaching staff in 1889, occupying the following positions successively: Instructor in English, 1889-1890; Assistant Professor of Rhetoric, 1890-1896; Junior Professor of Rhetoric, 1896-1901; Professor of Rhetoric, 1901-.

He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and a frequent contributor to its Publications. He edited the "University News Letter" from 1897 to 1900. He has published the following: "Æsthetics, Its Problems and Literature" (1890); "Principles of Style" (1890); an edition of Lewes's "Principles of Success in Literature" (1891), of Spencer's "Philosophy of Style" (1891), of De Quincey's "Essays on Style, Rhetoric, and Language" (1893), of Johnson's "Rasselas" (1894), of Webster's "First Bunker Hill Oration" (1897), of Webster's "First Bunker Hill Oration and Washington's Farewell Address" (1905), and "Memorable Passages from the Bible" (1905). In conjunction with Charles M. Gayley he has published: "Guide to the Literature of Æsthetics" (1890), and "Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism" (1899); in conjunction with Joseph V. Denney: "Paragraph Writing" (1893), "Composition-Rhetoric" (1897), "Elementary English Composition" (1900), and "Composition-Literature" (1902); with George R. Carpenter and Franklin T. Baker, "The Teaching of

Thompson (A.B. 1884), and they have three children: Harvey Davis, Marian Lind, and Richard Cushman.

MAX WINKLER was born at Krakau, Austria, September 4, 1866, son of Simon Marcus and Mathilde (Greiwer) Winkler. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Cincin-



MAX WINKLER



FRED NEWTON SCOTT

English" (1903); with Gertrude Buck, "A Brief English Grammar" (1905); and with Gordon A. Southworth, "Lessons in English, Books I and II" (1905). He was married in 1887 to Isadore

nati, Ohio, entered Harvard University in 1885, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1889. The year following he was Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Kansas. In 1890 he was called to the University of Michigan, where he has held the following positions successively: Instructor in German, 1890-1892, 1893-1895; Assistant Professor of German, 1895-1900; Acting Professor of German, 1900-1902; Professor of the German Language and Literature since 1902. During his first two years at Ann Arbor he pursued graduate studies in connection with his teaching and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University in 1892. The year 1892-1893 was spent in studies at the University of Berlin. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America. In addition to numerous contributions to "Modern Language Notes," he has edited with Introduction and Notes, the following works: Lessing's Emilia

Galotti (1895); Goethe's *Egmont*, together with Schiller's *Essays: Des Grafen Lamoral von Egmont Leben und Tod*, and *Ueber Egmont, Trauerspiel von Goethe* (1898); Schiller's *Wallenstein* (1901); and Goethe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris* (1905). On June 16, 1906, he was married at Poughkeepsie, New York, to Clemence Hamilton (A. B. 1893).

FREDERICK GEORGE NOVY was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 9, 1864. He was fitted for college in the public schools of Chicago



FREDERICK GEORGE NOVY

and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry. A year later he received the degree of Master of Science, in 1890 the degree of Doctor of Science, and in 1891 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1887 to 1891 he was Instructor in Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry in the University of Michigan. He was then made Assistant Professor, and two years later Junior Professor. In 1902 he became Professor of Bacteriology. From 1897 to 1899 he was a member of the Michigan State Board of Health. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Physiological Society, the American Association of Pathologists and Bac-

teriologists, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, and an associate member of the American Medical Association. In 1901 he was a member of the United States Commission appointed to investigate the bubonic plague in California. He is the author of textbooks on laboratory work in Bacteriology, and on laboratory work in Physiological Chemistry; and joint author with Professor Vaughan of "*Ptomaines and Leucomaines*," which has appeared in the 4th edition under the title of "*Cellular Toxins*." He has also made numerous contributions to scientific journals, home and foreign. In 1891 he was married to Grace Garwood, of Ann Arbor, and they have four children: Robert Leo, Frank Orel, Marguerite F., and Frederick George, Jr.

EDWARD DEMILLE CAMPBELL was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 9, 1863, son of James Valentine and Cornelia (Hotchkiss) Campbell. He is of New England ancestry. He was educated in the city schools of Detroit and was graduated from the Central High School in 1881.



EDWARD DEMILLE CAMPBELL

Entering the University he specialized in Chemistry and in 1886 received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry. For the next four years he was chemist in succession to the Ohio Iron Com-

pany at Zanesville, Ohio; the Sharon Iron Company, Sharon, Pennsylvania; and the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, Dayton, Tennessee. In 1890 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Metallurgy in the University of Michigan, and three years later was made Junior Professor of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry. In 1896 his title was changed to Junior Professor of Analytical Chemistry, and in 1902 to Professor of Chemical Engineering and Analytical Chemistry. In 1905 he was made Director of the Chemical Laboratory. He has contributed numerous articles to the scientific journals, embodying his researches in metallurgy and analytical chemistry, with special reference to the constitution of steel and of Portland cement. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Iron and Steel Institute. He is also an honorary member of the Michigan Gas Association. In 1888 he was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Jennie Maria Ives, and they have six children: Cornelia Hotchkiss, Edward DeMille, Jr., Mary Lavinia Ives, Jane Allen, James Valentine, and Charles Duncan.

ALLEN SISSON WHITNEY was born at Mount Clemens, Michigan, June 16, 1858, son of



ALLEN SISSON WHITNEY

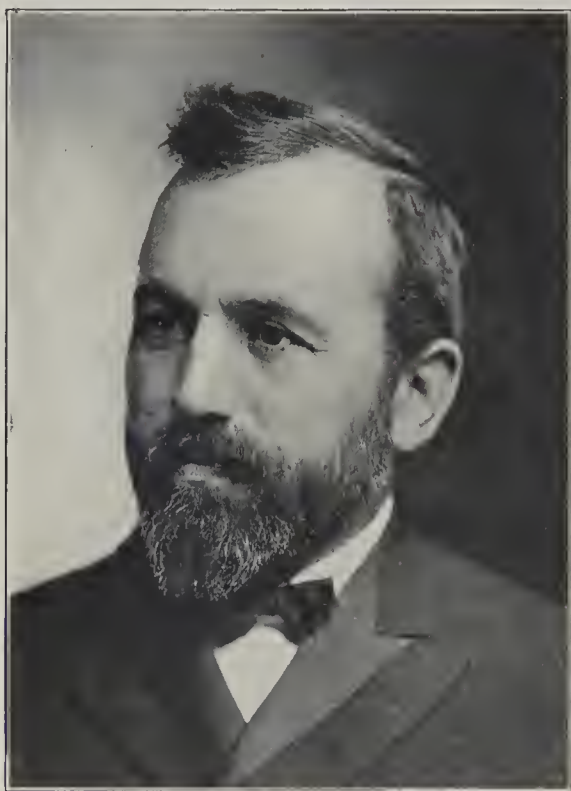
Samuel and Ann (Stroup) Whitney. On the father's side he is descended from the Massachusetts branch of the Whitney family, which lays claim to a geneal-

ogy reaching back to the time of William the Conqueror. His maternal great-grandfather came to this country from Germany. He received his early education in the common schools and High School of Mount Clemens, and entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1885. He spent the summer session of 1893 at Cornell and that of 1894 at Clark University; the two following years he studied for one semester each at Jena and Leipzig. Before entering the University he had been principal of the Pewabic Mine School. From 1885 to 1892 he was superintendent of schools at Mount Clemens, and from 1892 to 1899 he filled the same office at Saginaw, East Side. In 1899 he was called to the University of Michigan as Junior Professor of the Science and the Art of Teaching and Inspector of Schools. In 1902 he was made Professor of Pedagogy and Inspector of Schools, and in 1905 his title was changed to Professor of Education and Inspector of Schools. He has been president of the Michigan School Superintendents' Association and of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club.

HERMANN KIEFER. (See Regents, pages 204, 205.)

FILIBERT ROTH was born at Wilhelmsdorf, Württemberg, Germany, April 20, 1858, son of Paul Raphael and Amalie (Volz) Roth. His father was German, his mother Swiss. He attended the village school in Wilhelmsdorf, then went to a special school for French boys, after which he had one year in the Real-schule at Ravensburg. Coming to this country he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1890. While a student and up to 1893 he was custodian of the University Museum. From 1888 to 1898 he did work for the United States Department of Agriculture, giving special attention to forestry problems. From 1898 to 1901 he was Assistant Professor of Forestry at Cornell University, and in 1901 he again entered the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture and was placed in charge of the National Forest Reserves. Since 1903 he has been Professor of Forestry in the University of Michigan, and warden of the State Forest Reserves. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Forestry Association, the Michigan Forestry Association, the

Society of American Foresters, the Canadian Forestry Association, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and the Michigan Academy of Science. He



FILIBERT ROTH

was married, October, 1888, to Clara R. Hoffman, of Merrill, Wisconsin, and they have a daughter, Stella Rosa.

GOTTHELF CARL HUBER was born in Hoobly, India, August 30, 1865, son of the Reverend John and Barabara (Weber) Huber, his family on both sides being Swiss. His early life from his twelfth year was spent in Attica, New York, where he was educated under private instruction, in the public schools, and at the Attica Academy. Having been graduated from the last-named school in 1883, he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1887. Since that date he has studied abroad one year at the University of Berlin, in 1891-1892, and five months at the University of Prague, in 1895. Since graduation he has been continuously connected with the medical instruction in the University of Michigan. In this period of eighteen years his titles have been as follows: Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, from 1887 to 1889; Instructor in Histology, from 1889 to 1892; Assistant Professor of Histology, from 1892

to 1898; Assistant Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Histological Laboratory in 1898-1899; Junior Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Histological Laboratory, from 1899 to 1903; and Professor of Histology and Embryology and Director of the Histological Laboratory since 1903. He has been secretary of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery for some years. He has published: "Textbook of Histology," translated from Bohm and Davidoff, edited with extensive additions to both text and illustrations (2d edition, 1904); "Atlas and Epitome of Human Histology and Microscopic Anatomy," translated from Sobotta, edited with extensive additions (1903); and "Laboratory Work in Histology" (3d edition, 1900). He has also made contributions to "Anatomischer Anzeiger," "Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie," "The Journal of Morphology," "The Journal of Experimental Medicine," "The American Journal of Physiology," and "The American Journal of Anatomy." He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Physiological Society, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Association



GOTTHELF CARL HUBER

of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Royal Microscopical Society of England. He is also a member of the advisory board of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy.

He was married April 18, 1893, to Lucy Anna Parker, of Ann Arbor, and they have three children: Lucy, Carl, and John Franklin.

HENRY MOORE BATES was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 30, 1869, son of George Chapman and Alice Emily (Moore) Bates. His ancestry is entirely English on the paternal side; on the mother's side it is English with a strain of Scotch-Irish. Both families settled in New England in the seventeenth century. His early education was received at Park Institute, Chicago, and at the Chicago High School. At seventeen he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1890. He then studied law at Northwestern University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1892. He was law clerk for the firm of Williams, Holt, and Wheeler 1890-1892; and after a year with the firm of Norton, Burley, and Howell, and another year as librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, he practised his profession in Chicago from 1895 to 1903, being in partnership during the



HENRY MOORE BATES

last five years of that time with John Maynard Harlan. Since October, 1903, he has held the Tappan Professorship of Law at the University of Michigan. He was married September 4, 1894, to Clara Anne

Belfield, of Chicago, and they have one child, Helen Belfield.

EDWIN CHARLES GODDARD was born at Winnebago, Illinois, August 20, 1865, son of James W. and Mary (Blodgett) Goddard. He is



EDWIN CHARLES GODDARD

descended from New England ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Winnebago and prepared for college at the Ann Arbor High School. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1889. In the same year he was appointed teacher of Mathematics in the Saginaw High School, of which school he was subsequently Principal from 1891 to 1895. He was then called to an instructorship in Mathematics at the University and continued in that position until 1900. Having in the meantime completed a course of study in the Department of Law he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899. In 1900 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Law, and in 1903 was advanced to the rank of Professor of Law. For some years he has been secretary of the Law Faculty. He was secretary of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club from 1891 to 1893, and its president in 1896-1897. In 1892 he was married to Lilian Rosewarne, who was graduated from the University with him in 1889.

ALDRED SCOTT WARTHIN was born at Greensburg, Indiana, October 21, 1867, son of Edward Mason and Eliza Margaret (Weist) Warthin. His father was descended from an English family



ALDRED SCOTT WARTHIN

that settled in Maryland before the Revolutionary War. His mother was of Pennsylvania German descent. He was fitted for college in the public schools of his native place and was graduated from Indiana University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1888. He entered the University of Michigan in the same year and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1890, the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1893. On his graduation from the Department of Medicine and Surgery in 1891 he became assistant to the professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and was Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine from 1892 to 1895. In 1895 he was made Instructor in Pathology, was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1899, and to that of Junior Professor in 1902. Since 1903 he has been Professor of Pathology in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and Director of the Pathological Laboratory. He is the author of "Practical Pathology" (1897, second edition 1906), and has published numerous scientific articles in the journals and reviews. He is translator and editor of Ziegler's

"General Pathology" (1904), and edited the department of Pathology in the second edition of the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences." He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Association of American Anatomists, the Society of Experimental Medicine, the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and of other professional societies and clubs. On June 27, 1900, he was married to Katharine Louise Angell, of Chicago, and they have two children, Margaret and Aldred Scott, Jr.

LOUIS PHILLIPS HALL was born in Toledo, Ohio, June 1, 1860, son of Israel and Olivia (Bigelow) Hall. His maternal grandfather was Judge Otis Bigelow, of Baldwinsville, New York. He completed the public school course at Ann Arbor, graduating from the High School in 1879, and for one year attended the Literary Department of the University of Michigan. For the next six years he was engaged in business pursuits, but in 1886 he



LOUIS PHILLIPS HALL

re-entered the University as a student in the College of Dental Surgery. Here he was graduated in 1889 and since that date has practised his profession continuously in Ann Arbor. In the fall of 1889 he was

appointed assistant in the Dental College, and four years later became Instructor. In 1899 he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor of Dental Anatomy, Operative Technique, and Clinical Operative Dentistry, and in 1903 he was made Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry. He is a member of the Institute of Dental Pedagogics, the International Dental Congress, the Michigan Dental Association, the Detroit Dental Society, the Toledo Dental Society, the Washtenaw County Dental Society, and the Tri-state Dental Association. He was married February 22, 1885, to Elizabeth Campbell Douglass, and they have four children: Douglass, Louis P., Jr., Richard N., and Elizabeth O.

EGBERT THEODORE LOEFFLER was born at Saginaw (West Side), Michigan, December 31, 1861, son of John and Anna Barbara (Martir) Loeffler. After a preliminary training in the country schools and a course in the Saginaw High School, he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering



EGBERT THEODORE LOEFFLER

in 1885. He then entered the Dental College and was graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1888. He practised dentistry at Saginaw till 1903, when he accepted a call to the professorship of Dental Thera-

peutics at the University. He was president of the Michigan Dental Association for the year 1897-1898, and of the Saginaw Valley Dental Association during 1895-1896. He is also a member of several other Dental associations. From 1901 to 1903 he was a member of the State Board of Examiners in Dentistry. During the last year of his residence in Saginaw he served on the School Board. He was married July 28, 1884, to Lillie Lovine Miley, and they have one child, Harry Egbert, born May 27, 1886.

FRED MANVILLE TAYLOR was born at Northville, Michigan, July 11, 1855, son of Barton Stout and Marietta (Rowland) Taylor. His ances-



FRED MANVILLE TAYLOR

tors were English, Dutch, and Scotch. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Northville, Houghton, and Mount Clemens, Michigan. He entered Northwestern University, at Evanston, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1876. In 1879 he was appointed Professor of History and Belles Lettres in Albion College, which title was afterwards changed to Professor of History and Politics. While discharging the duties of his professorship at Albion, he took up studies for the doctorate at the University of Michigan and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1888. Two

years later he was appointed lecturer on Political Economy at the University for the first semester during the absence of Professor Adams. In 1892 he was called to a permanent place in the University as Assistant Professor of Political Economy and Finance, and the following year was advanced to the rank of Junior Professor. In 1904 he became full Professor. He is a member of the American Economic Association. In 1890 he published "The Right of the State to Be," and has written various articles on the money question for the political and economic journals. On July 15, 1880, he was married to Mary Sandford Brown, of Ann Arbor, and they have four children: Sandford Brown, Margaret Chapin, Edith Anna, and Edward Clark.

ALEXANDER ZIWET was born in Breslau, Germany, February 8, 1853, of German and Polish ancestry. His early education was obtained



ALEXANDER ZIWET

in a German gymnasium. He afterwards studied in the universities of Warsaw and Moscow, one year at each, and then entered the Polytechnic School at Karlsruhe, where he received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1880. He came immediately to the United States and received employment on the United States Lake Survey. Two years later he was

transferred to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, computing division, where he remained five years. In 1888 he was appointed Instructor in Mathematics in the University of Michigan. From this position he was advanced to Acting Assistant Professor in 1890, to Assistant Professor in 1891, to Junior Professor in 1896, and to Professor of Mathematics in 1904. He is a member of the Council of the American Mathematical Society and an editor of the "Bulletin" of the society. In 1893-1894 he published an "Elementary Treatise on Theoretical Mechanics" in three parts, of which a revised edition appeared in 1904. He also translated from the Russian of I. Somoff "Theoretische Mechanik" (two volumes, 1878, 1879).

HERBERT CHARLES SADLER was born in London, England, 1872, son of Frederick Charles and Christina de Wilde (Cater) Sadler. He is a lineal descendant of Sir Ralph Sadler, of the sixteenth century. On his mother's side he is descended from the de Wilde family of The Hague. After a preparatory course at Dulwich College, Lon-



HERBERT CHARLES SADLER

don, he entered Glasgow University and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1893. The next three years were spent in practical shipbuilding on the Clyde. In 1896 he was appointed Assistant

Professor of Naval Architecture in the University of Glasgow, where he remained four years. In 1900 he was called to the new chair of Naval Architecture in the University of Michigan with the rank of Junior Professor. In 1904 he was made Professor of Naval Architecture. He was president of the Glasgow University Engineering Society from 1896 to 1898. He is a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, of London; the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of New York; and the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Scotland. In 1902 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science.

KEENE FITZPATRICK was appointed Director of the Waterman Gymnasium in 1898, and since 1904 he has been Professor of Physical Training and Director of the Waterman Gymnasium.

FRANK LINCOLN SAGE was born at Lewiston, New York, July 13, 1867, son of Franklin S. and Elizabeth A. (Gray) Sage. After receiving an early education in the common schools of



FRANK LINCOLN SAGE

Lewiston and the High School of Lockport, New York, he entered Mt. Union College, Ohio, and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1890. The same year he came to Michigan to accept the principal-

ship of the West Side High School at Saginaw, where he remained till 1899. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1901. He immediately took up the practice of his profession in Buffalo, New York, but a year later was called to a place on the Law Faculty of the University of Michigan, becoming at first Assistant Professor of Law and in 1904 Professor of Law. He was married November 26, 1890, to Ida A. Miller, and they have one child, Carleton Miller.

GARDNER STEWART WILLIAMS was born at Saginaw City, Michigan, October 22, 1866, son of Stewart Beech and Juliet Merritt (Ripley)



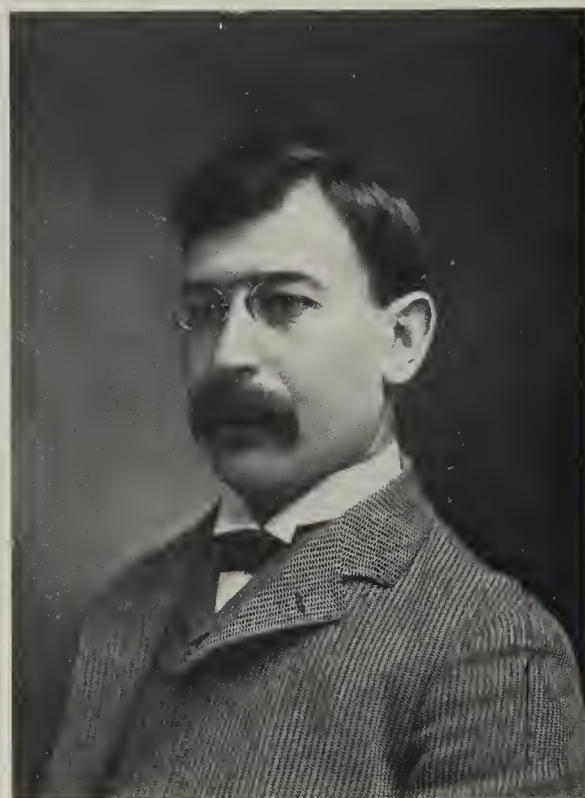
GARDNER STEWART WILLIAMS

Williams, and grandson of Gardner D. Williams, the founder and first mayor of Saginaw City. He traces his paternal ancestry back to Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was prepared for college in the High School of Saginaw and entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated, in 1889, Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Ten years later he received from the University the degree of Civil Engineer. In the summer of 1887 he was Assistant Engineer on Water Works Construction at Bismarck, North Dakota; the following

summer he was Resident Engineer on Water Works Construction at Greenville, Michigan; and in the summer of 1889 he was Engineer in charge of Water Works Construction at Owosso, Michigan. From 1890 to 1893 he was Draughtsman and Engineer for the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company, of Detroit; and from 1893 to 1898 he was Civil Engineer to the Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit. In 1898 he accepted a call to Cornell University, as Professor of Experimental Hydraulics and Engineer in charge of the Hydraulic Laboratory, where he remained till 1904. In that year he was called to the University of Michigan as Professor of Civil, Hydraulic, and Sanitary Engineering, which position he still holds. He has also carried on a practice as Consulting Engineer since 1895. In October, 1903, he was appointed a member of the International Waterways Commission, but resigned the office in June, 1905. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the New England Water Works Association, and of the Michigan Engineering Society. He is also a member of the Detroit Engineering Society, and was its secretary from 1895 to 1898. Since 1898 he has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Association of Engineering Societies. He was married at Saginaw, in 1893, to Jessie B. Wright, and they have two children, Harriet Ripley and William Wright. In conjunction with Clarence W. Hubbell (B.S. [C.E.] 1893), and George H. Fenkell, a student in the same class, he received the Norman Medal for 1902, awarded by the American Society of Civil Engineers, for a paper entitled "Experiments at Detroit, Michigan, on the effect of Curvature upon the Flow of Water in Pipes."

MOSES GOMBERG was born at Elizabetgrad, Russia, February 8, 1866, son of George and Marie Ethel (Resnikoff) Gomberg. His early education was in a gymnasium of his native country, and after coming to the United States, in 1884, he attended the Lake High School, Chicago. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1890, Master of Science in 1892, and Doctor of Science in 1894. In the meantime he had also been teaching Organic Chemistry in the University, as assistant from 1888 to 1893, and as Instructor since 1893. In 1896 he went abroad for further study, and engaged in special work in science at the universities of Munich and Heidelberg. In 1897 he returned to his posi-

tion as Instructor at the University, from which he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry in 1899. In 1902 he became Junior Professor, and in 1904 Professor of Organic Chemistry. He has made important contributions to the literature of his subject. He is a Fellow of



MOSES GOMBERG

the American Chemical Society, and a member of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft and of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PATTERSON was born at Corning, New York, February 1, 1864, son of George Washington and Frances DeEtta (Todd) Patterson. The Pattersons are of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestors having settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, early in the eighteenth century. On his mother's side he is descended from Christopher Todd, one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut. Through the Todds of later generations he is descended from many of the early New Haven families. His early education was obtained in the Union School at Corning, New York. Later he attended the union schools and academy at Westfield, New York, and the New York School of Languages. He entered Yale University in 1880, was graduated Bachelor of

Arts in 1884; and in 1891 he received the degree of Master of Arts for work done *in absentia*. He passed two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1887. The following year he was assistant in Mathematics at the same institution. He then took up law studies for a year at Harvard University. In 1889 he was called to the University of Michigan as Instructor in Electrical Engineering, and the following year the title was changed to Instructor in Physics. In 1891 he became Assistant Professor of Physics, and in 1897 was advanced to the rank of Junior Professor. In 1905 he was made Professor of Electrical Engineering. The year 1898-1899 he spent in foreign study and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Munich at the conclusion of his work there. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society, and the American Electrochemical Society; also, an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He has been a vestryman of Saint Andrew's church, Ann Arbor, for



GEORGE WASHINGTON PATTERSON

many years. On July 2, 1890, he was married to Merib Susan Rowley (A.B. 1890), of Adrian, Michigan, and they have three children: Gertrude, George Washington, Jr., and Robert Rowley.

FREDERICK CHARLES NEWCOMBE was born at Flint, Michigan, May 11, 1858, son of Thomas and Eliza (Gayton) Newcombe. His parents came to this country from England in 1849,

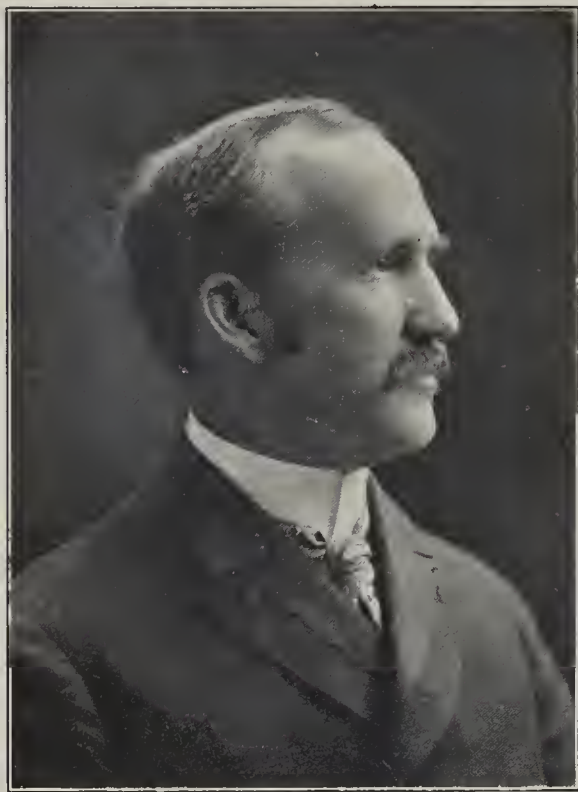


FREDERICK CHARLES NEWCOMBE

both being descended from landholders and farmers of Devonshire. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Flint. From 1880 to 1887 he taught in the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint. In 1887 he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1890. He was immediately appointed Instructor in Botany at the University. The year 1892-1893 was spent at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the end of the year. He returned to Ann Arbor to become Acting Assistant Professor of Botany in the University. Two years later he became Assistant Professor of Botany, and in 1897 Junior Professor. In 1905 he was made Professor of Botany. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the secretaries in 1899; a member of the Botanical Society of America; of the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology, and its first vice-president in 1901; and of the Michigan Academy of Science. Of the last-named he was secretary in 1894, vice-president from 1894 to 1896, and president in

1903. He has published a number of scientific papers in the botanical journals. He was married to Susan Eastman, of Flint, in 1885.

JOHN OREN REED was born at Newcastle, Indiana, December 31, 1856, son of Jesse Mellette and Frances (McAllister) Reed. His parents came



JOHN OREN REED

from Virginia, where their parents had also been born. The ancestors of both were from the North of Scotland. His early education was had in the public schools, from which he passed to Spiceland Academy, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1878. He had already taught two winters in the district schools. In 1879 he entered the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1885. During the year 1881-1882 he was Principal of the High School at Newcastle, Indiana. Immediately after his graduation at Ann Arbor he was appointed Principal of the East Saginaw High School, where he remained six years. He resigned this position in 1891 to take up graduate study at Harvard University. In 1892 he became Instructor in Physics at the University of Michigan. He was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1894 and in 1899 to that of Junior Professor of Physics. In 1905 he was made Pro-

fessor of Physics. He has been active in promoting the interests of the Summer School at the University and since 1904 has been Dean of the Summer Session. The year 1896-1897 was spent in study abroad, at the close of which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Jena. He is author of "Elements of Physics" (1903); and (in conjunction with Karl E. Guthe), of "Manual of Physical Measurements" (1902). He has also published a number of papers in the technical journals. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Physical Society. On July 8, 1886, he was married to Mary McNeal (B.L. 1885), and they have a daughter, Hester.

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1871, son of William Jefferson and Wilhelmina (Bock) Koch. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1892.



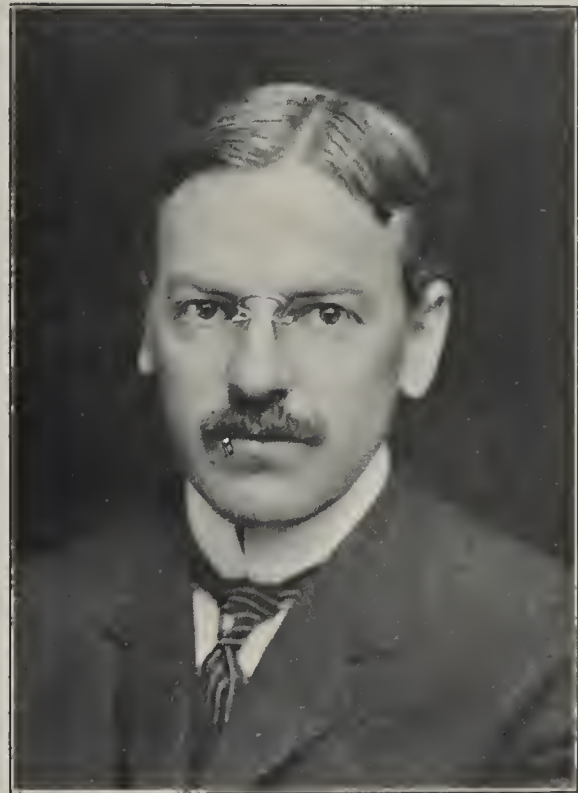
THEODORE WESLEY KOCH

He then proceeded to Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893 and of Master of Arts in 1894. The year 1894-1895 was spent in further graduate study at Harvard.

Having become interested in the study of Dante, he was invited in 1895 to take charge of the Willard Fiske Dante Collection at Cornell University. He spent the next five years in compiling an annotated catalogue of this collection, which was published in two quarto volumes (1898-1900) and which won high praise at home and abroad for its accuracy and thoroughness. In connection with his labors on this catalogue he published several cognate studies as follows: "Dante in America; a Historical and Bibliographical Study" (1896); "The Growth and Importance of the Cornell Dante Collection" (1900); "Hand-List of Framed Reproductions of Pictures and Portraits belonging to the Cornell Dante Collection" (1900); "A List of Danteiana in American Libraries, supplementing the Catalogue of the Cornell Collection" (1901). After the completion of his work at Cornell University he went to Europe for further study, and passed the year 1900-1901 at the University of Paris. Returning to America at the end of the year he accepted a position in the Library of Congress as assistant in the catalogue division, where he remained till 1904. In that year he was called to the University of Michigan as assistant librarian, and on the retirement of Mr. Davis the following year, became Librarian of the University. He is an honorary member of the Dante Society, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and of the Dante Society, London, England. He is also a member of the Council of the American Library Association, and vice-president of the Michigan State Library Association.

WALTER ROBERT PARKER was born at Marine City, Michigan, October 10, 1866, son of Leonard Brooks and Jane (Sparrow) Parker. He is of early New England stock on the paternal side, both his paternal great grandfathers having served in the War of the Revolution. His mother was born in Canada and came to Michigan when a girl. His father, a physician by profession, removed to Michigan from Vermont in 1845. He received a preparatory training in the Marine City High School and in the Michigan Military Academy. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1888. He then took up the study of medicine and after a year changed to the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1891. After serving as House Surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, for one year, and a second year as House Surgeon at Wells

Eye Hospital in that city, he came to Detroit and entered upon the practice of his profession. During the year 1896 he went to Europe, and took a course in Eye Clinics in Vienna. In 1904 he accepted a call to the Clinical Professorship of Ophthalmology at the University of Michigan, and in 1905 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology. He has had ten years' service in the Michigan Naval Militia, serving as landsman, seaman, quartermaster, ensign, and lieutenant as navigating and ordnance officer. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was commissioned ensign in the



WALTER ROBERT PARKER

United States Navy, and served as such in Cuban waters during the continuance of the war. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Wayne County Medical Society, the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the Ann Arbor Medical Club, and the Detroit Ophthalmologic and Otologic Club.

R. BISHOP CANFIELD was born at Lake Forest, Illinois, July 22, 1874, son of Eli Lake and Sarah Maria (Bishop) Canfield. He received his preparatory education in the Chicago Grammar

School, the Chicago Manual Training School, and the Ann Arbor High School. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1897 and Doctor of Medicine in 1899.



R. BISHOP CANFIELD

During the first semester following graduation he was assistant to the Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology at the University. From January, 1900, to April, 1901, he was House Surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. He then went abroad for two years' work in his line of special surgery, spending the year from October, 1901, to October, 1902, as Assistant Surgeon and Chief of Clinic in Jansen's Clinic in the University of Friederich Wilhelm, Berlin. On returning to this country he first settled in New York City, where he held the appointments of Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and Attending Laryngologist to the Pulmonary Clinic of the City of New York. In October, 1904, he was appointed Clinical Professor of Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology at the University of Michigan, and the following year became Professor of Otolaryngology. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Washtenaw County Medical Society, the Hillsdale

County Medical Society, and the Ann Arbor Medical Club.

CYRENUS GARRITT DARLING was born at Bethel, New York, January 6, 1856, son of Walter and Eliza (Starr) Darling. His mother was descended from the Burr family; his father's grandparents were among the first settlers of southern New York, having come to America from the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland. He received his early training in the public schools of Bethel and at the academy at Monticello, New York. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1881. He began the practice of his profession at Homer, Michigan; but soon returned to Ann Arbor to assist Dr. W. F. Breakey in his practice. After one year he started an independent practice in Ann Arbor. His connection with the teaching force of the University dates from 1890, when he became assistant to the chair of Surgery. Since that year he has continued to receive additional appointments to new duties, his complete



CYRENUS GARRITT DARLING

titles at present being: Professor of Clinical Oral Surgery and Acting Dean of the College of Dental Surgery; Clinical Professor of Surgery, and Demonstrator of Surgery, in the Department of Medicine

and Surgery. For one year from April, 1894, he was Mayor of the city of Ann Arbor. He is a member of the Washtenaw County Medical Society and the Ann Arbor Medical Club. He was married October 22, 1884, to Mary Augusta Payne, and they have three children: Harold Payne, Donald Benjamin, and Cyrenus Garritt, Jr.

WILLIAM FLEMING BREAKEY was born at Bethel, Sullivan County, New York, September 10, 1835, son of Isaiah and Polly Ann (Lyon) Breakey. His father emigrated with his parents from the north of Ireland at the age of twenty; on this side the descent is from Huguenot ancestry. His mother's family is from early New England settlers, the maternal branch, Holmes, being descended from Mayflower pioneers. In 1856 he entered the Albany Medical College and after one year changed to the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1859. He began the practice of his profession at Whitmore Lake, Michigan, which was soon interrupted by his enlistment in the Army of the Tennessee in May, 1862. In the following June he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, which then constituted a part of the Army of the Potomac, and reported for duty while the regiment was at Harrison's Landing, James River. A few days after the second battle of Bull Run, he was taken ill with fever and was left with a camp of invalids and recruits at Arlington, Virginia. In January, 1863, he was detailed on hospital duty in Alexandria, Virginia. Rejoining his regiment at Rappahannock Station in April, he was soon after detailed as surgeon-in-charge of the Twentieth Maine Infantry, and later became surgeon-in-charge of a division smallpox hospital. After the closing of this hospital he was detailed with the Artillery Brigade of the Fifth Corps, in charge of Battery I, Fifth United States Artillery, and of Bigelow's Ninth Massachusetts Battery. With these commands he served until after the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, after which he was assigned to the charge of the Artillery Brigade Hospital of the Fifth Corps. Later he was in charge of a division of the Letterman General Field Hospital at Gettysburg, where cases too seriously wounded to be moved farther were treated. In January, 1864, he rejoined his regiment on its return to Michigan for re-enlistment. He re-entered the service, but in April his increasing debility, resulting from a wound received at

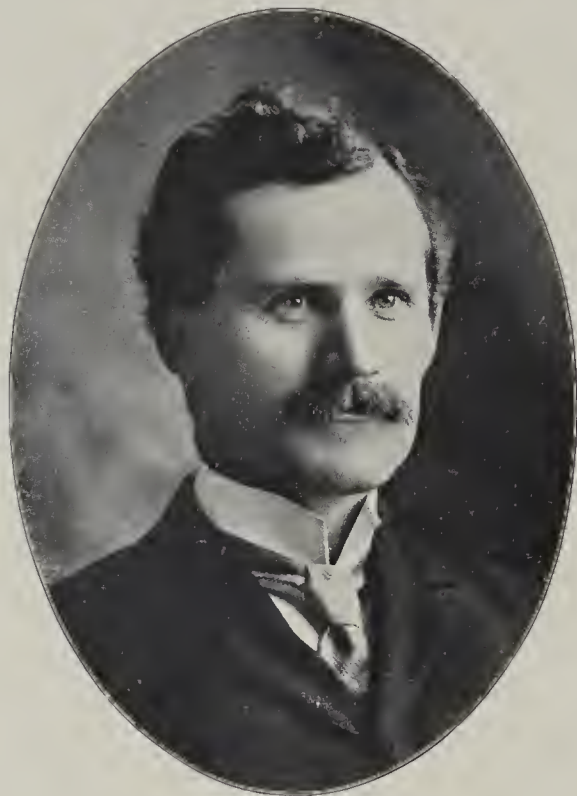
Gettysburg, rendered him unfit for duty in the field, and necessitated the resignation of his commission. He then came to Ann Arbor and resumed his practice. He was first appointed to the teaching force of the University of Michigan in 1868, when he became Prosector of Surgery and Associate Demonstrator of Anatomy for one year. From 1890 to 1905 he was Lecturer on Dermatology and Syphilology, and since 1905 he has been Professor of those branches. In civil life Dr. Breakey has held the office of United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions for thirty years, and that of Health Officer of



WILLIAM FLEMING BREAKEY

Ann Arbor for ten years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the American Medical Association, the American Dermatological Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Tri-state Medical Society, and the Washtenaw County Medical Society. He is also an Honorary member of the New Sydenham Society. He is the author of numerous articles on medical, scientific, and other subjects. He was first married June 28, 1862, to Jennie E. Stevens, who died March 13, 1879; and again, April 28, 1884, to M. Louise Renville. By his first wife he had two children, May S. (Mrs. Ephraim D. Adams) and James F. (M.D. 1894).

WILLIAM JOSEPH HUSSEY was born at Mendon, Mercer County, Ohio, August 10, 1862, son of John Milton and Mary Catherine (Severns) Hussey. He traces his paternal ancestry to Chris-



WILLIAM JOSEPH HUSSEY

topher Hussey, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Massachusetts. He received his preparatory training in the country schools and in the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1889. From 1884 to 1887 he was principal of schools at Ohio, Bureau County, Illinois. He served as assistant in the Nautical Almanac Office of Washington in 1889. In the same year he returned to the University of Michigan as Instructor in Mathematics, filling that position till 1891, when he became Instructor in Astronomy. From 1892 to 1894 he was Assistant Professor of Astronomy in Leland Stanford Junior University, and from 1894 to 1896 Professor of Astronomy. From 1896 to 1905 he was Astronomer at the Lick Observatory. In the latter year he was recalled to the University of Michigan to become Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and the Astronomical and Astrophysical

Society of America. He is also an honorary associate member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and an honorary member of the Mexican Astronomical Society. In 1903 he acted as expert on Observatory Sites for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, visiting in this connection the plateau region of Arizona, the mountains of southern California, and various places in eastern and southern Australia. In the summer of 1905 he conducted an eclipse expedition to Egypt for the Lick Observatory. On June 27, 1895, he was married to Ethel Fountain (Ph.B. 1891), and they have two children, Roland Fountain and Alice Lilian.

CLAUDE HALSTEAD VAN TYNE was born at Tecumseh, Michigan, October 16, 1869, son of Lawrence M. and Helen (Rosacrans) Van Tyne. After completing a course at the Tecumseh High School he entered the University of Michigan in 1892, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1896. He then went abroad and studied in Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Paris, returning in the fall of 1898 to become Fellow in American History at the Univer-



CLAUDE HALSTEAD VAN TYNE

sity of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1900. The following year he became Senior (or teaching) Fellow in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1904 he was ap-

pointed Assistant Professor of American History in the University of Michigan, with charge of the department during Professor McLaughlin's absence in Washington. The six months preceding the acceptance of this appointment were occupied in making an examination of Government Archives at Washington, under a grant from the Carnegie Institution. On the resignation of Professor McLaughlin in 1906, he became Professor of American History. He is author of the following works: "History of the United States" (issued by the government in 1900 for use in the Philippine Islands), "The Loyalists in the American Revolution" (1902), and "The American Revolution" (1905). He edited "The Letters of Daniel Webster from Documents owned principally by the New Hampshire Historical Society" (1902). In conjunction with W. G. Leland he prepared "A Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington" (1904). He has also written a number of encyclopædia articles and contributed to "Stepping-stones of American History." He is a member of the American Historical Association and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He was married June 17, 1896, to Belle Joslyn, and they have three children: Evelyn, Joslyn, and David.

JOSEPH HORACE DRAKE was born at Lebanon, Ohio, May 18, 1860, son of Dr. Isaac Lincoln and Sarah (Evans) Drake. He was prepared for college in the Lebanon High School, entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1885. He was Principal of the Battle Creek High School from 1885 until 1888, and was then called to the University as Instructor in Latin. In 1890 he went abroad for study and remained two years, chiefly at Jena and Munich. On his return in 1892 he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor of Latin, and in 1901 he was made Junior Professor. In 1900 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination from the University. Since that year he has also been connected with the Department of Law as Lecturer on Roman Law. Meantime, he pursued law studies, and in 1902 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University. In 1906 he was made Professor of Latin, Roman Law, and Jurisprudence. In 1893 he published an edition of the Fables of Phaedrus, with Introduction and Notes. In 1895 he revised Jones's First Lessons

in Latin; and in 1896, Jones's Exercises in Latin Prose Composition. He contributed to the first volume of University of Michigan Studies (1904) a paper on "The Principales of the Early Empire." He has also published several papers on the Roman law in "The Michigan Law Review," and "Studies in the Scriptores Historiae Augustæ" in the twentieth volume of "The American Journal of Philology."

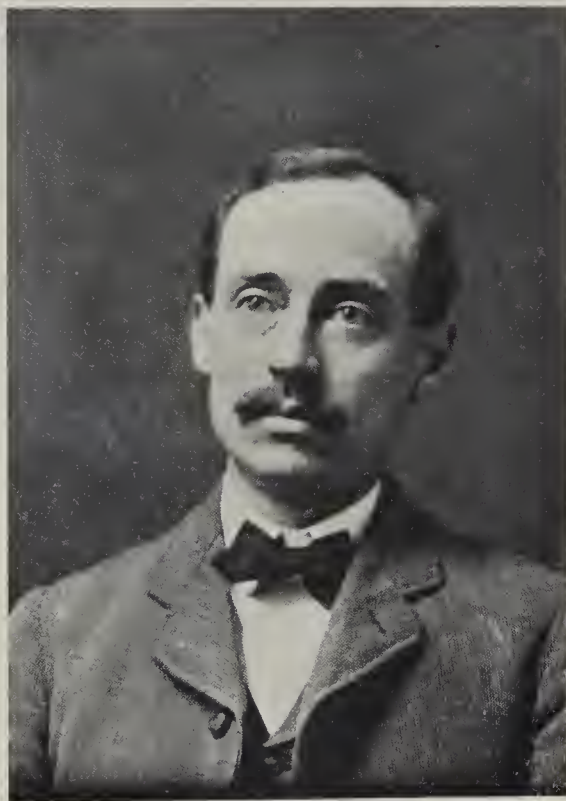


JOSEPH HORACE DRAKE

He was married June 20, 1894, to Maud Elizabeth Merritt (B.L. 1893), of Battle Creek, and they have four children: Joseph Horace, Jr., Charles Merritt, Robert Lincoln, and Elizabeth Maud.

JOHN ROMAIN ROOD was born at Lapeer, Michigan, July 9, 1868, son of Alpheus A. and Martha E. (Gass) Rood. He is descended from New England families on both sides, his maternal ancestors having been originally Scotch. His grandfather, Aaron Rood, came from Barre, Vermont, with his family and settled at Lapeer in 1834. The grandson was graduated from the Lapeer High School in 1889, read law, entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan the following year, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1891. He began the practice of his profession at Mar-

quette, Michigan, and remained there till 1898, when he was called to the University as Instructor in Law. In 1904 he was advanced to Assistant Professor of Law, and in 1906 he was made Pro-



JOHN ROMAIN ROOD

fessor of Law. Besides numerous articles on legal topics, he has published the following: "A Treatise on the Law of Garnishment" (1896); "A Treatise on the Common Remedial Processes, or the Means by which Judgments are Enforced" (1900); "Important English Statutes such as are Re-enacted in Form or in Substance in Most of the States of the United States" (1900); "A Treatise on the Law of Attachments, Garnishments, Judgments, and Executions, together with a collection of Cases on the Same Topics" (1902); "A Treatise on the Law of Wills and Gifts Causa Mortis, and an Outline of the Law of Descent and Administration" (1904). On November 14, 1893, he was married to Stella B. Davenport, and they have two children, Royal and Marion.

EDSON READ SUNDERLAND was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, August 29, 1874, son of Jabez Thomas and Eliza (Read) Sunderland. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, and his

mother was of early New England Colonial and Revolutionary stock. After completing the course in the Ann Arbor High School he entered the University of Michigan in 1892, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1897. Meanwhile he spent a year in Europe and did some work at the University of Berlin. In the following year he received the degree of Master of Arts on examination. He then spent a year at the University of California, after which he studied for two years in the Law Department of the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1901. In the same year he was appointed Instructor in Law, and in 1904 he was promoted to an Assistant Professorship of Law. In 1906 he was made Professor of Law. His subjects are Pleading and Practice, in connection



EDSON READ SUNDERLAND

with the Practice Court of the Law Department. On August 23, 1905, he was married to Hannah Dell Read (A.B. 1901), of Shenandoah, Iowa.

ALBERT MOORE BARRETT was born at Austin, Illinois, July 15, 1871, son of Edward Newton and Anna Sarah (Moore) Barrett. Through his father he is a descendant of Thomas Barrett, who lived in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1645; on the



ALBERT MOORE BARRETT

mother's side he is descended from Richard Montague, who settled in Hadley, Massachusetts, before 1655. He received his early education in the common schools and entered the State University of Iowa, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine in 1893. He was physician and pathologist at the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, from 1895 to 1901. The year 1901-1902 he spent as a student at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. From 1902 to 1905 he was physician and pathologist at the Danvers Insane Hospital, Massachusetts, and from 1905 to 1906 he was assistant in Neuropathology at the Harvard Medical School. In 1906 he was called to the University of Michigan as Associate Professor of Neural Pathology and Director of the Psychopathic Ward of the University Hospital. He is also pathologist of the Michigan State Asylums for the Insane. He is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Boston Society of Neurology and Psychiatry, and the New England Psychological Association. On July 8, 1905, he was married to Eliza Jane Bowman.

JUNIOR PROFESSORS

ALFRED HENRY LLOYD was born at Montclair, New Jersey, January 3, 1864, son of Henry Huggins and Anna Mary (Badger) Lloyd. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and of Westfield, Massachusetts. He was fitted for college at the Punchard Free School at Andover, Massachusetts, and at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont. He entered Harvard College in 1882, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886. The following year he taught in Phillips Academy at Andover. He pursued graduate studies at Harvard University from 1887 to 1889 and spent the following two years in Göttingen, Berlin, and Heidelberg, as Walker Fellow of Philosophy from Harvard. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University in 1893. In 1891 he was appointed Instructor in Philosophy at the University of Michigan. He became Acting Assistant Professor in 1894 and Acting Professor in 1895. From 1896 to 1899 he was Assistant Professor of Philosophy, and since 1899 has been Junior Professor of Philosophy. He has published the following works: "Citizenship and Salvation, or Greek and Jew, a Study in the Philoso-



ALFRED HENRY LLOYD

phy of History" (1897); "Dynamic Idealism, an Elementary Course in the Metaphysics of Psychology" (1898); "Philosophy of History, an Introduction to the Philosophical Study of Politics" (1899). He has contributed to "The Psychological Review," "The Philosophical Review," "The Monist," "The International Journal of Ethics," "The Journal of Philosophy," "Psychology and Scientific Method," "The American Journal of Sociology," and "The American Historical Review." He is a member of the American Psychological Association, the American Philosophical Association, and the American Historical Association. December 28, 1892, he was married to Margaret Elizabeth Crocker, and they have four children: Alice Crocker, Frederick Thurston, Anna Mary, and Putnam.

MORITZ LEVI was born at Sachsenhausen, in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, November 23, 1857, son of Hirsch and Helene (Rosenbaum) Levi. He received his preparatory education in the common schools of Germany and at the Ann Arbor High School. He entered the University of Michi-



MORITZ LEVI

gan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1887. For the next two years he was engaged in teaching at a private school for boys in Chicago. During the academic year 1889-1890 he studied at the

Sorbonne. He became connected with the teaching force of the University in 1890, filling successively the following positions: Instructor in French, 1890-1896; Assistant Professor of French, 1896-1902; Junior Professor of French since 1902. In 1896, in conjunction with V. E. François, he published a French Reader. He has also brought out editions, with Introduction and Notes, of Molière's *L'Avare* (1900), and of Manzoni's *I Promessi Sposi* (1901). He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and of the Dante Society, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was married September 12, 1899, to Bertha Wolf (Ph.B. 1893), of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they have two children, Marian and Waldeck.

WALTER DENNISON was born at Saline, Michigan, August 9, 1869, son of James L. and Elizabeth J. (Flower) Dennison. His parents had re-



WALTER DENNISON

moved to Michigan from New York state in the early forties. His early education was received at Ypsilanti. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1893. He remained another year for graduate work and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1894. He then went abroad and studied for three years at the University of Bonn and at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. In 1897 he returned to

the University as Instructor in Latin and remained two years. Meantime he had received from the University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination in 1898. In 1899 he accepted an Associate Professorship of Latin at Oberlin College, and three years later he was recalled to the University as Junior Professor of Latin. He is a member of the Archæological Institute of America, the American Philological Association, and the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. He was married August 5, 1891, to Anna L. Green, and they have one child, David Mathias.

EARLE WILBUR DOW was born near Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 28, 1868, son of Peter and Charity (Spain) Dow. His ancestry on the father's side is Scotch, and on the mother's side Scotch-Irish, with a mingling of Dutch, German, and Welsh. He received his early education in the public schools of Bellefontaine and in the Ann Arbor High School. He entered the University of Michigan in 1887 and was graduated Bachelor of



EARLE WILBUR DOW

Arts in 1891. After something over a year spent in high school teaching and in newspaper work he became, in 1892, Instructor in History at the University of Michigan. In 1899 he was advanced to

the rank of Assistant Professor, and in 1902 to that of Junior Professor of History. During the summers of 1894 and 1897 he studied at Leipzig, and from 1896 to 1898 he pursued further studies at the University of Paris and other French institutions of higher learning. He is a member of the American Historical Association and of the Michigan Political Science Association. He was married August 11, 1896, to Helen May Babcock, who died in Paris, June 12, 1898. On June 20, 1903, he was married to Sybil Matilda Pettee (A.B. 1901), and they have a son, Philip.

JOHN ROBINS ALLEN was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 23, 1869, son of James M. and Eliza J. (Stanton) Allen. On the mother's side

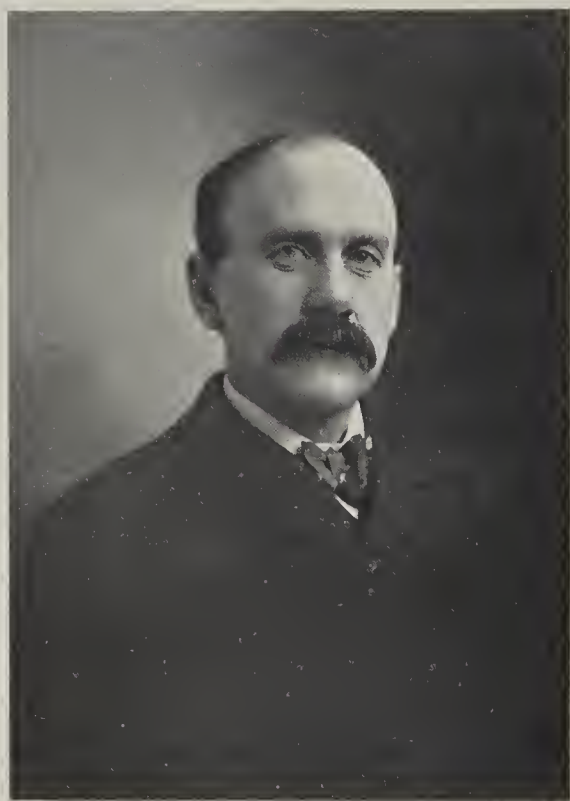


JOHN ROBINS ALLEN

he is descended from ancestors who came to America in the Mayflower; his paternal ancestors emigrated to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. He was prepared for college in the public schools of his native city, and in 1892 was graduated Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Michigan. After graduation he at once engaged in professional work as erecting engineer in the employ of the Bay City Industrial Works. In 1893 he became secretary of the L. K. Comstock Construction Company, and in

1894 a member of the firm of Ball and Allen, Consulting Engineers, of Chicago, Illinois. At the end of one year in this connection he returned to the University of Michigan for further study in mechanics; and in 1896 he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer and an appointment as Instructor in Mechanical Engineering. He was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1899 and in 1903 to the rank of Junior Professor. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the Detroit Engineering Society, and an honorary member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. He was married November 9, 1894, to Lola H. Conrad, of Ann Arbor.

JOSEPH LYBRAND MARKLEY was born at East Nantmeal, Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1859, son of Napoleon B. and



JOSEPH LYBRAND MARKLEY

Ellen Ann (Liggett) Markley. He traces descent from German, French, Welsh, and Irish ancestry. He was educated in the common schools of Chester County and at the State Normal School, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Haverford College in 1885. The following year he was assistant in the Haverford College Observatory. He then took up graduate study at

Harvard University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1889. He served one year as instructor in Mathematics at Harvard, and was then called to a similar position at the University of Michigan. The years from 1895 to 1897 were spent in travel and study abroad. In 1896 he became Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and in 1904 he was advanced to the rank of Junior Professor. He was one of the organizers of the Harvard Graduate Club and its president in 1890. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society. On July 6, 1893, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Butler (A.B. 1892), of Brooklyn, New York.

LEWIS BURTON ALGER was born at Elyria, Ohio, June 22, 1873, son of Francis G. and Helen (Hawkins) Alger. His ancestors were among the first settlers on the Western Reserve, where both his parents were born and reared. His education was begun in the rural schools of Ohio, and continued in the elementary schools and the High School of St. Joseph, Michigan, to which place his

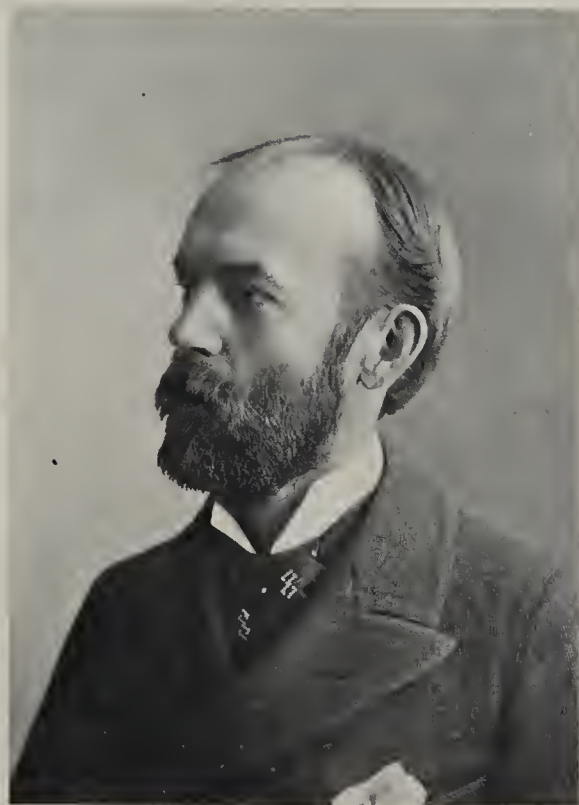


LEWIS BURTON ALGER

parents had removed. He entered Albion College in 1893, and remained there three years. He then spent a year at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1897. He

was superintendent of schools at Gaylord, Michigan, in 1897-1898, and at Nashville, Michigan, from 1898 to 1900. He then took up studies at Columbia University and was graduated Master of Arts in 1901. He was principal of the State Normal School at Cheney, Washington, in 1902-1903. In the latter year he accepted a call to the University of Michigan as Junior Professor of Pedagogy and Assistant Inspector of Schools. This position he resigned in 1905 to engage in business. He was married August 23, 1898, to Blanche Selway, and they have two children, Florence and Virginia.

CHARLES HORTON COOLEY was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, August 17, 1864, son of Thomas McIntyre and Mary (Horton) Cooley. His descent is traced directly from Benjamin Cooley, who settled in West Springfield, Massachusetts, before 1640; one of the allied branches is of Scotch-Irish origin. He was prepared for college in the schools of Ann Arbor, entered the University of Michigan in 1881, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts



CHARLES HORTON COOLEY

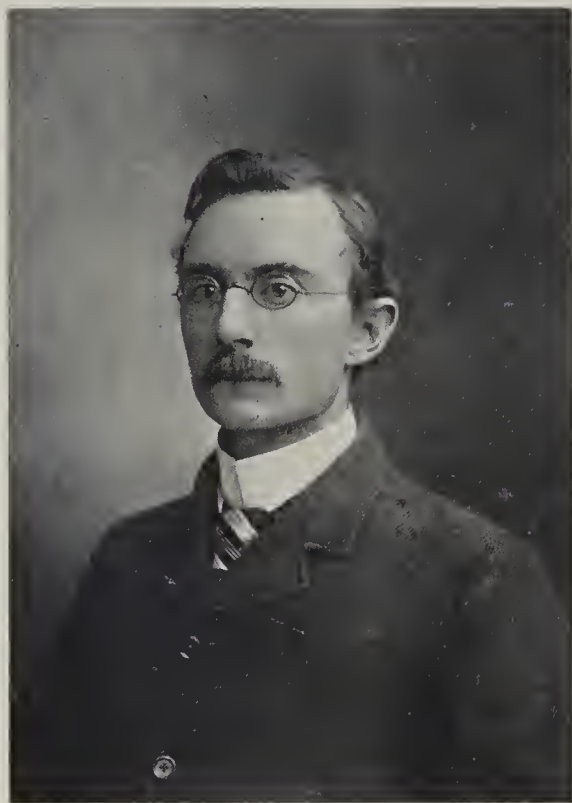
in 1887. Following graduation he was for several years engaged in business operations in Bay City, Michigan, in statistical work in Washington, District of Columbia, in European travel, and in graduate

study leading to the Doctor's degree. During this period two of his positions were as special agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1889, and as special agent and chief of division in the eleventh United States census of 1890-1891. He returned to the University as assistant in Political Economy in 1892, and was advanced to an instructorship in Sociology in 1895. In 1894 he received from the University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination. In 1899 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology, and Junior Professor in 1904. He has published several minor works, and, in 1902, "Human Nature and the Social Order," a treatise on the psychology of society. He is a member of the Council of the American Economic Association; also, a member of the American Sociological Society, the Michigan Political Science Association, and the National Conference of Charities and Correction. He was married July 24, 1890, to Elsie Jones (A.B. 1888), and they have three children: Rutger Horton, Margaret, and Mary Elizabeth.

GEORGE REBEC was born at Tuscola, Michigan, March 11, 1868, son of William and Leopoldina (Herbeck) Rebec. His ancestors were Bohemian, with a strain of Russian. His early education was obtained in the public schools of East Saginaw, Michigan. He entered the University of Michigan at the age of nineteen, and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1891. For the next two years he served as Instructor in English at the University, but declined reappointment in order to take up graduate study abroad. The year 1893-1894 was spent at the University of Strassburg, from which he was recalled in September, 1894, to the University of Michigan to become Instructor in Philosophy. In 1897 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination from the University, and in 1900 was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor of Philosophy. Since 1904 he has been Junior Professor of Philosophy. During the year 1900-1901, and again during the second semester of 1904-1905, he gave instruction in the department of Education in the University. In the summer of 1903 he delivered a course of lectures on Psychology and Pedagogy in Honolulu before the teachers of Hawaii, under the auspices of the Territorial department of Public Instruction. He has contributed a number of papers to the professional journals, chiefly along the line of *Æsthetics*. He is

a member of the Western Philosophical Association and the American Psychological Association. In the summer of 1893 he was married to Elise Naomi

Junior Professor, which position he still holds. In 1900 he published a volume entitled "Economic Crises." He is a member of the American Economic Association, the Political Economy Club of Chicago, and the National Geographic Society. On



GEORGE REBEC

Sorgé, and they have two children, Mary Elise and William George.

EDWARD DAVID JONES was born at Orfordville, Wisconsin, May 15, 1870, son of David Oliver and Frances R. (Hield) Jones. He is descended on the father's side from a Carnarvonshire Welsh family, being at the fourth remove from Robert Evans, the well-known Welsh divine. His maternal ancestry is of Yorkshire extraction. After a preliminary education in public and preparatory schools, he spent one year at Lawrence University, and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1892. He pursued further studies at Halle and Berlin, and later at the University of Wisconsin, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1895. He was sent as expert in charge of the Social Economy Exhibit made by the United States Government to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and was a member of the Jury of Awards. The following year he was lecturer on the Industrial Resources of the United States at the University of Michigan. He was then made Assistant Professor of Commerce and Industry, and three years later



EDWARD DAVID JONES

June 27, 1895, he was married to Annabelle White, of Columbus, Ohio.

JULIUS OTTO SCHLOTTERBECK was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 1, 1865, son of Hermann William and Rosina Christina (Kempf) Schlotterbeck. His ancestors on both sides were German. He passed through the various grades of the Ann Arbor schools, served a time as prescription clerk, and was graduated from the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan in 1887. A year later he became assistant in Pharmacognosy and Pharmacy at the University while pursuing studies for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry, which was conferred in 1891. From 1892 to 1895 he was Instructor in Pharmacognosy and Botany. The year 1895-1896 was spent in study at the University of Berne, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the end of the year. He then returned to the University as Assistant Professor of Pharmacognosy and Botany, from which position he was advanced to the rank of Junior Professor in 1904. In 1905 he was also made

Dean of the School of Pharmacy. He is a frequent contributor to the scientific journals. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. On August 11, 1898, he was married to Eda May Clark (B.L. 1891, B.S. 1897), and they have three



JULIUS OTTO SCHLOTTERBECK

children: Prescott Golder, Miriam Arda, and Karl Theodore.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE BIGELOW was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 23, 1870, son of Samuel A. and Ella H. (Brown) Bigelow. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1891, and Bachelor of Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895. He then proceeded to the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1898. He was immediately called to the University of Michigan as Instructor in General Chemistry, his special line of work being Physical Chemistry. During the absence of Professor Freer from 1901 to 1904 he was in charge of the Department of General Chemistry, with the rank of Assistant Professor. In 1904 he was made Junior Professor of General Chemistry, and in 1905 Junior Professor of General and Physical Chemistry. He

is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the Michigan Academy of Science, and the Deutsche



SAMUEL LAWRENCE BIGELOW

Chemische Gesellschaft. On May 10, 1892, he was married to Mary C. Barry, and they have two children, John Lawrence and Robert Barry.

WALTER BOWERS PILLSBURY was born at Burlington, Iowa, July 21, 1872, son of William Henry Harrison and Eliza Crabtree (Bowers) Pillsbury. Both his father and mother were of New England ancestry. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Oskaloosa, Mt. Pleasant, and Ottumwa, Iowa, and of Fullerton, Nebraska. He attended Penn College, Iowa, from 1888 to 1890 and then changed to the University of Nebraska, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1892. He took up graduate study at Cornell University in 1893, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there in 1896. For one year thereafter he was assistant in Psychology in Cornell University. In 1897 he was appointed Instructor in Psychology at the University of Michigan, and in 1900 became Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Psychological Laboratory. In 1905 he was advanced to the rank of Junior Professor.

He is a member of the Western Philosophical Association, of which he is also president. He was married in June, 1905, to Margaret May Milbank



WALTER BOWERS PILLSBURY

(A.B. 1905), of Rye, New York, and they have a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth.

WILLIAM LINCOLN MIGGETT was born in the city of New York, March 10, 1865, son of James and Sarah Jane (Slack) Miggett. His paternal ancestry is Scotch; on the mother's side he is descended from Pennsylvania German stock. After receiving a common school education he became an apprenticed machinist, then a journeyman machinist, then foreman of machinists, later mechanical and steam expert. Coming to Ann Arbor in 1895 he spent one year in the High School, then entered the University, and in 1899 was graduated Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. In 1904 he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Since 1899 he has been superintendent of the engineering shops at the University, with the rank of Junior Professor since 1904. He has also given expert advice in organizing machinery manufacturing plants for the Westinghouse Machine Company and for the H. K. Porter Company of

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and



WILLIAM LINCOLN MIGGETT

the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

ALVISO BURDETT STEVENS was born at Tyrone, Livingston County, Michigan, June 15, 1853, son of Harvey Root and Hannah Ann (Cale) Stevens. He was educated in the high schools of Byron, Michigan, and of East Saginaw, Michigan, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1875, with the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. From 1875 to 1886 he followed the profession of analytical chemist and prescription pharmacist. From 1879 to 1882 he taught pharmacy in the Detroit College of Medicine. In 1886 he was called to the University as Instructor in Pharmacy, from which he was advanced in 1890 to the rank of Lecturer in Pharmacy, in 1892 to that of Assistant Professor of Pharmacy, and in 1906 to that of Junior Professor of Pharmacy. The years 1903-1905 were spent in foreign travel and study, at the end of which time he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Berne. He was president of the Detroit Pharmaceutical Society from 1884 to 1885; president of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association in 1893; and first vice-president of the American

Pharmaceutical Association in 1890. He was a member of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia in 1900; also, a member of the Committee on Publication of the National For-

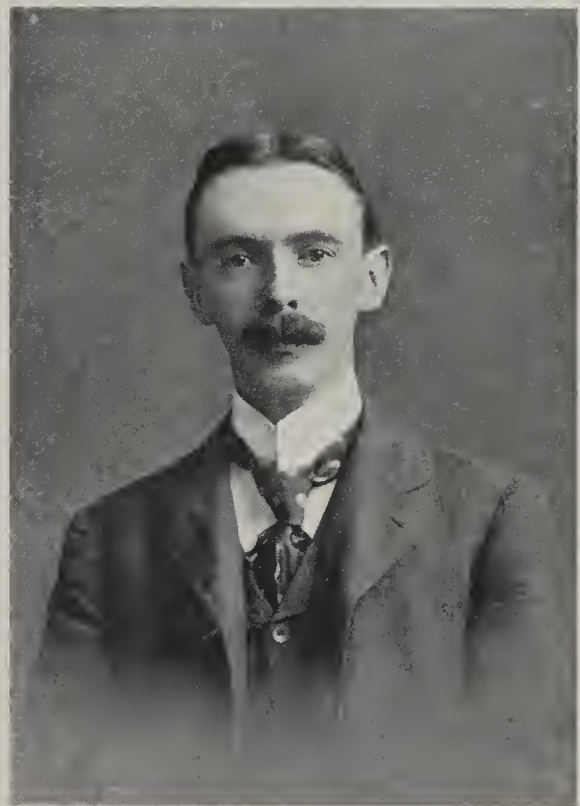


ALVISO BURDETT STEVENS

mulary in 1888, and on its revision in 1895, and again in 1906. On August 1, 1876, he was married to Amoretta Louise Search, and they have one son, Don Search (A.B. 1903).

JOHN ARCHIBALD FAIRLIE was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 30, 1872, son of James Mitchell and Margaret Simpson (Miller) Fairlie. The ancient family of Fairlie held extensive lands in Ayrshire, and the ruins of Fairlie Castle (now owned by the Earl of Glasgow) are to be seen on the bank of the Clyde, near the village of Fairlie. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Scotland. The family came to America in 1881 and settled at Jacksonville, Florida, where the boy continued his studies and where he was graduated from the High School in 1887. He afterwards entered Harvard University, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and Master of Arts in 1896. During his last year at Harvard he was assistant to Professor Macvane in History. In 1894 he won second-year honors in History, and later he re-

ceived two Bowdoin prizes, one for a dissertation on The Wisdom of Gladstone's Policy of Home Rule for Ireland, and the other for a dissertation on the Monroe Doctrine. In 1897 he entered upon studies in the Columbia University School of Political Science, where he held a Fellowship in Administration. Here he worked for the Doctorate, having as major study Administrative Law, and as minors Constitutional Law, Political Economy, and Finance. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him at the end of the year, in 1898. In 1899 he was secretary to the Roosevelt-Greene Committee on Canals of New York state, and was appointed Lecturer on Municipal Administration at Columbia in the same year. In 1900 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Administrative Law at the University of Michigan, and in 1906 he was advanced to Junior Professor. Here he presents courses in Administrative Law,

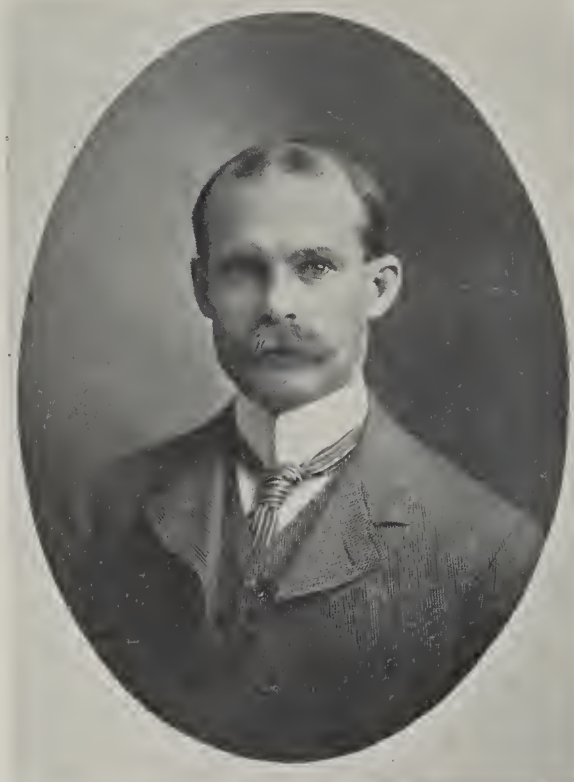


JOHN ARCHIBALD FAIRLIE

Municipal Administration, and English Political Institutions. He has made extensive contributions to "The Political Science Quarterly," "The Quarterly Journal of Economics," "The Annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science," "The Michigan Law Review," and other publications, on canal transportation and various topics in national, state, and municipal administration. He has also published the following works:

"The Centralization of Administration in New York State" (1898), "Municipal Administration" (1901), "The National Administration of the United States" (1905), and "Local Government in the United States" (1906). He is a member of the National Municipal League, the American Economic Association, and the American Political Science Association. He is one of the board of editors of "The American Political Science Review," and is secretary of the Michigan Political Science Association and of the League of Michigan Municipalities.

JOHN ROBERT EFFINGER was born at Keokuk, Iowa, July 3, 1869, son of the Reverend John Robert and Lucretia (Knowles) Effinger. On



JOHN ROBERT EFFINGER

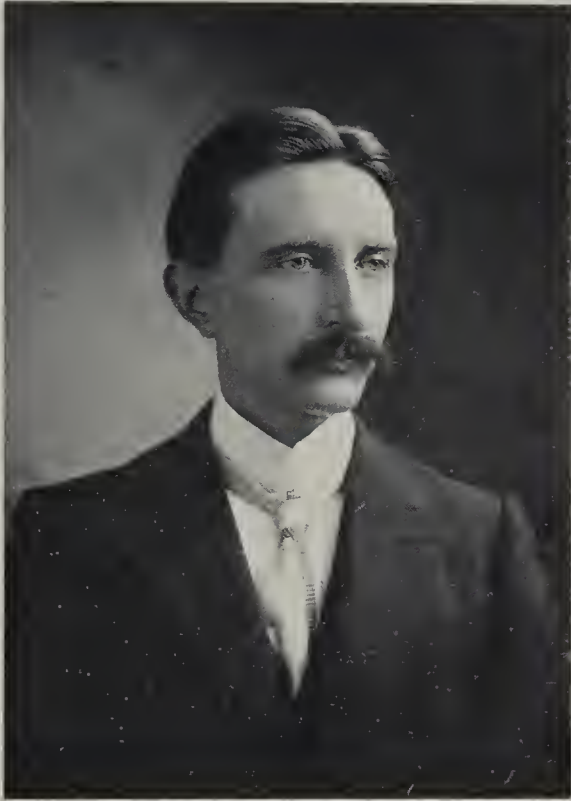
his father's side he is descended from Captain John Ignatius von Effinger, a Revolutionary soldier who was granted a tract of land in the Shenandoah Valley by the Congress as a remuneration for military service. On his mother's side he is related to a New England family, of which the first representative in America, the Reverend John Knowles, came over about the middle of the seventeenth century, and married the granddaughter of Elder Brewster of Plymouth. He attended the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, and of Bloomington, Illinois, and was

prepared for college in the High School department of the Illinois State Normal University. At the age of eighteen he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1891. The following year he was assistant principal in the High School at Manistee, Michigan. In 1892 he was appointed Instructor in French at the University, where he remained three years. Continuing his studies meantime, he received the degree of Master of Philosophy on examination in 1894. He spent the summer of 1894 and the year of 1895-1896 in foreign study, working on his dissertation for the Doctorate at the University of Paris and in the National Library in Paris. Two months were also spent in Siena, Italy, in the study of Italian. In 1896 he returned to his former position as Instructor in French at the University, from which he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1901, and to that of Junior Professor in 1906. In 1898 he was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination. In 1895 he published, with Notes and an Introduction, *Select Essays from Ste. Beuve*; in 1900, *Victor Hugo's Hernani and Preface de Cromwell*, edited with notes and a literary and historical introduction on *The Beginnings of the Romantic School*; and in 1905, *Labiche's Le Voyage de M. Perrichon*, edited with Notes, Introduction, and Vocabulary. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and the American Dialect Society. He was married on June 24, 1903, to Ida Margaret Thain (B.L. 1900), and they have a daughter, Margaret Knowles, born January 4, 1905.

TOBIAS JOHANN CASJEN DIEKHOFF was born in Hanover, Germany, October 11, 1867, son of Frerich G. and Anna Margaretha (Ostendorf) Diekhoff. Both his father and his maternal grandfather were teachers. He received his first training in the elementary branches under his father's instruction. He came to America with his brother in 1882, and learned the printer's trade. In 1887 he entered the seminary at Mt. Morris, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1892. While studying at Mt. Morris he also taught German in the seminary. He entered the University of Michigan in 1892 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts after one year's study. Immediately on graduation he was appointed Instructor in German at the University. This position he held till 1902, when he was made

Assistant Professor of German. In 1906 he was advanced to the rank of Junior Professor. The years 1897-1899 were spent in foreign study, at the end of which time he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Leipzig. During this period he made special studies in Germanics,

1906 to that of Junior Professor. He is a member of the Michigan Engineering Society and the Detroit



TOBIAS JOHANN CASJEN DIEKHOFF

Old English, and Philosophy under Sievers, Bahder, Brugmann, Wülcker, and Wundt. In 1902 he brought out an edition of Lessing's *Nathan der Weise*, with Introduction, Notes, and an Appendix of Parallel Passages. He was married, August 9, 1900, to Julia Catherine Schacht, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Reimar Frederick, Frieda Sophie, and John Simon.

HENRY CLAY ANDERSON was born at Morganfield, Kentucky, December 4, 1872, son of John G. and Sophia F. (Cromwell) Anderson. His early education was received in the country schools and in Morganfield Academy. He entered the Kentucky State College and was graduated Mechanical Engineer in 1897. Two years later he was called to the University of Michigan as Instructor in Mechanical Engineering. In 1903 he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor, and in

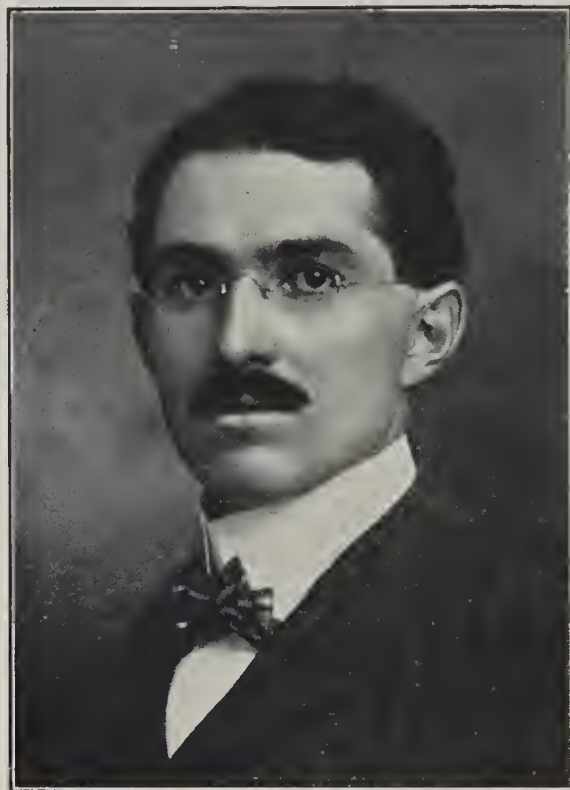


HENRY CLAY ANDERSON

Engineering Society. He was married August 19, 1903, to Sara Graham Sinnall.

EDWARD HENRY KRAUS was born at Syracuse, New York, December 1, 1875, son of John Erhardt and Rosa (Kocher) Kraus. His father was of German ancestry; his mother, Swiss. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native place and entered Syracuse University, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1896 and Master of Science in 1897. After serving for two years as instructor in German and Mineralogy at Syracuse University, he went to Europe in 1899 and took up graduate work at Munich, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1901. From 1901 to 1902 he was again instructor in Mineralogy at Syracuse University, being promoted to an Associate Professorship in the latter year. From 1902 to 1904 he was head of the Department of Science in the Syracuse High School, also serving as Professor of Geology and Chemistry at the Summer Sessions of Syracuse University in 1903 and 1904. In the fall of 1904 he was called to the

University of Michigan as Assistant Professor of Mineralogy, and in 1906 he was advanced to the rank of Junior Professor. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sci-



EDWARD HENRY KRAUS

ence and the Geological Society of America; also, a member of the American Chemical Society, the Michigan Academy of Science, the Onondaga Academy of Science, of which he was president in 1903 and 1904, and the New York Science Teachers' Association, in which he was chairman of the Section of Chemistry and Physics in 1904. He is the author of "Essentials of Crystallography" (1906). He has also contributed numerous articles on Crystallography and Mineralogy to "The American Journal of Science," "The American Geologist," and "Zeitschrift für Krystallographie und Mineralogie." He was married June 24, 1902, to Lena Margaret Hoffman, and they have had two children: Margaret Anna and Edward Hoffman (the latter deceased).

LOUIS A. STRAUSS was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 26, 1872, son of Abraham and Ernestine (Leopold) Strauss. His parents were both of German birth. He came up through the Chicago public schools, and was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1893. The following year he received the degree of Master of Philosophy on examination. He was assistant in English in the University from 1893 to 1895. From 1895 to 1904 he was Instructor in English. In 1904 he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor, and in 1906 to that of Junior Professor. In October, 1900, he received from the University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy



LOUIS A. STRAUSS

on examination. He was married December 17, 1896, to Elsa Riegelman, of New York City, and they have two daughters, Margaret Louise and Elizabeth.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

ALFRED DUBOIS was born at Libertyville, Ulster County, New York, July 17, 1824, son of John Henry and Catherine DuBois. His ancestors were Huguenots who came to New York in the seventeenth century. His parents removed to Michigan, where he was fitted for college in the public schools and at the preparatory department of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He was ad-



ALFRED DuBOIS

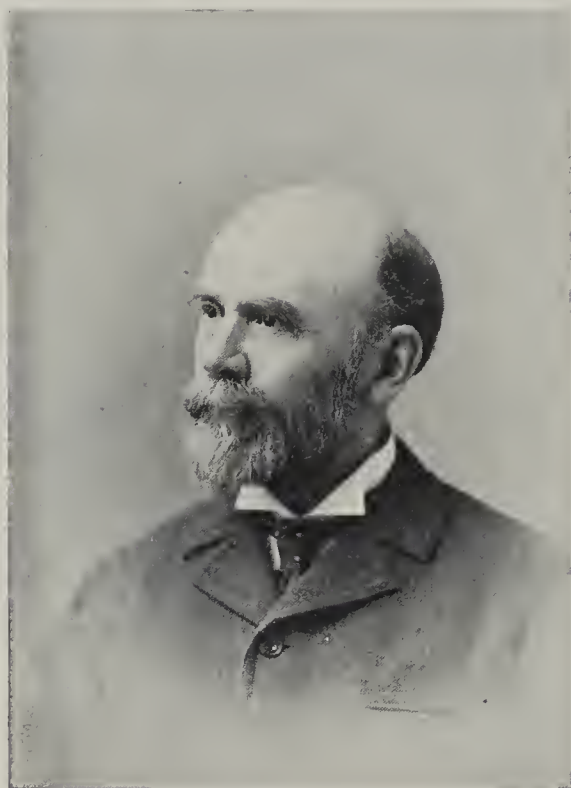
mitted to the Freshman class in 1844, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1848. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1854. A year or two after graduation he went to California, but returned to Ann Arbor in 1852. He now took up the study of Analytical Chemistry and gave private instruction for a time. In 1855 he was appointed assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the University, and in 1857 was made Assistant Professor of Chemistry. He resigned this position in 1863 to enter upon a career as chemist and assayer, first in Colorado, and later in California. His first wife was Elizabeth E. Gibson, from whom he was divorced in 1863. In 1869 he was married to Louisa Williams, daughter

of Professor George P. Williams, and by her he had four children: John Henry, Catherine Elizabeth, Olivia Mary, and Alfred (deceased). Residence, — Graniteville, California.

DATUS CHASE BROOKS was born about the year 1830 and was prepared for college at Albion, Michigan. He entered the University in 1853, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1856. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1859. For the first year after graduation he was assistant in Greek and Rhetoric in the University, and in 1857 was appointed Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature. He filled this position till 1863, when he resigned it and became Librarian of the University. After one year's service in this position he went into journalism, to which he devoted the remainder of his active life. As a journalist he was successively the musical and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Times" (1864-1866); editor of "The Chicago Post" (1866-1867); one of the founders and editors, and later sole proprietor, of "The Chicago Railway Review" (1867-1876); and finally, manager and editor of "The Omaha Republican" (1876-1884). He was married in 1858 to Harriet Sophia Brewer, of Dundee, Michigan, who died while they were at Omaha. Not long after her death he removed to New York, where he lived in retirement with his only daughter, Mrs. Edwin Emerson, wife of the well-known correspondent of "Leslie's Weekly." He died at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, August 1, 1901.

JOHN EMORY CLARK was born at Northampton, New York, August 8, 1832, son of the Reverend John and Sarah Miller (Foote) Clark. He was prepared for college at the Troy Conference Academy of West Poultney, Vermont, and entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1856. The degree of Master of Arts followed in 1859. He was Professor of Mathematics in the Michigan State Normal School from 1856 to 1857, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the University of Michigan from 1857 to 1859. During the year 1859-1860 he studied at

the universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin. From 1861 to 1862 he was a United States deputy surveyor in Dakota. In August, 1862, he entered the Union Army as Captain of the Fifth Michigan



JOHN EMORY CLARK

Cavalry. On July 3, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and was honorably discharged February 25, 1865. On March 13, 1865, he was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers. In 1866 he returned to teaching, and was Professor of Mathematics and Physics, and, after one year, of Mathematics and Astronomy, in Antioch College, Ohio, till 1872. In the summer and fall of 1869 he again served the government as deputy surveyor in Colorado, and in the summer and fall of 1872 he was assistant astronomer to the United States Northern Boundary Commission. The latter part of the academic year 1872-1873 he was instructor in Mathematics in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and in June, 1873, was appointed Professor of Mathematics in that institution. He held that position till June, 1901, when on account of impaired health he resigned his chair and retired to Longmeadow, Massachusetts. He was married August 20, 1856, to Caroline C. Doty, and has four children: John Frederick, Helen (wife of the Reverend Harry R. Miles), William Russel, and Alice Tucker.

ALLEN JEREMIAH CURTIS was born near Disco, Macomb County, Michigan, December 13, 1838. He entered Kalamazoo College and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1860. He then pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Michigan and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1861. From 1861 to 1863 he was Associate Professor of Latin in Kalamazoo College. From 1863 to 1865 he was Instructor in Rhetoric and Mathematics in the University of Michigan and was then made Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature. By the summer of 1867 his health showed signs of serious impairment, and he obtained leave of absence for a year in hope of restoring it; but he was never able to resume his work. He died at his birthplace, December 28,

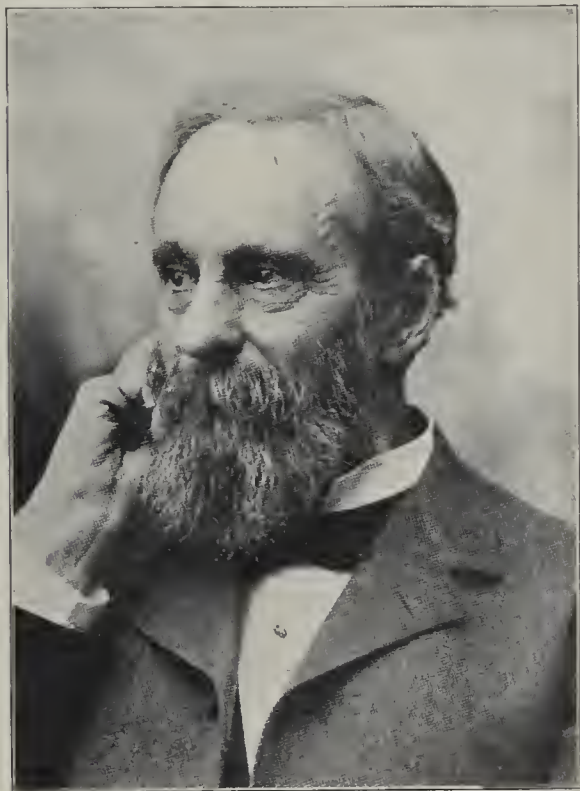


ALLEN JEREMIAH CURTIS

1871. He had exceptional gifts as a teacher, and his early death was much deplored.

STILLMAN WILLIAMS ROBINSON was born at South Reading, Vermont, March 6, 1838, son of Ebenezer and Adeline (Williams) Robinson. He is of New England ancestry, being descended on the father's side from William Robinson, of Newton, Massachusetts, who was born about the middle of the seventeenth century. His early

training was received in the common schools of South Reading, Vermont. From his seventeenth to his twenty-first year he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. In January, 1861, he entered the University of Michigan, and in June, 1863, took the degree of Civil Engineer. Immediately after graduation he was employed on the United States Lake Survey. He left this work in 1866 to accept a position as Instructor in Engineering at the University of Michigan. The following year he was made Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering and Geodesy, which position he held till 1870, when he accepted a call to the professorship of Mechanical Engineering and Physics at the University of Illinois. This position he resigned in 1878



STILLMAN WILLIAMS ROBINSON

to accept a similar chair in the Ohio State University. In 1881 his title was changed to Professor of Mechanical Engineering; and in 1895 he resigned his active duties, becoming Professor Emeritus. From 1880 to 1884 he served as inspector of railroads and bridges in Ohio. In 1887 he was Consulting Engineer for the Lick Telescope and Mountings. From 1887 to 1890 he was Consulting Engineer for the Santa Fé Railway. He has also been Consulting Engineer for various other firms. He has been a prolific inventor, and has taken out about forty patents on a great variety of subjects.

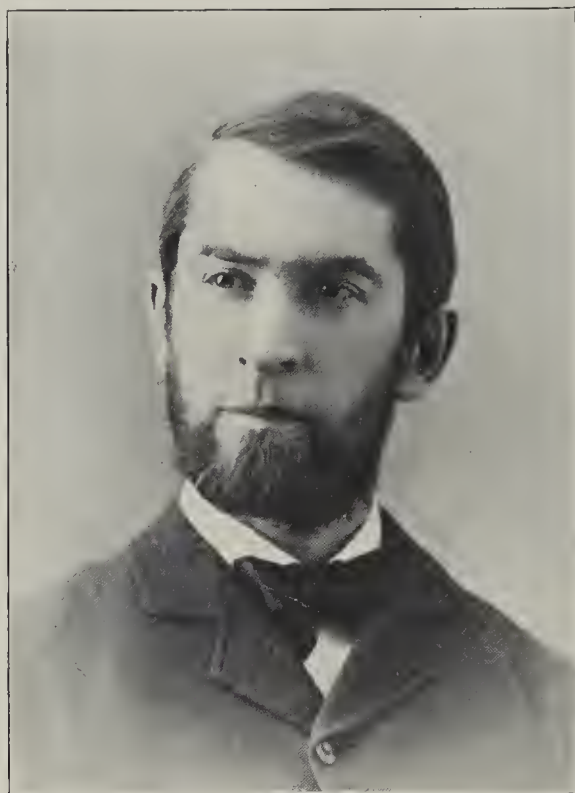
He has also been active as a writer for the scientific societies and magazines, and as an author of books. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has been its vice-president. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He was married December 29, 1863, to Mary E. Holden, by whom he had three children: Eckka M. (Mrs. Rowe), Erdis G., and Zella V. (Mrs. Hakes). April 12, 1888, he was married to Mary Haines.

CHARLES DEWITT LAWTON. (See Regents, page 210).

PRESTON BENJAMIN ROSE was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, September 16, 1834, son of Jesse and Susan (Everhart) Rose. He received the usual education in the public schools, studied at Western Reserve Seminary, and entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1862. Before graduation he had begun to do some teaching in the University, where his appointments were as follows: Assistant in Chemistry, 1861-1863, and 1866 to 1875; Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry, 1875; Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology and Lecturer on Renal Diseases, 1879-1881. In March, 1863, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Fifth Michigan Infantry, and held that position till 1865. He was wounded in the line of duty and lost a leg. In April, 1863, he was married to Cornelia E. Robinson, and there are four children: Luella May, Gertrude Belle (A.B. 1889, Mrs. Louis C. Hill), Carlton Raymond (Ph.B. 1894, Ph.M. 1896), and Bertha Isadore (Mrs. Cassius E. Wakefield).

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN BURT was born at Bridgeton, Indiana, June 2, 1852, son of James Gordon and Maria Sophia (Fuller) Burt. His ancestors were among the early English settlers of Connecticut. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Terre Haute, Indiana, and at the Indiana State Normal School. He then entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1875 and Master of Arts in 1879. From 1875 to 1878 he taught read-

ing in the State Normal School of Indiana, and in 1880-1881 he was Fellow in Philosophy in Johns Hopkins University. From 1881 to 1887 he was Assistant Professor of English and Rhetoric in the



BENJAMIN CHAPMAN BURT

University of Michigan. He was Docent in Philosophy at Clark University in 1889-1890. In 1894 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination at the University of Michigan. During the year 1894-1895 he was Professor *ad interim* of Philosophy and Pedagogy at the University of Colorado. Since 1896 he has been joint agent of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railways, and of the American and Wells-Fargo Express companies, at Superior, Nebraska. He is author of "A Brief History of Greek Philosophy" (1889), and a "History of Modern Philosophy" (2 vols., 1892). He published a translation of Erdmann's "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts" (1891), and of the same author's "Logik und Metaphysik" (1896). In 1892 he brought out a translation of Hegel's "Rechts-, Pflichten-, und Religionslehre." He has also contributed a number of articles to the philosophical journals. He was married July 6, 1876, to Lelia Alice Taber (A.B. 1875), and they have five children: Barbara, Waldo Wadsworth, Morris Arthur, Alice, and Paul Gordon.

THEODORE JOHN WRAMPELMEIER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1856, son of John Henry and Theresa (Bues) Wrampelmeier. His parents were both born in Germany. The family settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where the father pursued the business of banker and manufacturer. The son received his preparatory education in the public schools of Louisville, and later in the Ann Arbor High School. He then entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts and Pharmaceutical Chemist in 1878. During the year 1878-1879 he was private assistant to Professor A. B. Prescott. For the next two years he was engaged in commercial work in Louisville. In 1881 he was called to the University as Instructor in Analytical Chemistry, and in 1885 was promoted to be Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry and Pharmacy. The year 1883-1884 was spent on leave in foreign study at Strassburg and Zurich. In 1886 he severed his connection with the University on account of poor health, and went to California. From 1890 to 1898 he was superintendent and chemist of the Mexican



THEODORE JOHN WRAMPELMEIER

Phosphite and Sulphur Company. From 1892 to 1901 he held the position of chemist of the United States Internal Revenue at San Francisco. During this time he also served as general consulting chem-

ist to the California Powder Works, the Giant Powder Company, and other firms. From 1902 to 1905 he was connected with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, acting as Foreign Representative, with headquarters in London, England. Since September, 1905, he has been consulting chemist and chemical engineer in New York City. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Verein Deutscher Chemiker, and the Chemists' Club, of New York. He was married on November 12, 1879, to Lodorsca Adelaide Swift, and they have three children: Ernest Leon Swift, Ethel Florence, and Henry Franklin.

DEWITT BRISTOL BRACE was born at Wilson, New York, January 5, 1859, son of Lusk and Emily C. Brace. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts at Boston University in 1881 and Master of Arts in 1882. From 1881 to 1883 he pursued special studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Johns Hopkins University. From 1883 to 1885 he studied under Helmholtz and Kirchhoff in Berlin, and received at the close of this period the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to this country he accepted the assistant professorship of Physics at the University of Michigan, which he held from February to June, 1886. From 1888 till his death he occupied the chair of Physics at the University of Nebraska. He was a Fellow and vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, associate of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Council of the American Physical Society. Besides frequent contributions to the technical journals, he published "Laws of Radiation and Absorption" (1901). On October 16, 1901, he was married to Elizabeth Russell Wing, of West Newton, Massachusetts. He died at his home in Lincoln, Nebraska, October 2, 1905.

CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY was born at Shanghai, China, February 22, 1858, eldest son of the Reverend Samuel Rankin Gayley (formerly of County Tyrone, Ireland, and later a graduate of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, and of Princeton Seminary) and Sarah Sophia (Mills) Gayley, of Guilford, New York. His paternal ancestors were

Scotch-Irish. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Simon Mills, of Yorkshire, England, who came to Plymouth in 1628, and was one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut, 1635; and of John Skinner, of Braintree, Essex, an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut, 1639; and of Thomas Rogers, one of the passengers on the Mayflower, who died in 1621. He was a student at Blackheath, England, from 1867 to 1874 and at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, 1874-1875. Later he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1878. After serving for two



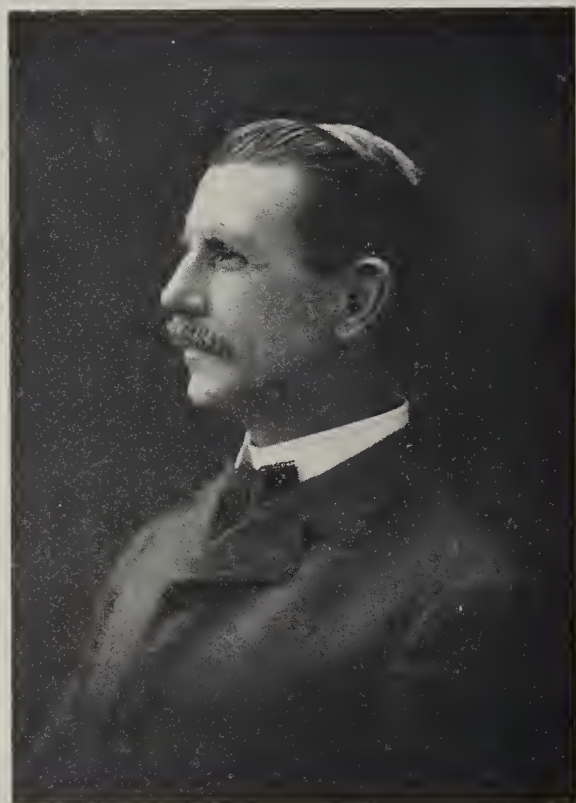
CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY

years as Principal of the Muskegon High School, he returned to the University of Michigan in 1880, where he was Instructor in Latin till 1884, and Acting Assistant Professor of Latin from 1884 to 1886. He then spent a year in post-graduate study at Giessen and Halle. In 1887 he became Assistant Professor of English and Rhetoric, and held this position till 1889, when he resigned it to accept the professorship of the English Language and Literature in the University of California. He received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Kenyon College in 1900, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Glasgow in 1901 and from the University of Michigan in 1904. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and

has at various times served as its vice-president; also of the Pacific Coast branch of the American Philological Association, of which he was president in 1902-1903. He is president of the Canterbury Club of California. He is an honorary member of the Senior Common Room, Lincoln College, Oxford, and of the Oxford Union. He is a contributor of verse and prose to "The Atlantic," "The Nation," "The International Quarterly," and other periodicals. He is author of "Classic Myths in English Literature," based on Bulfinch's Age of Fable (1893), and of "The Star of Bethlehem" (1904). He is joint author with F. N. Scott of "A Guide to the Literature of Aesthetics" (1890), and of "An Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism" (1899); with M. C. Flaherty, of "Poetry of the People" (1904); with Clement C. Young, of the "Principles and Progress of English Poetry" (1904); and with C. S. Bradley, of "English in Secondary Schools" (1894, revised 1906). He is editor-in-chief of "Representative English Comedies" (1903). He was married at Detroit, December 17, 1891, to Sallie Pickett, daughter of the Right Reverend Samuel Smith Harris, late Bishop of Michigan, and they have two children, Mary Harris and Elizabeth Pickett.

PAUL ROUSSEAU BELLON DE PONT was born in Paris, France, January 3, 1840, son of Leon Pascal Rousseau and Pauline Henriette Victoire Bellon de Pont. On his father's side he was related to members of the families of Pontchevron and Makaye, descendants of the family of Belzunce. His mother, whose name he retained, was a de Pont, and through her he was allied to the family of des Urssins. He was eight years at the Collège de Juilly, and two years at the Collège Rollin. After the completion of his studies he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1856 and the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1857. He then pursued post-graduate work leading to the polytechnic and military schools. In 1860 he became engaged in the railroad business. In 1866 he came to America and taught in New York City and vicinity for a few years. In 1871 he was appointed Instructor in French and Drawing at the University of Michigan. After one year he became Instructor in French, and in 1888 he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. He was also secretary of the Faculty of the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts from 1875 to 1888. This title was

then changed to Registrar, though the duties remained the same. He took an active interest in musical and dramatic matters, and was president of the Choral Union of Ann Arbor from 1890 to the time of his death. He died suddenly on the morning of March 1, 1906, at his home in Ann Arbor. He was married in June, 1870, to Hen-



PAUL ROUSSEAU BELLON DE PONT

riette Wiltse, of New York. There were five children, of whom three survive: Edward Paul, Henri Pierre, and Donald Maclean.

LEO DWIGHT MINER, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in 1880, and an Assistant Engineer in the Navy, was appointed Assistant Professor of Mechanical and Marine Engineering in the University in 1899 and served for one year. He is now a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy.

FRANK NELSON COLE was born at Ashland, Massachusetts, September 20, 1861, son of Otis and Frances Maria (Pond) Cole. He received a preliminary education in the public schools of Marlboro, Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1882. He pursued his studies further in Leipzig and Göttin-

gen, and in 1886 received from his Alma Mater the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1885 to 1887 he was lecturer on Mathematics at Harvard University. For the next two years he was Instructor in Mathematics at the University of Michigan, and was then made Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics for one year. From 1890 to 1895 he held the rank of Assistant Professor, which he resigned to accept a professorship of Mathematics in Columbia University. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, and has served as its secretary since 1895. Since 1897 he has been an editor of the society's "Bulletin." He was married in 1888 to Martha M. Streiff, and they have four children: Arthur B., Charles C., Francis V., and Winifred H.

CARL WILLIAM BELSER was born at New Washington, Ohio, December 21, 1860, son of Herman Frederick and Maria (Kocher) Belser.



CARL WILLIAM BELSER

He was graduated from the Ann Arbor High School in 1879, and three years later received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan. He took the Master's degree on examination the following year. From 1883 to 1888 he taught Latin at first in Mt. Morris College, Illinois, and later in Carthage College. The years 1887-1889 were spent at the University of Leipzig, where he re-

ceived the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1889. Returning home the same year he was appointed Instructor in German and French at the University of Michigan. The next year he was Instructor in German and Hebrew, and in 1891 he was made Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages. He held this position for two years, when failing health obliged him to seek a more salubrious climate. He soon after accepted the chair of Greek in the University of Colorado, where he remained up to the time of his death, January 24, 1898. He had great aptness and fondness for Bible study and teaching, and during his term of service at Ann Arbor he conducted large Bible classes under the auspices of the Students' Christian Association. August 24, 1887, he was married to Susan S. Mishler (A.B. 1887), who, with four children, — Huldah, Gertrude, Paul, and Ernestine, — survives him.

FRANK CASPAR WAGNER was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 5, 1864, son of William and Priscilla Antoinette (Meller) Wagner, his ancestry being German on both sides. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Ann Arbor. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Master of Arts in 1884 and Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1885. After spending several years doing expert work for the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, he became in 1890 Acting Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Michigan, and the following year Assistant Professor. He held this position until 1896, when he was appointed Associate Professor of Steam and Electrical Engineering in the Rose Polytechnic Institute. In 1904 he was advanced to be Professor of Steam Engineering and Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Institute. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has published papers in the engineering journals on various subjects, and is the author of "Notes on Applied Electricity," designed for a textbook. He was married June 16, 1892, to Mabel E. Peck, and they have six children: Helen Ward, Caspar William, Priscilla Meller, Willys Peck, Barbara, and Constance Emily.

GEORGE HERBERT MEAD was born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, February 27, 1863, son of Hiram and Elizabeth Storrs (Billings) Mead.

He is of New England stock, his ancestors on both sides being descended from English colonists who came over to this country in the seventeenth century. After taking preliminary studies in the common schools and in the preparatory department of Oberlin College, he was admitted to the collegiate department of Oberlin and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1883. After teaching for some time, he entered Harvard University and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1888. He then went abroad for further study at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin. On returning to America in 1891 he was appointed Instructor in Philosophy at the University of Michigan, and held that position till 1893, when he was made Assistant Professor. He resigned this place in 1894 to become Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, where he was advanced in 1902 to the rank of Associate Professor of Philosophy. He was married, October 1, 1891, to Helen Kingsbury Castle, and they have a son, Henry Castle Albert.

WILLIAM AULLS CAMPBELL was born near Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1859. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1882. A year after his graduation he became assistant in Microscopy and Histology in the University and remained in that position for five years. In 1888 he was appointed assistant to the professor of Anatomy and Physiology and the next year was made Instructor in Anatomy. From 1891 to 1894 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy; and from 1894 to 1897, Assistant Professor of Anatomy. He then severed his connection with the University and took up the practice of medicine at Muskegon, Michigan, where he still is. In the earlier years of his teaching he pursued studies in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and was graduated Bachelor of Science in Biology in 1893.

DEAN CONANT WORCESTER was born at Thetford, Vermont, October 1, 1866, son of Ezra and Ellen (Conant) Worcester. Both parents were of New England descent. He was prepared for college at the High School, Newton, Massachusetts. He entered the University of Michigan in 1884, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1889. The year 1887-1888 had been spent as a member of the J. B. Steere Scientific Expedition to the Philippine Islands. From 1890 to 1893, in

conjunction with Frank S. Bourns (A.B. 1890) he conducted the Ménage Scientific Expedition to the Philippines. In 1893 he returned to the University as Instructor in Animal Morphology and in 1894 was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor of Animal Morphology. From 1895 to 1899 he was Assistant Professor of Zoölogy and Curator of the Zoological Museum. In January, 1899, he was appointed United States Philippine Commissioner; September 1, 1901, he was made Secretary of the Interior in the Philippine Insular Government; and



DEAN CONANT WORCESTER

early in 1906 he became Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a corresponding Fellow of the Ornithologists' Union, and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He is author of "The Philippine Islands and their Peoples" (1899), and of various papers on the "Birds and Mammals of the Philippines." He was married in Pasadena, California, April 27, 1893, to Nanon Fay Leas, and they have two children, Alice and Frederick.

EMORY BAIR LEASE, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1885, the degree of Master of Arts

from the same institution in 1888, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1894, was appointed Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan in 1896 for one year, in place of Professor Rolfe absent on leave. Latterly, he has been connected with the Faculty of the College of the City of New York.

ERNST HEINRICH MENSEL was born at Lunden, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, March 12, 1865, son of John Jacob and Margaret Christine (Siercks) Mensel. The family emigrated to America in 1884. Up to that time he had been trained in the public schools of Lunden and at the gymnasium of Husum, Germany. On coming to this country, he entered Carthage College, Illinois, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1887 and Master of Arts in 1890. He studied Theology and in 1889 was ordained to the ministry of the Lutheran Church by the synod of Central Illinois. From 1886 to 1888 he was instructor in Greek and Latin in Carthage College, and from 1888 to 1892



ERNST HEINRICH MENSEL

professor of those languages in the same institution. In 1892 he was called to the University of Michigan as Instructor in German, and in 1898 was made Assistant Professor of German. This position he

held till the summer of 1901, when he resigned it to accept the professorship of German at Smith College. In 1896 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination from the University of Michigan. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and the American Dialect Society. On June 11, 1890, he was married to Sarah Lucinda Hyde, and they have six children: Ernst Edmund, Margaret Lucinda, John Hyde, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Harriet, and Gertrude Hyde.

BENJAMIN PARSONS BOURLAND was born at Peoria, Illinois, May 2, 1870, son of Benjamin Langford Todd and Clara Elizabeth (Par-



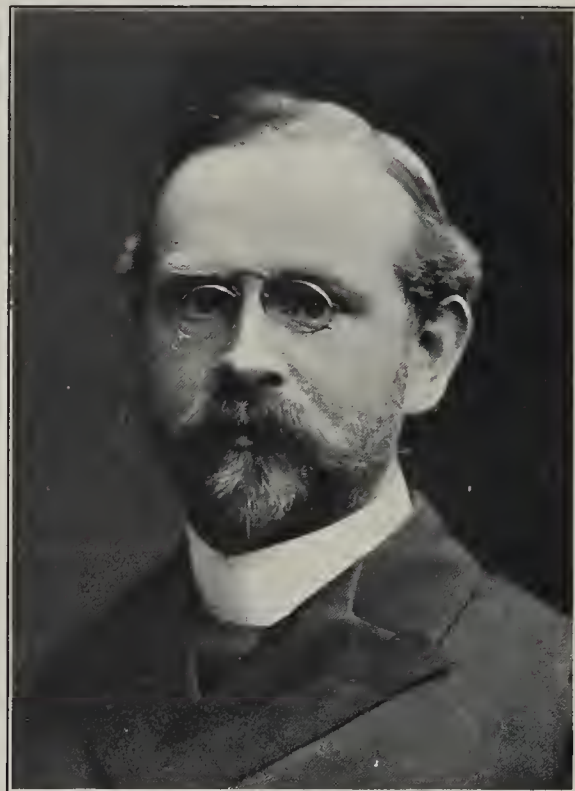
BENJAMIN PARSONS BOURLAND

sons) Bourland. His father's family, which is of Scotch-Irish origin, came to America and settled in South Carolina late in the seventeenth century. On his mother's side he is of an English family that came to Massachusetts in 1622. Both branches of the family furnished soldiers for the Revolution and the War of 1812, and ancestors of the maternal line fought in the battles of the French and Indian wars. Mr. Bourland was educated under private tutors until 1882, when he went to Europe and continued his studies in Paris: at the Collège Latin in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and in the Royal Gymnasia at

Wiesbaden, Germany. Upon his return to America, in 1885, he entered the Ann Arbor High School and completed his preparation for college. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1889 and Master of Arts in 1890. Two years were then devoted to the study of the law in the offices of Stevens and Horton of Peoria, and in 1892 he was called to the University of Michigan as Instructor in French. In 1895 he again went abroad, and spent the next three years in study in Vienna, Paris, Florence, Rome, and Madrid; and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Vienna in 1897. In 1898 he returned to his former position at the University of Michigan, from which he was, in 1899, advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. He resigned this position in 1901 to become Associate Professor of the Romance Languages in Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, and in 1905 he was made full professor of those branches. In 1903 he was Professor in charge of French in the summer session of the University of California. He served on the Executive Council of the Modern Language Association of America for the year 1900. He is also a member of the American Philological Association, the American Historical Association, and the Hispanic Society of America. He has published editions of Tirso de Molina, *Don Gil de las Calzas Verdes* (1901), and Alarcón, *El Sombrero de Tres Picos* (1906). On June 18, 1902, he was married at Boston, Massachusetts, to Gertrude Louise Thayer.

KARL EUGEN GUTHE was born at Hanover, Germany, March 5, 1866, son of Otto and Anna (Hanstein) Guthe. He received his preparatory training at the gymnasium and technical school of his native city, and pursued university studies in Marburg, Strassburg, and Berlin. He passed the state examination at Marburg in 1889, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there in 1892. In the same year he came to the United States. He was Instructor in Physics in the University of Michigan from 1893 to 1900, and Assistant Professor of Physics from 1900 to 1903. In 1903-1905, he was Associate Physicist at the Government Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Since 1905 he has been Professor of Physics and Head of the Department of Physics in the State University of Iowa. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and

a member of the American Physical Society, the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft, the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and the Iowa Academy of Sciences. He is author (in conjunction with John O. Reed) of "Manual of Physical Measurements" (1902); and of "Laboratory Exercises with Primary and Storage Cells" (1903). He is also a contributor to the scientific journals, his researches being mainly in electricity. He was married at



KARL EUGEN GUTHE

Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1892, to Clara Belle Ware, and they have three children: Karl Eugen, Jr., Ida Belle and Otto Emmor.

HERBERT SPENCER JENNINGS was born at Tonica, Illinois, April 8, 1868, son of Dr. George N. and Olive Taft (Jenks) Jennings. His preparatory education was had in the Tonica High School and in the High School department of the Illinois State Normal University. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Science in Biology in 1893. He spent the following year at the University as assistant in Invertebrate Morphology and then proceeded to Harvard University, where he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1895, and the degree of Doctor of Philos-

ophy in 1896. He was immediately appointed to the Parker Travelling Fellowship and spent the year 1896-1897 in foreign study, chiefly at the University of Jena. On his return to America in 1897 he was appointed Professor of Botany in the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Montana. The following year he was instructor in Zoölogy at Dartmouth College, whence he was called in 1899 to a similar position in the University of Michigan. In 1901 he was advanced to the Assistant Professorship of Zoölogy. After two years he resigned this position to accept a similar one in the University of Pennsylvania. From April to June, 1897, he held the Smithsonian table at the Zoological Station in Naples, Italy, and in the summer of that year and of 1898 he was engaged as Special Scientific Assistant in the Scientific Investigation of the Great Lakes, conducted by the United States Fish Commission. He is the author of numerous articles and papers on the Rotifera, and on the behavior and psychic powers of the lowest organisms. He is also joint

son of George W. and Susan Mandane (Button) Wrentmore. His father was of English descent; his mother was descended from two old New England families, the Buttons and the Barneses. His early



CLARENCE GEORGE WRENTMORE



HERBERT SPENCER JENNINGS

author with Professor Jacob E. Reighard of a book on the "Anatomy of the Cat." He was married June 18, 1898, to Mary Louise Burrridge.

CLARENCE GEORGE WRENTMORE was born near Cleveland, Ohio, December 15, 1867,

education was had in the common schools and in the High School at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. He spent three years at Hiram College, Ohio, and in 1890 entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1893. He was immediately appointed Instructor in Descriptive Geometry and Drawing in the University and was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1902. In 1904 his title was changed to Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering. In 1898 he received the degree of Master of Science on examination at the University and in 1902 that of Civil Engineer. On June 21, 1896, he was married to Margaret Elder McFarland, and they have three children: George Clarence, Salena Elizabeth, and Gwyneth McFarland.

HENRY ARTHUR SANDERS was born at Livermore, Maine, October 22, 1868. He is of New England descent. He received his early education at the Maine State Normal School, Farmington, and the Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine. He entered the University of Michigan and

was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1890, and Master of Arts in 1894. He was Instructor in Latin at the University from 1893 to 1895, and again from 1899 to 1902, when he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor of Latin. During the interim in his instructorship he spent some time in foreign study and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Munich in 1897. Later he was instructor in the University of Minnesota for a year or two. Besides various contributions to the classical journals he published in 1898 "Die Quellencontamination im xxi und xxii Buche des Livius." He is the editor of the first volume of University of Michigan Studies, entitled "Roman Historical Sources and Institutions" (1904), to which he contributed the first number.

THOMAS BENTON COOLEY was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 23, 1871, son of Thomas McIntyre and Mary Elizabeth (Horton) Cooley. After receiving his preparatory education in the public schools and High School of Ann Arbor he entered the University and was graduated Bach-



THOMAS BENTON COOLEY

elor of Arts in 1891 and Doctor of Medicine in 1895. From 1895 to 1897 he was an interne in the Boston City Hospital. He then returned to the University and devoted a year to post-graduate

work in Organic and Physiological Chemistry. From 1898 to 1900 he was assistant in Hygiene at the University. The year 1900-1901 he spent in Germany studying the diseases of children. On returning to this country he became resident physician at the South Department of the Boston City Hospital. In 1903 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Hygiene, in charge of the Pasteur Institute, at the University of Michigan, and held this position till 1905, when he resigned it to take up the practice of medicine in Detroit, his specialty being the diseases of children. On December 21, 1903, he was married to Abigail Hubbard (A.B. 1903), and they have a daughter, Emily Holland.

JAMES WATERMAN GLOVER was born at Clio, Michigan, July 24, 1868, son of James



JAMES WATERMAN GLOVER

Polk and Emerette Maria (Neff) Glover. His ancestors came from England early in the history of the country and did honorable service in the war of the Revolution. He was educated in the Saginaw public schools, graduating from the High School in 1885. He learned telegraphy and was in the employ of the Western Union for three years. He then entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Letters in 1892. Soon after

graduation he was appointed Morgan Fellow in Mathematics at Harvard University and remained there three years, receiving in succession the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (1893), Master of Arts (1894), and Doctor of Philosophy (1895). He specialized in Mathematics during these three years and was called to the University of Michigan in 1895 as Instructor in Mathematics, from which he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1903. Latterly he has given considerable attention to the mathematics of insurance, and his courses in that subject have attracted the favorable attention of other universities and of insurance men throughout the country. He has from time to time read papers before the American Mathematical Society and contributed to the "American Journal of Mathematics" and the "Transactions of the Actuarial Society of America." He has also taken an active part in writing timely articles in connection with the subject of life insurance. In April, 1906, he was appointed assistant consulting actuary to the Wisconsin Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee, and after completing that work was made assistant to the Royal Commission of Insurance, appointed by the Canadian Parliament to investigate the condition of all companies doing a life insurance business in Canada. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society and the Deutscher Verein für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft. He was a member of the International Congress of Actuaries held in New York in 1903, and again in 1906. August 29, 1900, he was married to Alice Durfee Webber, and they have a son, James Webber.

ALBERT EMERSON GREENE was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1874, son of Charles Ezra and Florence (Emerson) Greene. He is descended from James Greene of Charlestown, who came to this country from England in 1634. He received his preliminary training in the Ann Arbor public schools, entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1895 and Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1896. On leaving the University he held the following positions in succession: Draughtsman for the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, 1897-1899; Assistant Engineer for the Duluth, Mesabi, and Northern Railway, 1899-1900; Draughtsman for the Canadian Bridge Company, 1901-1903. During the illness of his father, in the fall of 1903, he assisted in

the conduct of his work at the University; and after Professor Greene's death in October of that year, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering for the remainder of the year. At the end of

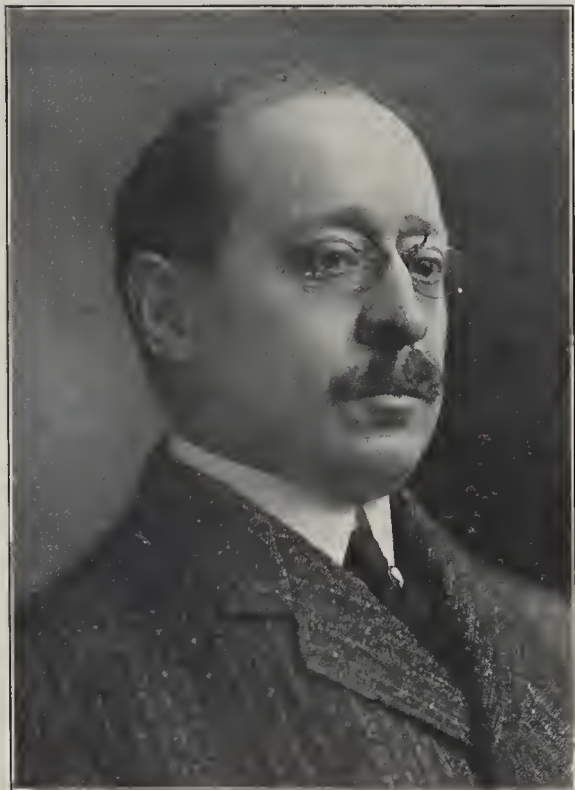


ALBERT EMERSON GREENE

the year he was reappointed to this position for the full term of three years. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

WILLIAM HENRY WAIT was born at McConnell, Illinois, son of Nelson and Mary Catherine (Root) Wait. His ancestors came from Wales and settled in Massachusetts before the American Revolution. He received his preliminary training in the public schools of his native place and in the preparatory department of Northwestern University. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from that university in 1879, Master of Arts; on examination, in 1882, and Doctor of Philosophy on thesis and examination in 1888. After three years of high school teaching at Peoria, Illinois, he became connected with the Illinois Wesleyan University in 1883, serving first as Professor of Latin and German, from 1883 to 1888, Acting President, 1887-1888, and from 1888 to 1890 as Dean of the University and Professor of Latin and Modern Languages. From

1890 to 1895 he had charge of the work in Ancient Classics in the High School at Peoria, Illinois. Having meanwhile spent a year in graduate work at the universities of Berlin and Bonn, he accepted a



WILLIAM HENRY WAIT

call to the University of Michigan, where he has held the following positions in succession: Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit, 1895-1896; in Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit, 1896-1901; in German 1901-1904; and since 1904 Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, in charge of the Modern Language work in the Department of Engineering. He is a member of the American Philological Association and of the Modern Language Association of America. He edited the *Orations of Lysias*, with Notes and Appendices (1898). He was married, September 6, 1888, to Clara Widenham Hadley, of Peoria, Illinois.

HERBERT JAY GOULDING was born at East Saginaw, Michigan, May 9, 1870, son of George Whitefield and Elizabeth Ann (Webster) Goulding. His ancestors were of English origin. His early training was in the schools of East Saginaw and in a business college. In 1893 he was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engi-

neering. Some months were spent in the employ of the Saginaw Manufacturing Company as chief draughtsman, and in 1894 he returned to the University for graduate study. After one year he was appointed Instructor in Descriptive Geometry and Drawing, and in 1904 he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. From 1900 to 1906 he was secretary of the Department of Engineering. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an associate member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married August 22, 1900, to



HERBERT JAY GOULDING

Emily Mabel McCune (A.B. 1898), of Detroit, Michigan, and they have a son, Harold McCune.

ALFRED HOLMES WHITE was born at Peoria, Illinois, April 29, 1873, son of Samuel Holmes and Jennie (McLaren) White. His paternal ancestors were of early New England stock, while his mother was a Scotchwoman. He came up through the public schools and the High School of his native town and spent one year at McGill University, Montreal. In 1890 he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1893. For the next three years he was assistant in Chemistry at the University of

Illinois. In 1896 he went to Zurich, Switzerland, where he spent a year at the Federal Polytechnicum in the study of Chemical Technology under Professor Lunge. In 1897 he was appointed Instructor



ALFRED HOLMES WHITE

in Chemical Technology at the University of Michigan, and in 1904 was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. Meanwhile, he pursued studies in the Department of Engineering and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering in 1904. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, and the Michigan Academy of Science; also, an honorary member of the Michigan Gas Association. In 1903 he was married to Rebecca Mason Downey, of Pueblo, Colorado, and they have a son, Alfred McLaren.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS was born at Portland, Maine, November 14, 1873, son of Emerlous Dockendorff and Charlotte Cahoun (Noyes) Cross. Of his father's family one branch, the paternal, was of English origin, first settled in America at Cross's Hill, near Augusta, Maine; the maternal family, the Dockendorffs, were Germans who settled in Pemaquid, Maine, in the eighteenth century.

The family of Charlotte C. Noyes originally settled in Newbury and Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1636 and 1638; her immediate branch has lived in Portland, Maine, for the past five generations. The young Arthur had his early training in the public schools of Boston, and was prepared for college in the High School of Chelsea, Massachusetts. He entered Harvard and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1895, Master of Arts in 1896, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1899. His university work was largely specialized in History, and in 1896, on the completion of his studies for the Master's degree, he was awarded highest honors in this subject. He received his Doctor's degree in History after three years of research study at Harvard and one year in England, the University of Berlin, and the University of Freiburg. Upon the presentation of his thesis for the Doctor's degree, on "The Anglican Episcopate and the American Colonies," he was again honored by being awarded the Toppan prize. He was appointed instructor in History at the University of Michigan in 1899, and was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1904. He is the



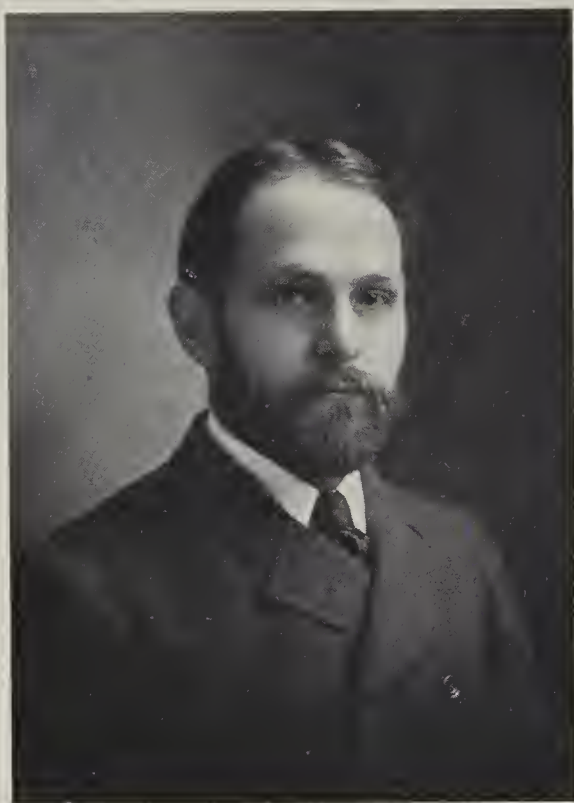
ARTHUR LYON CROSS

author of "A History of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan," and has contributed numerous book reviews to "The American Historical Review." He is a member of the American Historical Asso-

ciation. While in Cambridge he was secretary of the Harvard Philosophical Club.

Ann Arbor, and they have four children: Euthymia, Egmont, Wiltrud, and Hermann.

JONATHAN AUGUSTUS CHARLES HILDNER was born in the township of Freedom, Washtenaw County, Michigan, April 17, 1868, son of John Gotthold and Johanna (Josenhans) Hildner. His early education was obtained in a German parochial school and in the public schools. In 1890 he was graduated Bachelor of Arts at the University of Michigan and the same year began his work as a



JONATHAN AUGUSTUS CHARLES HILDNER

teacher in the High School of Hancock, Michigan. From 1891 to 1897 he was Instructor in German at the University of Michigan. Meanwhile, he pursued graduate studies in the University and received the degree of Master of Arts on examination in 1893. In 1897 he went abroad for further study and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipzig in 1899. He then returned to the University as Instructor in German, and in 1904 was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America. In conjunction with T. J. C. Diekhoff he has published school editions of Storm's *Immensee* (1901, revised 1904) and Freytag's *Die Journalisten* (1901). He was married in July, 1891, to Barbara Goetz, of

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HULETT was born in Will County, Illinois, July 15, 1868, son of Frank and Lois (Holmes) Hulett. He is of English descent on his father's side; on his mother's, Scotch. He received his early education in the district schools and in the High School of Downers Grove, Illinois. He entered Princeton University and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1892. Later he pursued advanced studies in Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1898. He was assistant in Chemistry at Princeton University from 1892 to 1896. In 1899 he came to the University of Michigan as Instructor in General Chemistry, which position he held till 1904, when he was made Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry. This position he resigned in 1905 to accept a similar one in Princeton University. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the United States Assay Commission. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, and the American Electrochemical Society. He has made important contributions to "*Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie*," "*The Journal of the American Chemical Society*," and "*The Physical Review*." He was married August 15, 1904, to Deucy M. Barker.

WILLIAM SYLVESTER HAZELTON was born at Tecumseh, Michigan, March 12, 1877, son of Allen Marvin and Alzina (Boylan) Hazelton. His ancestors on both sides have been in America for four or five generations, having sprung from English, Irish, and Dutch families. He received his early education in the district schools, and at fifteen entered the High School at Oxford, Michigan. Later he studied at the Romeo High School and was graduated there in 1894, returning a year later to spend two additional years in the study of Greek, Latin, and German. He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1897 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1901 and Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1902. In the summer of 1901 he worked as machinist at the Northern Engineering Works of Detroit. The following summer he was employed as mechanical engineer by the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. He was instructor in Mechanical Engineering at the Armour Institute of Technology in 1902-1903, and the fol-

lowing year he occupied a similar position in the University of North Dakota. In 1904 he was called to the University of Michigan as Assistant Professor in Mechanical Engineering. He was married on



WILLIAM SYLVESTER HAZELTON

September 16, 1903, to Julia V. Johnson (A.B. 1902), of Duluth, Minnesota, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth Baldwin.

CLARENCE LINTON MEADER was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, August 12, 1868, son of John Murray and Maria A. (Fredericks) Meader. He is of German, English, and Welsh ancestry. He came up through the public schools of his native place and entered the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891. He pursued graduate studies at Ann Arbor, Athens, and Bonn for the next two years, and in 1893 returned to the University of Michigan as instructor in Latin. The year 1897-1898 he spent at Rome, Italy, and in Greece as Fellow in Christian Archæology at the American School of Classical Studies; and the following year he spent at the University of Munich. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on examination from the University of Michigan in 1900. From 1894 to 1897 he was also Lecturer on Roman Law in the Depart-

ment of Law at the University. In June, 1905, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Latin, Sanskrit, and Comparative Philology. He is a member of the American Philological Association. He is the author of the following works: "A Chronological Outline of Roman Literature" (1895); "The Latin Pronouns Is, Hic, Iste, Ipse: A Semasiological Study" (1900). On September 18, 1894, he was married to Virginia Davis Farmer (Ph.B. 1892), of



CLARENCE LINTON MEADER

Chattanooga, Tennessee, and they have two children, Mary Helen and Alice Lynds.

JOHN STRONG PERRY TATLOCK was born at Stamford, Connecticut, February 24, 1876, son of William and Florence (Perry) Tatlock. He is descended on the father's side from a family of Anglican clergymen and country gentlemen, resident in Liverpool and other parts of Lancashire, and running back for two or three centuries. His maternal ancestors were chiefly Puritan ministers of central Connecticut and western Massachusetts. His father, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was rector of St. John's church, Stamford, for thirty years, archdeacon, and for twenty-five years secretary of the House of Bishops. His early education was received at Stamford High School

and the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island. He entered Harvard University in 1892, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1896 and Master of Arts the following year. He then became Instructor in English at the University of Michigan, holding this position till 1905, when he was made Assistant Professor of English. From 1901 to 1903 he studied at Harvard University, on leave of absence, and received at the close of this period the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that institution. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and has pub-



JOHN STRONG PERRY TATLOCK

lished articles in "Modern Language Notes" and in "Modern Philology."

HUGO PAUL THIEME was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 12, 1870. His early education was obtained in the parochial and the public schools of his native place. He was graduated at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, in 1890. He then entered Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897. During his last two years at Johns Hopkins he gave lectures on French Literature in that University. In

1897 he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages in Earlham College, Indiana. At the end of one year he became Instructor in French at the University of Michigan, from which position he was



HUGO PAUL THIEME

promoted to be Assistant Professor in 1905. He has published the following: "La Littérature Française du Dix-Neuvième Siècle" (1896); "The Technique of the French Alexandrine" (1898); and an edition of Malot's *Sans Famille*, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary (1903). He was married to Evaeth Mabel Thurston in 1899, and they have a daughter, Florence Leonie.

THEODORE DE LEO DE LAGUNA was born at Oakland, California, July 22, 1876, son of Alexander de Leo and Frederica Henrietta (Bergner) de Laguna. On the father's side he is of Spanish, French, and Italian origin; his maternal ancestry is German. After a preparatory training in the public schools of his native place he entered the University of California, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1896 and Master of Arts three years later. He pursued post-graduate studies at Cornell University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1901. He taught in the

Philippine Islands from 1901 to 1903, after which he returned to this country and was Honorary Fellow in Philosophy at Cornell University in 1903-1904, and Assistant in Philosophy the following



THEODORE DE LEO DE LAGUNA

year. In 1905 he accepted a call to the University of Michigan as Assistant Professor of Education. He is a member of the American Philosophical Association. He has contributed articles on Ethics and Aesthetics to "The Philosophical Review" and to the first volume of the University of California Publications in Philosophy. He was married September 9, 1905, to Grace Mead Andrus.

WALTER MULFORD was born at Millville, New Jersey, September 16, 1877, son of Furman L. and Anna (Lloyd) Mulford. He received his preparatory education in the public schools and High School of Ithaca, New York, from which he was graduated in 1894. He entered Cornell University in the fall of 1895 and was graduated four years later with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. The two following years he spent in the College of Forestry at Cornell University, from which he was graduated Forest Engineer in 1901. During the summer term of 1902 and the fall term

of 1903 he taught in Yale Forest School. From April, 1901, to July, 1904, he was forester to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station of New Haven, and from July, 1901, to July, 1904, he was also state forester of Connecticut. In July, 1904, he entered the United States Forest Service, being placed in charge of commercial tree studies in the southern Appalachian region (including the states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky). He left this position in September, 1905, to become Assistant Professor of Forestry at the University of Michigan. He was a member of the board of editors of "Forestry Quarterly" for 1903 and 1904. From 1903 to 1905 he was president of the Connecticut Forestry Association, and from 1903 to 1904 he was vice-president for Connecticut of the American Forestry Association. He is an active member of the Society of American



WALTER MULFORD

Foresters. On July 1, 1903, he was married to Vera Wandling (A.B. [Cornell] 1903), of Ithaca, New York, and they have one child, Lloyd Wandling.

CHARLES WALLIS EDMUNDS was born at Bridport, Dorset, England, February 22,



CHARLES WALLIS EDMUNDS

1873, son of Thomas Hallet and Caroline (Wallis) Edmunds. He received his preparatory education under private teachers in England and in the public schools of Richmond, Indiana, and was graduated from the Richmond High School in 1892. He spent the year 1894-1895 in Indiana University. In 1897 he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1901 and Bachelor of Arts in 1904. He was interne at the University Hospital in 1901-1902, Assistant in Pharmacology 1902-1904, and Instructor in Pharmacology 1904-1905. Since 1905 he has been Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the American Physiological Society. He is the author, in collaboration with Dr. Arthur Robertson Cushny, of a "Laboratory Guide in Experimental Pharmacology" (1905). He has also contributed papers to the "New York Medical Journal," "The American Journal of Physiology," "Medical News," and other scientific journals.

APPENDIX TO THE HISTORY

(PAGES 1-164)

As has already been stated in the Preface, Professor Hinsdale finished his work upon the History of the University in the summer of 1900. Writing in the closing years of the nineteenth century, he sometimes referred to the eighteenth century as the "last" century, and to the nineteenth as the "present" century. The reader will readily make the necessary adjustment.

PAGE 53. — On Alumni Day, 1903, a committee of the Society of the Alumni was authorized to consider the question of reviving the proposition to raise by subscription a fund for the erection of a Memorial Building. After duly considering the matter the committee proceeded to solicit subscriptions. At the meeting in June, 1906, it was announced that upwards of a hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed, and that nearly seventy thousand had already been paid into the University treasury. So it appears that finally this long cherished hope is in a way to be realized.

PAGE 66. — In 1902, the Regents having acquired the title to the First Ward School Building and grounds on State Street, the building was refitted for recitation purposes and named West Hall. The purchase price was \$16,000. In February, 1900, the Regents also purchased the Winchell property on North University Avenue for the sum of \$14,000.

PAGE 69. — The attendance at the Summer Session has steadily increased from year to year till it has now (1906) passed the thousand mark.

PAGE 70. — By way of comparison with the attendance of 1898-1899 the figures for 1905-1906 are appended:

Literature, Science, and the Arts	1,566
Medicine and Surgery	369
Department of Law	902
School of Pharmacy	78
Homœopathic Medical College	82
College of Dental Surgery	131
Department of Engineering	1,165
Total	<u>4,293</u>

Deducting students counted twice, 113, and adding the attendants upon the Summer Session not contained above, 391, we have a grand total of 4,571, or more than four times the attendance of 1870-1871. The degrees conferred in 1905 were 836.

PAGE 71. — The statement in regard to salaries in the Law and Medical Schools now needs modification. Most of the full professors in those Departments, not engaged in active practice, at present receive a salary of \$3,000.

PAGE 84. — At various times before 1901 the question of conferring a uniform Bachelor's degree in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts had been under discussion in the Faculty. On February 18, of that year, the Faculty adopted the following resolution, which was submitted to the Board of Regents three days later and met their approval:

“Beginning in June, 1901, the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conferred on any student who has satisfied any one of the four sets of requirements for graduation now in force in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.”

This legislation was followed by a modification of the requirements for graduation. All courses were thrown open to free election by students who had completed their first year, or thirty hours. First year students were required to elect three hours a week throughout the year in English Composition, and twelve hours, in addition, selected from a list of nine subjects of instruction, specified as follows: Greek, Latin, French, German, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology. These requirements are still in force.

PAGE 88. — The Graduate School has grown slowly. The following are the figures for attendance: 1899-1900, 87; 1900-1901, 108; 1901-1902, 107; 1902-1903, 100; 1903-1904, 103; 1904-1905, 94; 1905-1906, 103. (See page 365.)

PAGE 96. — The State Legislature of 1901 appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a Psychopathic Ward in connection with the University Hospital. This sum was afterwards increased by \$14,000 for equipment. The contract was let in July, 1902, but the building was not finally occupied till February, 1906. The purpose was to provide for the treatment of a limited number of acute cases of insanity, with a view to the discovery of better methods of cure, especially in the incipient stages of the disease. The Director is also pathologist to the State Hospitals for the Insane, and co-operates with the physicians of these institutions in prosecuting research work on mental disturbances. Being a part of the University Hospital, this ward affords opportunities to the students in medicine to observe methods of treatment, as in the other wards.

The widow of Dr. Alonzo B. Palmer bequeathed at her death, March 7, 1901, the sum of \$20,000 for a Memorial Ward to her husband, who was for thirty-five years (1852-1887) Professor in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. She also bequeathed the sum of \$15,000 as an endowment for the support and maintenance of free beds therein. The contract for this ward was let in April, 1902, and the building was in due time completed and occupied.

On March 5, 1903, the Regents provided for the opening of a Pasteur Institute for the treatment of rabies, and the work was regularly taken up in April following. The work of the Institute is now prosecuted in connection with the Hygienic Laboratory.



OLD MEDICAL BUILDING

NEW MEDICAL BUILDING

PAGE 94. — The corner-stone of the New Medical Building was laid with impressive ceremonies on October 15, 1901, and the building was ready for occupation two years later. It is situated on the east side of the Campus, just north of the original Medical Building. It measures 175 feet by 145 feet, with an interior court measuring 75 feet by 45 feet; has a high basement and three full stories; and is constructed of field stone and cream-colored brick. It is occupied by the departments of Anatomy, Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Physiological Chemistry, and Hygiene. In addition to the spacious laboratories of these departments, the building contains two large amphitheatres, two large recitation rooms, and a suite of rooms for executive purposes. Space is also provided for the anatomical and pathological museums. The entire cost of the building was about \$180,000.

PAGE 110. — In May, 1900, it was recommended by the Faculty of the Dental College and approved by the Board of Regents, that after September, 1901, four years' study should be required for graduation from that school. This step was taken with the expectation that other dental schools of similar rank in the country would adopt a like extension of their courses. This hope having failed, and the attendance on the school having fallen off extensively, it was decided in 1904 to return to the three years' requirement.

On October 16, 1904, Dr. Jonathan Taft, who had been Dean of the College from its foundation in 1875 till within a few days of that date, died suddenly at the advanced age of eighty-four. Since that time the affairs of the College have remained temporarily in charge of Dr. C. G. Darling as Acting Dean. Steps have been taken to provide a permanent head for the school, and Dr. Willoughby Dayton Miller (A.B. 1875), an eminent dental scientist of Berlin, Germany, has been appointed Dean of the College, to begin service October 1, 1907.

PAGE 115. — On February 25, 1905, the venerable Dr. Prescott, who had directed the School of Pharmacy since its organization in 1868, and who had been Director of the Chemical Laboratory since 1884, was taken away by death. His duties were afterwards divided, and Junior Professor Julius O. Schlotterbeck was appointed Dean of the School of Pharmacy, and Professor Edward D. Campbell, Director of the Chemical Laboratory.

On the completion of the New Medical Building in 1903, the Laboratory of Hygiene was removed from the Physical Building into the new quarters, thus leaving much needed room for the development of the Physical Laboratory. Even this was found insufficient, and in 1905 an addition costing, with equipment, about \$45,000 was made. An important feature of this addition is a well-equipped lecture room accommodating 400 students.

PAGE 115. — In the fall of 1902, courses in Forestry were offered in connection with the department of Botany, and in 1903 the subject was given independent organization under Professor Roth. A forestry laboratory has been opened in West Hall, where students receive instruction in forest botany, timber physics, structure of woods, and certain features of wood technology, as well as in forest measurements and the methods of study of the growth of timber. Further facilities for the study of forestry are supplied by the Saginaw Forest Farm, a tract of eighty acres about three miles west of the University, which was bought and presented to the University for this purpose in 1903 by Regent Arthur Hill. This farm is a typical example of the low, hilly land of the drift district, and contains an unusual variety of soil conditions, varying from heavy clay to sandy gravel. In addition to its other features, it contains a lake of clear water from ten to fifty feet deep and covering an area of twelve acres. (See page 367.)

PAGE 122. — In the summer of 1902 the wooden flooring of the entire first floor of the General Library was replaced by Venetian mosaic. At the same time new desks and chairs were substituted for the old ones in the reading room, and the seating capacity was thereby increased nearly one third.

In 1904, Mr. Davis asked to lay down his office as Librarian at the end of another year and



NEW ENGINEERING BUILDING (FROM SOUTHEAST)

PAGE 116. — Of all the departments the growth of the Department of Engineering has been the most rapid. The following table shows the rate :

1899-1900	. . . . .	280
1900-1901	. . . . .	359
1901-1902	. . . . .	489
1902-1903	. . . . .	609
1903-1904	. . . . .	823
1904-1905	. . . . .	993
1905-1906	. . . . .	1,165

In 1902 the contract was let for a new Engineering Building, and the building was first occupied in the fall of 1904. It is four stories high and stands at the southeast corner of the Campus, spanning the long walk with an archway. The frontage on South University Avenue is 134 feet, with a depth of 64 feet. On East University Avenue the length is 224 feet, with a depth of 61 feet. There is a further extension northward of 100 feet, one story high, to continue the Naval Tank. There is also another wing, 61 feet square, extending west from the north end of the east wing, the whole enclosing a kind of court of much beauty. The building contains the electrical laboratories, the physical testing laboratories, the mechanical and steam laboratories, the hydraulic laboratories, the marine laboratory, and the mould loft. It also contains a spacious reading room, in which are shelved about 3,500 volumes of the Engineering Library. The entire cost of the building, with equipment, was about a quarter of a million dollars.

In 1901 a course in Marine Engineering was added to the Department. A prominent feature of the New Building is the Marine Engineering Laboratory, with its model room, work-shop, and experimental tank. The tank is 300 feet long, 22 feet wide, with a depth of water of 10 feet; and is spanned by a travelling truck driven by a motor. Upon this truck are mounted the dynamometers for measuring the resistance of the models of various forms at different speeds.

that provision be made for securing a successor. Accordingly, Mr. Theodore Wesley Koch, of the Library of Congress, was called as Assistant Librarian for the year, and in 1905 he became Librarian. Under his direction several important changes have been made in interior arrangement and administration. Chief among these are the following: (1) The installation of a complete set of the printed catalogue cards issued by the Library of Congress, supplemented by a set of those printed by the John Crerar Library and by the American Library Association. A new public catalogue of the entire Library has been begun, based on these printed cards. (2) The transfer of about 6,000 volumes from the stacks to shelves running around the apse of the reading room, which are always open for free reference. Above these shelves a row of portraits was hung. Four sections of the Parthenon frieze were placed above a high moulding running around the tower walls, and full-sized copies of the "cantoria" friezes by Donatello and Luca della Robbia were used to fill in a series of panels behind the delivery desk and to form a solid railing to the balcony overhead. About the same time the periodical room was opened to the student body and the general public. (3) In January, 1906, the privilege of drawing books from the Library under the usual conditions prevailing in circulating libraries was extended to the whole student body.

There has been a steady growth in the various libraries during the past six years. The total number of volumes is now about 210,000.

The Honorable James McMillan, the founder of the Shakespeare Library, died August 10, 1902. Since his death his son, William C. McMillan, has given one hundred dollars annually for additions to the collection. It now numbers about 6,000 volumes.

Mrs. Morris has recently fitted up a reading room in University Hall for the shelving and use of her late husband's philosophical library and has provided for making further purchases of books therefor.

PAGE 127. — In March, 1902, Mr. Dexter M. Ferry, of Detroit, purchased and presented to the University the tract of land lying immediately north of Regents' Field, as an addition thereto. In accepting this gift the Regents ordered that henceforth the entire field should be known as the Dexter M. Ferry Athletic Field. Two smaller pieces of land have since been added, and the field now has a total area of about thirty-eight acres. The Athletic Association has graded and filled this tract and put in a complete system of drainage costing in all upwards of \$35,000. The old stands have been removed from the south end of the grounds to the north end, and a new stand has been erected at a cost of about \$12,000. The grounds have been surrounded by a high brick wall, and Mr. Ferry has furnished the funds for the construction of an elaborate gateway at the northeast entrance. Mr. Ferry's outlay for this field now amounts to about \$30,000. This great and welcome enlargement of the grounds has enabled the Association to provide separate fields for football and baseball and also for tennis courts. All this will permit a much larger number of students to enjoy the benefits of out-door sports than has hitherto been possible. It is estimated that there will now be room for at least two thousand students to participate actively in these sports.

PAGE 135. — The following Supplementary Table will enable the reader to continue the comparison of the relative attendance of men and women for successive years from 1898 to 1906:

YEARS	Literary	Medical	Law	Pharmacy	Homoeopathic	Dental	Engineering	Total Women	Total Men and Women
1898-1899: Women	594	51	4	6	9	10	....	674	3060
Men and Women .	1,266	431	738	80	66	234	245	....	....
1899-1900: Women	634	49	5	10	7	9	....	714	3303
Men and Women .	1,337	477	817	75	70	247	280	....	....
1900-1901: Women	650	41	5	8	6	10	....	720	3482
Men and Women .	1,355	526	829	70	71	272	359	....	....
1901-1902: Women	668	35	5	3	7	7	....	725	3508
Men and Women .	1,395	477	822	63	60	202	489	....	....
1902-1903: Women	654	35	5	3	12	5	....	714	3529
Men and Women .	1,384	417	835	65	70	149	609	....	....
1903-1904: Women	663	32	4	4	11	2	....	716	3659
Men and Women .	1,410	375	829	63	65	94	823	....	....
1904-1905: Women	646	30	1	2	13	2	....	694	3832
Men and Women .	1,401	340	833	69	64	132	993	....	....
1905-1906: Women	672	25	3	3	12	3	....	718	4180
Men and Women .	1,464	364	896	78	82	131	1,165	....	....

The total number of Baccalaureate degrees conferred upon women, 1871-1905, is 1783, distributed as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 1081; Bachelor of Science, 111; Bachelor of Philosophy, 351; Bachelor of Letters, 240.

PAGE 136. — The following Supplementary Table of Baccalaureate degrees in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts shows the slowly increasing tendency of the women to outnumber the men in this Department:

YEAR	B. L.		B. S.		Ph B.		A. B.	
	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total
1899	25	54	14	48	32	65	33	62
1900	34	58	17	51	46	80	31	64
1901 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	243
1902 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	277
1903 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	281
1904 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	293
1905 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	318

As before stated, beginning with 1901 the degree of Bachelor of Arts is the only first degree conferred in this Department. The list for 1906 is not yet complete, but shows substantially the same ratio thus far.

PAGE 149. — In 1905 the Regents felt compelled for financial reasons to advance the annual fees in all the professional schools by the sum of ten dollars. In the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts no change was made.

PAGES 165-362. — The total number of biographical sketches is 393, distributed as follows : Regents, 131 ; Secretary and Treasurer, 2 ; Presidents, 3 ; Professors, 195 ; Junior Professors, 21 ; Assistant Professors, 41.

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